# Border Guards

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# Border guard

A **border guard** of a country is a national security agency that performs border control, i.e., enforces the security of the country's national borders. Some of the national border guard agencies also perform coast guard (like in Germany or Ukraine) and rescue service duties.



Soviet Border Troops patrol alpine section of the border, 1984.

## Name and uniform

In different countries, names of particular border guard services vary significantly. The service may be called "**police**", "**guard**", "**troops**" or "**sentinel**" and the name would refer to the nation's official term for the state border - whether it is "**frontier**" or "**border**".

Most border guards of the world use dark green-coloured elements on their uniform, insignia or flags.

## Tasks

### Peacetime duties



Chinese border guards' booth on the sea coast in Guangdong.

During peacetime special border patrolling forces, the Border guard, mans the chain of Border Outposts which are maintained all along international borders by countries to check smuggling, infiltration by spies of untrusted neighboring countries, insurgents bent on smuggling weapons and explosives for terrorist attacks and subversive activities, illegal immigration and human trafficking etc. Patrols go out regularly from the Border outposts to patrol the international border to check illegal crossings and track any footprints of those who may have crossed over illegally or attempted to. In case intrusion by foreign elements is confirmed, it is the responsibility of the Border guard based on the post to trace the intruders by checking the nearby settlements, villages and towns and inform the law enforcement agencies, Customs and Police authorities.[1]Wikipedia:Identifying reliable sources[2]Wikipedia:Identifying reliable sources

Typical tasks of a Border Guard are:



Chinese and Pakistani border guards at Khunjerab Pass

- Controlling and guarding a nation's border;
- Controlling border crossing persons, vehicles, and travel documents;
- Preventing illegal border crossing of persons, vehicles, cargoes and other goods;
- Controlling transportation of prohibited and limited items (e.g. weapons, ammunition, toxic substances) over the national border;
- Supervising and controlling the observation of foreigner residence regulations, visa regime;
- Preventing the movement of goods and other articles over national borders, bypassing the customs control;
- Investigating cases related to offenses against the national border.

The Border Guard may also perform delegated customs and immigration control duties.

## Wartime duties

During wartime however the Border guard withdraw from the Border outposts and provide assistance in a limited capacity to the country's regular army which then comes and mans all the border outposts at the international border facing the enemy neighboring country. Wartime assistance of the Border guard to the Army is essential as they are familiar with the local terrain having patrolled it on a daily basis during peacetime. During wars, Border outposts are reworked into well fortified dug-in positions from where regular Army units can operate to defend the territorial integrity of the country.[1]Wikipedia:Identifying reliable sources



Polish Border Guards practice a combat situation.

## Border guards by country

### Bangladesh

Border Guards Bangladesh is a paramilitary border security and anti-smuggling force under the Ministry of Home Affairs of Bangladesh. BGB can trace back its origin to the establishment of the Ramgarh Local Battalion in 1795. This force is lightly armed and although its primary duty is to protect the border, during national emergencies it can also be called upon to aid the government.


A Border Guard Bangladesh Senior Warrant Officer (left in yellow/green outfit) applies a mechanical advantage control/hold to a US Marine during training.

### Canada

Canada Border Services Agency is a law enforcement agency of the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. Created in 2003, it amalgamated the enforcement activities performed by three separate government entities (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency). Traditionally unarmed, the arming of Border Services Officers, Investigators, and Inland Enforcement Officers began in 2007 and is scheduled to be completed by 2016. Officers are found at entry points to Canada (airports, marine entry points, and land crossing points with the United States. Along with United States Border Patrol, the CBSA is responsible for guarding the longest border in the worldWikipedia:Disputed statement.

## Egypt

The Egyptian Border Guard is under the control of the Ministry of Defense. The Border Guard is a lightly armed paramilitary unit of about 25,000 personnel, responsible for border surveillance, general peacekeeping, drug interdiction, and prevention of smuggling. During the late 1980s, the force was equipped with remote sensors, night-vision binoculars, communications vehicles, and high-speed motorboats.

## Germany

In Germany, the Federal Police, a civilian agency subordinated to the Ministry of Interior, is - besides other duties - responsible for border control tasks.

Until 2005, the Federal Police was called Federal Border Guard, and originally was a paramilitary organisation, but had its military rank structure changed into a civilian one in the 1970s and lost its wartime combatant status in the 1990s.

## Hong Kong

Border guards in Hong Kong consists of two civilian agencies:

- Customs and Excise officers handling customs duties at ports, airports and land crossing.
- Immigration officers handle people entering ports, airport (1) and land crossings (6) with China.

Hong Kong Police Force officers patrol the border with China, but they are not border guards at entry points. Prior to 1995, this role was performed by British Army units stationed in Hong Kong.

Various police checkpoint booths (boundary crossing) are found along roads and are in the outside Closed Areas. Manned by uniformed Hong Kong Police officers, vehicle occupants must present papers and/or permits in order to proceed to the border. These officers act as informal border guards, which do not exist in Hong Kong as there is no international boundary with China.

All three border agencies are responsibilities of the Security Bureau.

## Hungary

In Hungary border control belongs to police. There is no different organization for this role. Policemen serving on the border have the very same uniform as those inside the country.




Border guard. Stamp of Hungary, 2007.

## India



A member of India's Border Security Force.

The Border Security Force (BSF) is the primary border patrol agency of the Government of India and is presently the largest Border Guarding force of the world.. Established on December 1, 1965, it is a component of the paramilitary forces of India (PMF) and its primary role is to guard India's international borders during peacetime and also prevent transnational crime. Like most paramilitary units of India, the BSF is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs and is headed by an Indian Police Service Officer. It is one of the many law enforcement agencies of India.

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is an Indian paramilitary force conceived on October 24, 1962 for security along the India's border with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, border covering 2115 kilometers.

The Sashastra Seema Bal guards the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

## Israel

The Israel Border Police operates as a gendarmerie under the supervision of the Israel Police and was founded as part of the frontier corps before it became the Border Police. While its main duty is protecting the borders of Israel, it has also been deployed to be used in helping the Israel Defense Forces) in some conflicts such as the Six Day War.[3] A scandal that troubled the Israeli Border Police in 1956 was the Kafr Qasim massacre, where several Palestinian Arabs were killed by Israel Border Police.[4]

## Italy



Italian Guardia di Finanza K9 unit at Malpensa airport.

In Italy the border police service is covered by the *Guardia di Finanza*, a branch of the Italian Army under the command of the Finance Minister; mostly, the Guardia di Finanza (or *Fiamme Gialle*) fight against smuggling, illegal drug trafficking, tax evasion and other financial crimes. Also, many border posts are staffed by *Carabinieri*. The Immigration and Border Police also performs border police duties.

## Lithuania

The State Border Guard Service is the organisation charged with controlling and maintaining the Lithuanian Border. The State Border Guard Service falls under authority of the Ministry of the Interior, which supervises and controls the implementation of border guard policy.

## Macau

Border patrol and immigration control in Macau are conducted by Public Security Police Force of Macau at land entries (4) with China and at Macau International Airport. Customs duties are performed by Macau Customs agency. Both border guards and customs officers are responsibilities of the Secretariat for Security.

## Pakistan


Two Pakistan Rangers soldiers at Wagah border.

The Frontier Corps (FC) (Urdu: فرنٹیئر کور) is a federal paramilitary force recruited mostly by people from the tribal areas and led by officers from the Pakistan Army. The FC is stationed in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Province, are known as FC NWFP and FC Balochistan, respectively. Both distinct provincial groups are run traditionally by an "inspector general" who is a regular Pakistani Army officer of at least major-general rank, although the force itself is part of the Interior Ministry, not the army.[5]

The Pakistan Rangers are a paramilitary force under the control of the Ministry of the Interior of the Pakistani government. In 1995 the Pakistan Rangers divided into two parts; Pakistan Rangers Punjab headquartered in Lahore, and Pakistan Rangers Sindh headquartered in Karachi. The two divisions have different uniforms and chains of command.

## Russia


A border guard outpost in Dagestan, Russia

The Border Guard Service of Russia is (since 2003) an agency of the Federal Security Service. The agency considers itself a direct successor of the Soviet border troops, and regularly celebrates the anniversary of the founding of the latter (May 28, 1918).[6] This annual event, known as the Border Guards Day, is celebrated every year by the guards in active service as well as former servicemen in Moscow and throughout the country.[6]

## Spain

In Spain, the paramilitary Guardia Civil is responsible for protecting the borders. There is also a specialized service of the Department of Customs and Special Taxes, the Servicio de Vigilancia Aduanera, that has some general border guard duties.

## Thailand

The Border Patrol Police is Thailand's paramilitary force responsible for border security and counter-insurgency, and operates as the law-enforcement arm in conjunction with Thahan Phran, the ranger paramilitary arm of the Royal Thai Army.

## United Kingdom

Border guard services are provided by the UK Border Agency. The agency is responsible for visa controls, passport checks and customs enforcement at ports of entry into the UK, criminal cases, inland immigration enforcement.

The UK's only land border, that with the Republic of Ireland, is not regularly patrolled by the UKBA, but is the responsibility of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

## United States



Border Patrol Agents with a Hummer and Astar patrol for illegal entry into U.S.

In the United States, border control is the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security. This jurisdictional authority is shared by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (the primary inspection and enforcement component), the U.S. Coast Guard (the primary interdiction components) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (the investigative component).

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is composed of three distinct enforcement arms: the Office of Border Patrol (OBP, otherwise known as the United States Border Patrol), the Office of Field Operations (OFO; commonly called by its former name 'Customs' ) and the Office of Air and Marine (OAM). OBP is tasked with securing the international border in-between the Ports of Entry (POE) and is a mobile enforcement agency that is structured and employed like any other uniformed police department in the United States. OFO is the federal law enforcement branch tasked with administering the POE's (air, land or sea) and is responsible for determining the admissibility of all persons and goods into the United States. The OAM operates all aircraft and watercraft for CBP and coordinates their interdiction efforts with either OBP, U.S. Coast Guard and/or with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

The U.S. Coast Guard is the only branch of military in the United States that is not subject to *posse comitatus*. The reason being that both commissioned and petty officers are considered law enforcement officers with limited customs authority pursuant to 19 USC 1401.[7] U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction in both domestic and international waters.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has the same authority as both U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Coast Guard, with the added jurisdiction of investigating violations that occur at both the border and the interior of the United States.

In terms of comparison to a traditional police force, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Coast Guard are analogous to the uniformed division while U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement would represent the detective division.

## Vietnam

Vietnam Border Defense Force (Biên phòng Việt Nam) is a branch of Vietnam People's Army and is under command of Ministry of Defence (Vietnam). It has important roles in protecting Vietnam's sovereignty, maintaining security at land and sea borders. Vietnam Border Defense Force is established on 3 March 1959. It is organised into 3 levels: National Command, Provincial Command and Local Post.

# References


[1] Indian Bollywood film Border (1997) made with the official assistance of the Border Security Force (BSF), Indian Army and the Indian Airforce.

[2] Indian Bollywood film Refugee (2000) made with the official assistance of the Border Security Force (BSF)

[3] http://www.israeli-weapons.com/history/six_day_war/SixDayWar.html

[4] http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/780569.html

[5] (http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2370292) Abbas, Hassan, "Transforming Pakistan's Frontier Corps", article in *Terrorism Monitor*, Volume 5, Issue 6, a publication of the Jamestown Foundation, March 29, 2007, accessed November 7, 2007

[6] http://www.necn.com/category/32/9920

[7] United States Coast Guard

CBP Jobs (http://www.cbpjobs.org)

# List of national border guard agencies

This is the list of the **Border Guard** agencies in different countries. Such agencies may also be known as *Border Patrol*, *Border Police*, *Border Troops*, *Frontier Guard* or *Frontier Police*.

## Asia

### Bangladesh

- Border Guards Bangladesh

### China

- Ministry of Public Security
- People's Armed Police

### Hong Kong

- Hong Kong Immigration Department
- Hong Kong Customs & Excise

### Israel

- Israel Border Police

### India

India maintains numerous border guard forces;

- Central Board of Excise and Customs – Customs & Central Excise Department have over 8000 officials on Border Security Check.
- Border Security Force – 185,000 on the NW Border area
- Indo-Tibetan Border Police – 12,000
- Rashtriya Rifles – 40,000 personnel in Kashmir
- Border wing of the Indian Home Guard – 400 to 600,000 personnel
- Special Frontier Force – 10,000 personnel primarily used for conducting clandestine intelligence gathering and commando operations along the India Chinese border. Officially constrained from operating within 10 km of the border
- Assam Rifles – 46 battalions an internal security force with secondary duties along the eastern borders.

### Malaysia

- Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency

### Pakistan

- Pakistan Rangers
- Frontier Corps

### Singapore

- Immigration and Checkpoints Authority

### Vietnam

- Ministry of Defence (Vietnam)
- Vietnam Border Defense Force

## Europe

### European Union

- Frontex

### Andorra

- Police Corps of Andorra

### Belarus

- State Border Committee

### Bulgaria

- Border Police and Immigration

### Estonia

- Police and Border Guard Board (Estonian: *Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet*)

### Finland

- Finnish Border Guard

### France

- Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes
- Direction centrale de la police aux frontières
- Gendarmerie Nationale

### Georgia

- State Border Guard

### Germany

- German Federal Police (formerly known as the Bundesgrenzschutz from 1951-2005)
- Bundeszollverwaltung (Federal Customs Service)

### Ireland

- Garda Síochána

### Italy

- Guardia di Finanza

### Latvia

- State Border Guard

### Liechtenstein

- Border and Customs Unit

### Lithuania

- State Border Guard Service

### Netherlands

- Royal Marechaussee

### Norway

- Garnisonen i Sør-Varanger

### Poland

- Border Guard (Poland) (Polish: Straż Graniczna)

### Portugal

- Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras

### Romania

- Romanian Border Police (Romanian: *Poliţia de Frontieră*)

### Russia

- Border Guard Service of Russia (Russian: Пограничная служба России)

### Spain

- Guardia Civil

### Sweden

- Swedish Customs Service

### Switzerland

- Border Guard Corps

### Ukraine

- State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (Ukrainian: Державна Прикордонна Служба України)

### United Kingdom

- UK Border Agency

### Guernsey

- Guernsey Border Agency

### Jersey

- Customs & Immigration Service

## North America

### Canada

- Canada Border Services Agency

### United States

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection

## Oceania

### Australia

- Department of Immigration and Citizenship
- Australian Customs & Border Protection Service
- Australian Customs Service

### New Zealand

- Immigration New Zealand
- New Zealand Customs Service

## Defunct agencies

### East Germany

- Grenztruppen der DDR

### Soviet Union

- USSR Border Troops

### Hungary

- Border Guard

# Border Guards Bangladesh

| Border Guard Bangladesh<br>বর্ডার গার্ড বাংলাদেশ | |
|---|---|
|  <br>Flag of BGB | |
| **Active** | 1795 - present |
| **Country** | Indian Empire 1795-1947 Pakistan 1947-1971<br>Bangladesh 1971-Present |
| **Allegiance** | Bangladesh |
| **Branch** | Border Guards |
| **Type** | Para-military |
| **Size** | 67,000+ |
| **BGB HQ** | Pilkhana |
| **Nickname** | BGB |
| **Patron** | President |
| **Anniversaries** | 26 March |
| **Engagements** | World War I<br>World War II<br>Indo-Pakistani War of 1965<br>Bangladesh Liberation War<br>2001 Indian–Bangladeshi border conflict |
| **Decorations** | 1. Bir Sreshtho<br>2. Bir Uttom<br>3. Bir Bikrom<br>4. Bir Protik |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Director General** | Major General Aziz Ahmed [1] |
| **Deputy Director General** | Brigadier General |
| **Director(Ops & Trg)** | Colonel |
| **Director(Admin)** | Colonel |
| **Insignia** | |
| **Identification symbol** | |

**Border Guard Bangladesh or BGB** (Bengali: বর্ডার গার্ড বাংলাদেশ) (formerly known as Bangladesh Rifles[2]) is the oldest uniformed force in Bangladesh. It is a paramilitary force under the Ministry of Home Affairs [3]. BGB is primarily responsible for the border security of the country, in Bangladesh the force is known as "The Vigilant Sentinels of the National Frontier".[4]

# History

Border Guard Bangladesh as a paramilitary force, is entrusted with the responsibility to defend the 4,427 km border of the country. It is the first line of defence for the nation. BGB boasts an illustrious past with rich traditions and a remarkable military history spanning over two centuries. During peacetime this force is also responsible for anti-smuggling operations, investigating cross border crime and extending governmental authority to remote and isolated areas. From time to time BGB has also been called upon to assist the administration in the maintenance of internal law & order, relief and rehabilitation work after any kind of natural disaster. During wartime BGB comes under the control of the Ministry of Defence as an auxiliary force to Bangladesh Army.

## Ramgarh Local Battalion (1795–1861)

The force was established in 29 June 1795 at the city of 'Ramgarh' consisting of 486 personnel as the “Frontier Protection Force” under the command of the East India Company. Later the force was converted into a paramilitary unit with its own name (Ramgarh Local Battalion) and uniform. At that time its primary responsibility was to suppress insurgent activities around the Ramgarh area. During 1799, the force established its first camp at Pilkhana, where the headquarters remain to this day. The camp unit then was known as “Special Reserve Company”.

## Frontier Guards (1861–1891)

The Ramgarh Local Battalion was renamed as the 'Frontier Guards' and remained so for thirty years.

## Bengal Military Police (1891–1919)

In 1891 the Frontier Guards were re-organized and re-equipped with modern weapons and renamed once again as the ‘Bengal Military Police’. Commanded by a Subedar (Senior Warrant Officer), the BMP had four companies located in Dhaka, Dhumka, and Gangtok. This force also participated in the First World War.

## Eastern Frontier Rifles (1920–1947)

The BMP was reorganized yet once again and renamed as the ‘Eastern Frontier Rifles’ in 1920. Its primary task was to protect the borders. It also took part in numerous military operations during the Second World War.

## East Pakistan Rifles (1947–1971)

After the partition of the Indian sub-continent ‘Eastern Frontier Rifles’ was re-grouped and renamed as the 'East Pakistan Rifles'. It was the primary border protection force of the then East Pakistan. A number of Metropolitan Armed Police of Calcutta and some 1,000 ex-soldiers of West Pakistan merged into this force. Officers from the army were transferred to command and reorganize EPR. In 1958, it was also assigned the anti-smuggling duties on top of its primary role as the border guards. In 1965 India Pakistan war this force fought valiantly and successfully in a number of skirmishes in Lathitila, Dohogram, Laksmipur, Assalong and Boroibari. Major Tofael was awarded the highest military award of erstwhile Pakistan, ‘Nishan-e-Haider’, for his action in the Laksmipur Operation. The strength of the force was 13,454 during March 1971.

### Bangladesh Rifles (1971–2010)



A Bangladesh Rifles Senior Warrant Officer (left in yellow/green outfit) applies a mechanical advantage control/hold to a US Marine during training.

During the war of independence members of the EPR were the first to respond against Pakistan Army. Adjutant Captain Mr. Rafiqul Islam was a smart guy in Chittagong sector. He understand the situation of 1971 and prepare them self to fight against any situation. At 25th march Dr. Jafor a famous eye specialist informed Mr. Rafiq that Pakistan Army has left the cantonment.Mr. Rafiq tells a book named by, A Tale of Millions, page 56, " I told Dr. Zafar, I alongnith my troops of E.P.R. will fight The Pakistan Army to save our people and to free them.Move to Sholashahar and the Cantonment and tell all Bangali soldiers to join us. Meet me at my tactical HQ on the Railway Hill. Immediately I dialled Halishahar E.P.R. HQ where the Bangli JCOs were waiting my orders." The E.P.R. Officers captured all Pakistani Officers and move forward. At 26 March Pakistan Army send a trop by Bregedear Iqbal. The E.P.R. take an ambush against them. Captain Rafiq Tells " This ambush by the E.P.R. troops at kumira was the first direct action agains the enemy in the history of our liberation war.".[5] At 26 March 1971 Sheikh Mujibs's declaration of independence also stimulate Rifles' members participated in the liberation struggle right from its inception. At the final Bangladesh Forces Sector Commanders Conference presided by General M.A.G Osmani, on January 29, 1972, the East Pakistan Rifles was renamed as the Bangladesh Rifles .

### Border Guard Bangladesh (2010–onward)

The Bangladesh Rifles have gone through some fundamental changes since 2010. It was officially renamed as Border Guard Bangladesh on January 23, 2011.

## Liberation War and BDR

During the liberation war of 1971 nearly nine thousand of its members took up arms against the brutal genocide of Pakistan Army. Eight hundred and seventeen of those were known to be killed in action.

## Decorations

The then *East Pakistan Rifles*, now BGB, joined the Bangladesh Liberation War on the side of East Pakistan in 1971. One hundred and forty one members earned gallantry awards for their outstanding contribution to the liberation war of Bangladesh. Two of them Lance Naik Nur Mohammad Sheikh and Lance Naik Munshi Abdur Rouf posthumously earned the Bir Sreshtha, which is the highest gallantry award of the nation; 8 earned the Bir Uttam, 40 earned the Bir Bikram and 91 earned the Bir Protik awards. After independence, on 3 March 1972 the force had been renamed as Bangladesh Rifles. As a mark of recognition for the courage and bravery of its members, BDR introduced 'Bangladesh Rifles Podok' in 1985 and President Rifles podok’ in 1989. So far, 21 members had received the 'Bangladesh Rifles Podok' and 29 had received the ‘President Rifles Podok’.

## Responsibilities

- Patrolling and securing the border
- Investigating cross border crimes
- Anti-smuggling Operations
- Counter Terrorism
- Domestic law enforcement during national emergencies
- Acting as a reserve force under M.O.D. during war

## Organization

The BGB is commanded by a Major General. The BGB administration and most of the officer corps are trained and deputed from the Bangladesh Army. There are, however, around 100 officers who are promoted from within the force itself. They can be promoted as high as Deputy Director (D.D) which is equivalent to the rank of Lt. Colonel and Assistant Director(A.D) equivalent to the rank of major and Deputy Assistant Director(D.A.D) equivalent to the rank of Captain in Bangladesh Army . Its current strength is 67,000+ structured along 61 battalions and numerous border outposts (B.O.P.), mostly along the borders.

BGB is organized into a central headquarters and 4 regional headquarters. Under the regional headquarters there are 16 sectors. Each sector is commanded by a Colonel.

- **Central HQ**: Pilkhana, Dhaka[6]
  - Director-General (DG):
    - Deputy Director-General (DDG):
    - Director (Operations and Training):
    - Director (Administration):
    - Sector Command (Dhaka):
      - 13th BGB Battalion
      - 24th BGB Battalion
      - 36th BGB Battalion
      - 44th BGB Battalion
- **North Eastern Regional HQ**: Sarail
  - Sector Command (Comilla):
    - 12th BGB Battalion
    - 19th BGB Battalion
    - 33rd BGB Battalion
  - Sector Command (Mymensingh):
    - 6th BGB Battalion
    - 16th BGB Battalion
    - 27th BGB Battalion
  - Sector Command (Srimangal):
  - Sector Command (Sylhet):
    - 5th BGB Battalion
    - 8th BGB Battalion
    - 14th BGB Battalion
    - 38th BGB Battalion
- **North Western Regional HQ**: Rangpur
  - Sector Command (Dinajpur):

        - 2nd BGB Battalion
        - 3rd BGB Battalion
        - 20th BGB Battalion
        - 40th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Rajshahi):
        - 37th BGB Battalion
        - 39th BGB Battalion
        - 43rd BGB Battalion
        - 46th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Rangpur):
        - 25th BGB Battalion
        - 31st BGB Battalion
        - 7th BGB Battalion
        - 45th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Thakurgaon):
- **South Eastern Regional HQ**: Khagrachari
    - Sector Command (Baghaichari):
    - Sector Command (Bandarban):
        - 10th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Chattagram):
        - 15th BGB Battalion
        - 17th BGB Battalion
        - 28th BGB Battalion
        - 42nd BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Khagrachari):
        - 9th BGB Battalion
        - 11th BGB Battalion
        - 21st BGB Battalion
        - 29th BGB Battalion
        - 30th BGB Battalion
        - 47th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Rangamati):
        - 1st BGB Battalion
        - 4th BGB Battalion
        - 18th BGB Battalion
        - 26th BGB Battalion
- **South Western Regional HQ**: Jessore
    - Sector Command (Kushtia):
        - 32nd BGB Battalion
        - 35th BGB Battalion
    - Sector Command (Khulna):
        - 34th BGB Battalion
        - 22nd BGB Battalion
        - 23rd BGB Battalion
        - 41st BGB Battalion

## Equipment

| Name | Type | Caliber | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Type 92 | Semi-automatic pistol | 9mm | Standard issue sidearm. |
| Type 54 | Semi-automatic pistol | 7.62mm | Chinese version of Soviet Tokarev TT-33 in service with all branches of armed, para-military and law enforcement services. |
| BD-08 | Assault rifle | 7.62mm | Produced under license by BOF. |
| M16A4 | Assault rifle | 5.56mm | With M203 grenade launcher. |
| Type 85 | Sniper rifle | 7.62mm | |
| BD-08 | Light machine gun | 7.62mm | Produced under license by BOF. |
| Bren Gun | Light machine gun | 7.62mm | |
| Rheinmetall MG 3 | General purpose machine gun | 7.62mm | |
| Type 63-1 [7] | Mortar | 60 mm | Being replaced by Type 93. |
| M 29A1 | Mortar | 81mm | |
| Otokar Cobra | LAV | | A 4x4 wheeled LAV. 17 Received in 2008. 7 are in use with Bangladesh Police since 2007. |
| Akshay class | Coastal Patrol Craft | | 1 ship (BGB *Shah Jalal*) |

## February 2009 Mutiny

On 25 February 2009, the regular BDR soldiers massacred senior officials including family members, killing almost the entire higher echelon of the command structure (about 57 Army officers who were present in the BDR HQ), including the Director General of BDR. The reasons for the mutiny are yet unconfirmed but conspiracy theories are abundant. However, after all the killings, 48 hrs later by early morning hours of 27 February 2009 security forces in Bangladesh rounded up hundreds of fugitive border guards after a two-day mutiny crumbled in the face of a government show of force. The arrests came a day after army tanks surrounded the Bangladesh Rifles' headquarters in the capital Dhaka.

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[3] http://www.mha.gov.bd
[4] Border Guard Bangladesh (http://bgb.gov.bd/)
**[5]** (Major Rafiq: A Tale of Millions, Page 56 and Aberar Shongram Shadhinotar Shongram, P:135, by: Lieutenant Cornell Abu Osman Choudhury)
[6] Border Guard Bangladesh (http://bgb.gov.bd/)
[7] http://www.janes.com/articles/Janes-Infantry-Weapons/60-mm-Type-63-mortar-China.html

# Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China

| Ministry of Public Security | |
|---|---|
| 公安部 | |
| ***Gōng'ānbù*** | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1949 |
| **Jurisdiction** | People's Republic of China (Mainland only) |
| **Headquarters** | Beijing |
| **Minister responsible** | Guo Shengkun |
| **Parent agency** | State Council |
| **Website** | |
| www.mps.gov.cn [1] | |

The **Ministry of Public Security** (**MPS**) of the Government of the People's Republic of China is the principal police and security authority of the mainland of the People's Republic of China and the government agency that exercises oversight over and is ultimately responsible for day-to-day law enforcement. It is headed by the Minister of Public Security. Prior to 1954, it was known as the *Central* Ministry of Public Security. The Ministry operates the system of **Public Security Bureaus**, which are broadly the equivalent of police forces or police stations in other countries.

As the main domestic security agency in the People's Republic of China, the MPS is the equivalent of the National Police Agency in Japan or national police in other countries. It also controls and administers the People's Armed Police. Since the creation of the Ministry of State Security in 1983, the MPS has lost much authority and does not undertake paramilitary functions, which are now within the province of the People's Armed Police, nor does it generally conduct domestic intelligence which since 1983 has been a primary responsibility of the Ministry of State Security. Hong Kong and Macau have their own security bureaus/agencies and police forces. As of 2012[2], the Minister of Public Security is Guo Shengkun.

Local municipal police under the MPS used to be usually unarmed in contrast to the agents of the PAP; however since 2006 decision has been taken to issue sidearms to all frontline MPS personnel; the chosen firearm is a 9mm double-action revolver manufactured by the China North Industries Corporation.[3]

There have been public complaints that the Public Security Bureaus (Abbreviation: PSB; Simplified Chinese: 公安局; pinyin: *gōng ān jú*), the provincial and municipal counterparts of the national MPS, are undermanned and unable to deal with what the public perceives to be the problem of rising crime. Other issues that have surfaced in recent years include insufficient salaries, poor training, low morale among the officers, and complaints about abuses of power.

## History

The Ministry of Public Security was among the very first government organs of the PRC. It superseded the Ministry of Public Security of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Military Commission, a transitional body created in July 1949 by removing the security service remit from the CCP Central Department of Social Affairs (CDSA). The ministry began operations on 1 November 1949, at the end of a two-week long National Conference of Senior Public Security Cadres. Most of its initial staff of less than 500 cadres came from the (former) regional CCP North China

Department of Social Affairs. At the national level, its creation signaled the formal abolition of the CDSA. The ministry moved to its present location, in the heart of the one-time foreign legation quarters in Beijing, in the spring of 1950.[4]

### List of Ministers

| № | Name | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Luo Ruiqing | October 1949 | September 1959 |
| 2 | Xie Fuzhi | September 1959 | March 1972 |
| 3 | Li Zhen | March 1972 | 1973 |
| 4 | Hua Guofeng | 1973 | March 1977 |
| 5 | Zhao Cangbi | March 1977 | April 1983 |
| 6 | Liu Fuzhi | May 1983 | August 1985 |
| 7 | Ruan Chongwu | September 1985 | March 1987 |
| 8 | Wang Fang | April 1987 | November 1990 |
| 9 | Tao Siju | December 1990 | March 1998 |
| 10 | Jia Chunwang | March 1998 | December 2002 |
| 11 | Zhou Yongkang | December 2002 | October 2007 |
| 12 | Meng Jianzhu | October 2007 | December 2012 |
| 13 | Guo Shengkun | December 2012 | Incumbent |

## Organization



Headquarters of the Ministry of Public Security in Beijing

The MPS is organized into functional departments (see below). Subordinate to the MPS are the provincial- and municipal-level PSB and sub-bureaus at the county and urban district levels. At the grassroots level, finally, there are police stations (*paichusuo*) which serve as the direct point of contact between police and ordinary citizens. While public security considerations have weighed heavily at all levels of administration since the founding of the PRC, the police are perceived by some outside observers to wield progressively greater influence at lower levels of government.

The organization of local public security stations may be inferred from the tasks with which the police are charged. Generally, each police station has sections assigned to cover census and household registration matters, pretrial investigations, welfare, traffic control, and other activities. Each also has a detention center.

### Departmental structure

At the time of its creation, the Ministry of Public Security had a simple departmental structure comprising one general office and six functional directorates, numbered sequentially and responsible for political security, economic security, public order and administration, border security, armed security, and personnel. Today's ministry is organized into the following departments:

- Central Office,
- Supervision,
- Personnel & Training,
- Public Relations,
- Economic Crime Investigation,
- Public Order Administration,
- Border Control,
- Criminal Investigation,
- Exit & Entry Administration,
- Fire Control,
- Security Protection,
- Public Information Network Security Supervision,
- Penitentiary Administration,
- Traffic Control,
- Legal Affairs,
- International Cooperation,
- Equipment and Finance,
- Drug Control,
- Science & Technology,
- Counter-terrorism, and
- Info-communications.

Railway, navigation, civil aviation, forestry and anti-smuggling public security departments are under the dual leadership of their superior administration and the MPS.[5]

## Responsibilities and operations

In the 1980s the public security station—the police element in closest contact with the people—was supervised by the public security subbureau as well as by local governments and procuratorates. The procuratorate could assume direct responsibility for any case that it chose, and it supervised investigations in those cases in which the public security station was allowed to conduct investigations. A great deal of coordination occurred among the public security organs, the procuratorates, and the courts, so that a trial was unlikely to produce a surprise outcome.

The public security station generally had considerably broader responsibilities than a police station in the West, involving itself in every aspect of the district people's lives. In a rural area a station typically has a chief, a deputy chief, a small administrative staff, and a small police force. In an urban area it usually has a greater number of administrative staff members and seven to eighteen patrolmen. Its criminal law activities included investigation, apprehension, interrogation, and temporary detention. The station's household section maintained a registry of all persons living in the area. Births, deaths, marriages, and divorces were recorded and confirmed through random household checks. The station regulated all hotels and required visitors who remained beyond a certain number of days to register. All theaters, cinemas, radio equipment, and printing presses also were registered with the local public security station, permitting it to regulate gatherings and censor information effectively. It also regulated the possession, transportation, and use of all explosives, guns, ammunition, and poisons.

Another important police function was controlling change of residence. Without such controls, large numbers of rural residents undoubtedly would move to the overcrowded cities in search of better living standards, work, or education. In April 1984 the State Council issued the Tentative Regulations Governing People's Republic of China Resident Identity, this became the identification card of the People's Republic of China. The regulations, implemented over a period of years, required all residents over sixteen years of age, except active-duty members of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police and inmates serving prison sentences, to be issued resident identity cards by the MPS. The identification card indicates the name, sex, nationality, ethnicity, date of birth, and address of the bearer. Cards for persons sixteen to twenty-five years of age were valid for ten years; those for persons between twenty-five and forty-five were valid for twenty years; and persons over forty-five were issued permanent cards. As of early 1987, only 70 million people had been issued identity cards, well below the national goal. Also, even those with resident identity cards preferred to use other forms of identification.

## Criminal procedure powers



Public Security Police officers in Beijing, China.

Public security officials also made extensive use of their authority to impose administrative sanctions through two sets of documents. These were the 1957 Regulations on re-education through labor, which were reissued in 1979 with amendments, and the 1957 Regulations Governing Offenses Against Public Order, which were rescinded and replaced in 1986 by regulations of the same name. Offenders under the Regulations on Reeducation Through Labor might include "vagabonds, people who have no proper occupation, and people who repeatedly breach public order." The police could apprehend such individuals and sentence them to reeducation through labor with the approval of local labor-training administration committees. The 1957 regulations placed no limit on the length of sentences, but beginning in the early 1960s sentences of three or four years were the norm. The 1979 amended Regulations, however, limited the length of reeducation through labor to three years with the possibility of extensions in extraordinary cases. The Regulations Governing Offenses Against Public Order empowered the police to admonish, fine, or detain people for up to fifteen days. Goods illegally in the possession of an offender were to be confiscated, and payment was imposed for damages or hospital fees in the event that injury had been caused.

The criminal laws in force after January 1, 1980, restricted police powers regarding arrests, investigations, and searches. A public security official or a citizen could apprehend a suspect under emergency conditions, but a court or procuratorate was required to approve the arrest. The accused had to be questioned within twenty-four hours and his or her family or work unit notified of the detention "except in circumstances where notification would hinder the investigation or there was no way to notify them." Any premeditated arrest required a warrant from a court or procuratorate. The time that an accused could be held pending investigation was limited to three to seven days, and incarceration without due process was made illegal.

Two officials were needed to conduct a criminal investigation. They were required to show identification and, apparently, to inform the accused of the crime allegedly committed before he or she was questioned. The suspect could refuse to answer only those questions irrelevant to the case. Torture was rendered illegal.

The 1980 laws also provided that in conjunction with an arrest the police could conduct an emergency search; otherwise, a warrant was required. They had the right to search the person, property, and residence of an accused and

the person of any injured party. They could intercept mail belonging to the accused and order an autopsy whenever cause of death was unclear.

In July 1980 the government approved new regulations governing police use of weapons and force. Police personnel could use their batons only in self-defense or when necessary to subdue or prevent the escape of violent criminals or rioters. Lethal weapons, such as pistols, could be used if necessary to stop violent riots, to lessen the overall loss of life, or to subdue surrounded but still resisting criminals. The regulations even governed use of sirens, police lights, and whistles.

## Public relations

The relationship between the police officers assigned to neighborhood patrols and the people was close. Police officers lived in a neighborhood on a long-term assignment and were expected to know all the residents on a personal basis. Their task was not only to prevent and punish crime but to promote desirable behavior by counseling and acting as role models. These socially responsible aspects of the police officer's duties were constant responsibilities, and the bond between the public security units and the people was strengthened annually by means of "cherish-the-people" months, during which the police officer made a special effort to help the local people, especially the aged and infirm.

## Recruitment

Police are officially drawn from every segment of the population without restriction as to sex or ethnic origin. Selection is based on political loyalty, intelligence, and health, as it is for the PLA. There is at least one police school in every provincial-level unit, and others are operated by municipalities. Usually those police designated for leadership positions attend the police schools, and patrolmen are trained at the unit and on the job. Legal training is emphasized as a method of improving the quality of the police forces. In 1985 three institutions of higher learning for police personnel were established—the Chinese People's Public Security University, the University of Police Officers, and the Institute of Criminal Police—offering more than twenty special courses. Students are recruited from the pool of senior middle-school graduates under twenty-two years of age, with a waiver to twenty-five years of age for those who have a minimum of two years' experience in public security work.

## Firearms

MPS officers are trained in the use and armed with Chinese made weapons and firearms, however they are not routinely armed with firearms while on duty, but instead, expandable batons and incapacitant sprays. Sometimes, tactical knives are issued to the policemen.

Firearms are armed and equipped mostly by detectives and special units, though the sidearms is an option to arm the front line officers.

**Handguns**

### Product list and details

| Make/Model | Type | Origin |
|---|---|---|
| Norinco | QSZ-92 | People's Republic of China 1996–Present |
| Norinco | 9mm Revolver | People's Republic of China Began in 2006, issued to frontline officers. |
| Norinco | Type 77 | People's Republic of China 1981–Present |

**Submachine guns**

### Product list and details

| Make/Model | Type | Origin |
|---|---|---|
| Norinco | Type 79 [6] | People's Republic of China 1979–Present |

## Fleet

- A 1.8T MG7 sedans
- BMW 5 series sedans
- BMW 7 series sedans
- Chevrolet sedans (China manufactured)
- Humvee SUVs
- Mercedes sedans
- SAIC Roewe 750 V6
- Volkswagen Jetta sedans
- River Patrol craft
- Motor Boat

## Notes

[1] http://www.mps.gov.cn
[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ministry_of_Public_Security_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China&action=edit
[3] 9mm Chinese Police revolver (http://world.guns.ru/handguns/hg199-e.htm)
[4] Wang Zhongfang, "Gonganbu shi zemyang chenglide," in Zhu Chunlin (ed.) *Lishi shunjian* (Beijing: Qunzhong chubanshe, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 3-16
[5] http://www.mps.gov.cn/English/index.htm
[6] http://www.cn-news.info/?p=158

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- Kam C. Wong, Chinese Policing: History and Reform (N.Y.: Peter Lang, 2009)
- Kam C. Wong, Police Reform in China: A Chinese Perspective (Taylor and Francis, 2011) (July 2011)
- Angelo Paratico, The Karma Killers IUniverse, 2009

## External links

- Official website (http://www.mps.gov.cn/)

# People's Armed Police

| Chinese People's Armed Police Force (CAPF)<br>中国人民武装警察部队 (武警部队) | |
|---|---|
|  <br>Badge of People's Armed Police | |
| **Active** | June 19, 1982 |
| **Country** | People's Republic of China |
| **Branch** | State Council and Central Military Commission |
| **Type** | Military Gendarmerie |
| **Role** | Preservation of Public Order and Security, Civil Defence, Reserves, Engineering Projects |
| **Size** | 1.1 to 1.5 million |
| **Part of** | People's Armed Police Headquarters |
| **Garrison/HQ** | Beijing, Haiyang area, 3rd Western Flag |
| **Nickname** | Armed Policemen (武警) |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Current commander** | Senior General Wu Shuangzhan (吴双战武警上将) |
| **Political Commissar** | Primary Political Commissar：Meng Jianzhu (孟建柱总警监)(Concurrent Position)<br>Political Commissar：Senior General Yu Linxiang (喻林祥武警上将) (Since November 2007) |

The **People's Armed Police** (人民武装警察, Abbreviation: **PAP**), officially **Chinese People's Armed Police Force** (officially **CAPF**, simplified Chinese: 中国人民武装警察部队; traditional Chinese: 中國人民武裝警察部隊; pinyin: *Zhōngguó Rénmín Wǔzhuāng Jǐngchá Bùduì*) is a paramilitary or gendarmerie force primarily responsible for civilian policing and fire rescue duties in the People's Republic of China, as well as provide support to PLA during wartime.

In contrast to public security police, PAP servicemen, also called as "Armed Policemen (武警战士)", wear olive green instead of the blue uniforms of the Public Security Department People's Police (公安机关人民警察, abbreviated 公安民警) and other branches of People's Police (人民警察, abbreviated 民警). From January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2007 the position had been renamed 'internal guard' (内卫) with arm insignia reflecting this change; new uniforms issued on August 1, 2007 carried to term for "China Armed Police Force" (中国武警).

The PAP is estimated to have a total strength of 1.5 million, with over half its strength (800,000) employed in its internal security units (Simplified Chinese: 内卫部队; pinyin: nèiwèi bùduì).

## History

The history of the People's Armed Police is as long as that of the People's Republic, and its origin can be traced back to the People's Liberation Army, which was responsible for both defending the nation from foreign invasions and internal security. Although the force was officially established in 1982, its constituent units stretch back to 1949.[1] After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, it was soon apparent that the different troops were required for the vastly different missions, and the domestic security functions had to be removed from the People's Liberation Army. As a result, the portion of People's Liberation Army responsible for internal security and other domestic police missions branched out to form the Public Security Army, under the administration of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China. Although under the Ministry of Public Security, the Public Security Army troops were not exactly public security police officers because in addition to regular police work, they were also tasked with secondary military tasks which was not part of the responsibility of regular police officers of the public security ministry.

After numerous name changes and reorganization, the PAP was created on June 19, 1982 by an amalgamation of the PLA's border control, internal security units (domestic 'internal guard' or and fire department, as well as from Ministry of Public Security units.

## Mission



A PAP Guard in the second lowest rank, Private First Class in front of Tiananmen

The PAP's primary mission is internal security. The first law on the People's Armed Police, the Law on the People's Armed Police Force (PAPF), was passed in August 2009, giving it statutory authority to respond to riots, terrorist attacks or other emergencies.[2][3] Such units guard government buildings at all levels (including party and state organisations, foreign embassies and consulates), provide personal protection to senior government officials, provide security functions to public corporations and major public events. Some units perform guard duty in civilian prisons and provide executioners for the state. The PAP also maintains tactical counter-terrorism (CT) units in the Immediate Action Unit (IAU), Snow Wolf Commando Unit (SWCU) and various Special Police Units (SPU).

PAP border security forces (Simplified Chinese: 边防部队; pinyin: *biānfáng bùdùi*) guard China's land and sea borders, as well as its ports and airports. Other units guard China's forests (Simplified Chinese: 森林部队; pinyin: *sēnlín bùduì*), gold mines (Simplified Chinese: 黄金部队; pinyin: *huángjīn bùduì*) and hydropower facilities (Simplified Chinese: 水电部队; pinyin: *shuǐdiàn bùduì*), as well as provide traffic-policing (Simplified Chinese: 交通部队; pinyin: *jiāotōng bùduì*), Fire Fighting (消防部队) and road construction services.[4] Among them, the Border Security and Fire Fighting are under the control by both Central Military Commission and Ministry of Public Security (which also controls the People's Police) while the other forces are under the control of CMC only. The border security force in particular, is also a law enforcement agency.

The secondary mission of the PAP is external defence, and in times of war PAP internal security units can act as light infantry supporting the PLA in local defence missions.[5]

## Organization



Wheeled APC of the People's Armed Police

The PAP has a dual command structure including the Central Military Commission (CMC) and the State Council through the Ministry of Public Security. By law however, the PAP is not part of the PLA.[6]

The PAP is estimated to have a total strength of 1.5 million, with over half its strength (800,000) employed in its internal security units (Simplified Chinese: 内卫部队; pinyin: *neiwei budui*). However, government figures put the number at 660,000.[3] Such units are organised in division-sized elements (Simplified Chinese: 总队; pinyin: *zongdui*, or 'contingents') and are located in each province, autonomous region and centrally-controlled city. Some provinces have more than one internal security *zongdui* due to the transferral of 14 PLA Divisions (numbering 500,000 personnel) to the PAP during the late 1990s. Additionally, the PAP maintains a national headquarters in Beijing.

Although their uniforms (olive green) and insignia are different from those of the PLA, PAP guards wear military-style uniforms and insignia that often leads to them being mistaken for soldiers.[7] Furthermore, due to its history with the PLA and paramilitary organisation, the PAP has a similar rank structure to the PLA and also obeys its general regulations. PAP guards are also recruited at the same time and through the same procedures as PLA soldiers. However, the PAP has its own education and training system separate from the PLA. Like PLA, PAP also celebrates ARMY DAY on August 1st of every year, and enjoys the same services as the PLA.

## Special Units

- Special Police Unit
- Snow Leopard Commando Unit

## References

[1] Shambaugh, David L. (2004). *Modernizing China's military: progress, problems, and prospects.* University of California Press. p. 170.
[2] Top legislature passes armed police law (http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-08/27/content_8625494.htm). *China Daily*. August 27, 2009.
[3] Wines, Michael (August 27, 2009). China Approves Law Governing Armed Police Force (http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/28/world/asia/28china.html). *The New York Times*.
[4] Full Text: China's National Defense in 2006 (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-12/29/content_5547029_15.htm). Xinhua. December 29, 2006.
[5] Blasko, Dennis J. (2006). *The Chinese Army today: tradition and transformation for the 21st century.* Routledge. p. 87.
[6] Blasko (2006), p. 18.
[7] 栾, 尚林 (2005) 武警统一佩戴新式臂章胸标含义及使用范围 (The People's Armed Police new arm patches and badges and their uses) (http://news.xinhuanet.com/mil/2005-01/25/content_2505172.htm). Xinhua.

## External links

- PAP Organization (http://www.china-defense.com/oped/pap/pap_1.html)

# Immigration Department (Hong Kong)

| Hong Kong Immigration Department | |
|---|---|
| 入境事務處 | |
|  | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 4 August 1961[1] |
| **Jurisdiction** | Hong Kong |
| **Headquarters** | Immigration Tower, 7 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai |
| **Employees** | 6,569 |
| **Minister responsible** | Lai Tung-kwok[2], Secretary for Security |
| **Agency executive** | Eric Chan Kwok-ki, Director |
| **Website** | |
| Official website [3] | |

The **Immigration Department** (Chinese: 入境事務處, known as 人民入境事務處 before the 1997 transfer of sovereignty) of the Government of Hong Kong is responsible for immigration control of Hong Kong. After the People's Republic of China assumed sovereignty of the territory in July 1997, Hong Kong's immigration system remained largely unchanged from its British predecessor model. Residents from mainland China do not have the right of abode in Hong Kong, nor can they enter the territory freely, both before and after 1997. There are different regulations that apply to residents of Macau, another Special Administrative Region of China. In addition, visa-free entry acceptance regulations into Hong Kong for passport holders of some 170 countries remain unchanged before and after 1997.

In a special arrangement, although Hong Kong's residents of Chinese descent are defined as citizens of the People's Republic of China, as stipulated by the Basic Law, Hong Kong's Immigration Department is independently responsible for issuing Hong Kong SAR passports for Hong Kong residents who are also PRC citizens seeking international travel.

## History

Prior to the 1950s, immigration to Hong Kong was not controlled by the government of Hong Kong, but the end of World War II saw an influx of migrants from China to Hong Kong.

From 1949 to 1961, registration of persons with identification was required under the Registration of Persons Ordinance 1949 and established a **Commissioner of Registration**.

Until the establishment of Immigration Department on 4 August 1961, immigration control in Hong Kong was handled by the Hong Kong Police Force.[4] The Immigration Service Ordinance 1961 created the new department in charge of immigration control. Later in 1977, the department enlarged its functions to cover registration of persons by amalgamating with the Registration of Persons Office and Director of Immigration also assumed as Commissioner of Registration.[5] In 1979, the department took over from the Registrar General civil registration duties and the Director of Immigration was appointed as Registrar of Births and Deaths, and Registrar of Marriages.



Flag of Immigration Department, 1988-1997.




Badge of Immigration Department, 1988-1997.

## Role

Apart from immigration control, the Department has a Registration of Persons division and a Births, Births, Deaths and Marriage Sub-division where Hong Kong residents go to obtain Hong Kong Identity Card and register births, deaths and marriages.

Until 1997, the Department was the British passport-issuing authority in Hong Kong until the end of British rule. Since 1 July 1997, the British Consulate-General in Hong Kong has performed this role.

Under the terms of the Basic Law of Hong Kong and explanations on implementing the Nationality Law, both by PRC lawmakers, the Immigration Department issues the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region passport and other international travel documents on its own,



Immigration Centre and Immigration Service Institute of Training and Development in Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun

and is in charge of administering the Nationality Law within its realms. This is a rare exception to the rule that issuing passports and administering nationality-related matters are usually under the purview of an authority of the central/national government of a state.

The Department also issues travel documents, such as the Document of Identity and Hong Kong Re-entry Permit, to Hong Kong residents who cannot obtain a passport.[6]

The Department is headquartered in the Immigration Tower in Wan Chai North.

## Directors of the Immigration Department (Since July 1, 1997)

- Eric Chan Kwok-ki, IDSM (current - since 2011)
- Simon Peh, IDSM (2008–2011)
- Lai Tung Kwok, IDSM (2002–2008)
- Ambrose Lee, IDSM (1998 to 2002)
- Regina Ip (July 1997 to 1998)

## British National (Overseas)

The Immigration Department was responsible for BN(O) passport applications and data prior to 1 July 1997. Prior to the handover, all information was transferred to the British Consulate-General, Hong Kong.

Inquiries in regards to BN(O)s are now made to any British diplomatic missions overseas.

## Ranks

As with all of the HK Disciplined Services, British-pattern ranks and insignia continue to be utilised, the only change being the exchange of the St. Edward's Crown for the Bauhinia Flower crest post-1997.

- Director of Immigration (similar insignia to a UK General)
- Deputy Director of Immigration (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant-General)
- Assistant Director of Immigration (similar insignia to a UK Major-General)
- Senior Principal Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Colonel)
- Principal Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant-Colonel)
- Assistant Principal Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Major)
- Chief Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Captain)
- Senior Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant with a silver bar beneath)
- Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant)
- Immigration Officer (Probationary) (similar insignia to a UK Second Lieutenant) (*with effect from April 19, 2010*)
- Assistant Immigration Officer (similar insignia to a UK Second Lieutenant) (*rank discontinued in November 1998*)
- Chief Immigration Assistant (three silver bars)
- Senior Immigration Assistant (two silver bars)
- Immigration Assistant (silver bar)[7]

## Crest

The current crest of the force was adopted in 1997 to replace most of the colonial symbols:

- St Edward's Crown replace with Bauhinia
- Laurel wreath remains but badge with wording Immigation Service - HK" replace with an image of Tsing Ma Bridge is added
- Motto added with wording "Hong Kong Immigration 香港入境處"

Source: Immigration Department (Hong Kong) [8]

## Weapons

Instead of the Smith and Wesson Model 10 revolver widely distributed between disciplinary services in Hong Kong, the officers are trained in the use of, and issued, the ASP expendable baton and the Sabre Red pepper spray for self-defense options.

A type of pepper gun is also the standard issue equipment for the officers stationed in the Immigration Service Institute of Training and Development, due to one incident of a fire at the Immigration Tower in 2000.

## References

[1] Press Release (http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/200611/30/P200611300237.htm)
[2] New under secretaries announced (http://news.gov.hk/en/category/administration/091022/html/091022en01001.htm)
[3] http://www.immd.gov.hk/
[4] (http://www.jsscs.gov.hk/reports/en/rcds_pre/report/rcds_pre_eng_ch02.pdf)
[5] Registration of Persons Department (http://www.immd.gov.hk/a_report/ehtml/chapter03_40a.html)
[7] http://www.immd.gov.hk/a_report_09-10/eng/appendice/index01.htm
[8] http://flagspot.net/flags/hk_imm.html

## Order of precedence

| Preceded by<br>**Customs and Excise Department (Hong Kong)** | **Immigration Department (Hong Kong)** | Succeeded by |
|---|---|---|

## External links

- Official website (http://www.immd.gov.hk/Immigration Department (Hong Kong))
- Organisation chart of Hong Kong Government (http://www.gov.hk/en/about/govdirectory/govchart/index.htm)

# Customs and Excise Department (Hong Kong)

| Customs and Excise Department | |
|---|---|
| 香港海關 | |
| **heung1gong2 hoi2gwaan1** | |
|  | |
|  | |
| Customs and Excise Department headquarters in North Point | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1909 |
| **Superseding agency** | Hong Kong Customs |
| **Jurisdiction** | Hong Kong |
| **Headquarters** | 222 Java Road, North Point[1] |
| **Employees** | 5,632 (March 2008) [2] |
| **Annual budget** | 2,308.1m HKD (2008-09) [2] |
| **Agency executives** | Clement Cheung, JP, Commissioner of Customs and Excise<br>Ho Lok Au Yeung, Deputy Commissioner |
| **Parent agency** | Security Bureau (Hong Kong) |
| **Website** | |
| www.customs.gov.hk [3] | |

The **Customs and Excise Department** (**C&ED**, simplified Chinese: 香港海关; traditional Chinese: 香港海關; Mandarin Pinyin: *Xiānggǎng hǎiguān*; Jyutping: hoeng1gong2 hoi2gwaan1; Cantonese Yale: heung1gong2 hoi2gwaan1) is a government agency responsible for the protection of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region against smuggling; the protection and collection of Government revenue on dutiable goods; the detection and deterrence of drug trafficking and abuse of controlled drugs; the protection of intellectual property rights; the

protection of consumer interests; and the protection and facilitation of legitimate trade and upholding Hong Kong's trading integrity [*citation needed*].

## History

*Hong Kong Customs*, originally known as the *Preventive Service*, was founded in 1909. Initially it was responsible to collect the newly imposed duties on liquor. As commodities became subject to duties, the scope of the Preventive Service broadened to include tobacco and hydrocarbon oil, as well as duties related to the government opium monopoly. During times of war, the service prevented the export of precious metals and other commodities to the enemies of the United Kingdom and its allies. In 1963, with the passage of the Preventive Service Ordinance, the service gained the legal status to make regulations on its discipline, functions, powers and terms of service. In 1977, it was renamed the *Hong Kong Customs and Excise Service*. On 1 August 1982, *The Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department* became independent from the *Trade and Industry Department*.[4]



Flag of Customs and Excise Department before 1997.



Badge of Customs and Excise Department before 1997.

## Departmental Structure

The department is headed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise. As at 1 April 2004, the department has an establishment of 4 931 posts, of which nine are directorate officers, 3 804 are members of the Customs and Excise Service, 504 are Trade Controls Officers and 614 are staff of the General and Common Grades.

There are five branches:

### The Administration and Excise Branch

This is responsible for matters relating to dutiable commodities under the purview of the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, the international customs liaison and cooperation and the overall staff management and general administration of the Customs and Excise Service, including staff training, planning and provision of resources and department al facilities; and the housekeeping of the Office of Dutiable Commodities Administration, the Customs Liaison Bureau, the Office of Management Services, the Office of Service Administration and the Office of Training and Development.

### The Boundary and Ports Branch

This is responsible for matters relating to import and export controls under the purview of the Security Bureau and the housekeeping of the Airport Command, Control Points Command and the Ports and Maritime Command.

### The Intelligence and Investigation Branch

This branch is responsible for matters relating to recreational drugs and anti-smuggling activities under the schedule of the Security Bureau and issues relating to intellectual property under the purview of the Commerce, Industry and Technology Bureau; formulation of policies and strategies regarding the applicatioon of intelligence and risk management in Customs operations and the housekeeping of the Customs Drug Investigation Bureau, the Intellectual Property Investigation Bureau, the Intelligence Bureau, the Revenue and General Investigation Bureau and the Special Task Force.

### The Trade Controls Branch

This branch is responsible for trade controls matters under the schedule of the Commerce, Industry and Technology Bureau and consumer protection matters under the schedule of the Economic Development and Labour Bureau, and comprises the Textiles Tactical Investigation Bureau, the Trade Inspection and Verification Bureau, the Trade Investigation Bureau, the General Investigation and Systems Bureau and the Consumer Protection and Prosecution Bureau.

### The Civil Secretariat

This is responsible for all matters concerning departmental administration, financial management, information technology development and internal audit. The branch comprises the Office of Departmental Administration, the Office of Financial Administration, the Office of Information Technology, the Internal Audit Division and the Information Unit.

## Protection of revenue

There is no tariff on goods entering Hong Kong, but excise duties are charged on four groups of commodities. These commodities are hydrocarbon oil, liquor, methyl alcohol and tobacco. These duties make no differentiation between imported commodities, or commodities manufactured locally for domestic consumption.

In 2003, the C&ED collected $6,484 million excise duty. Under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, the C&ED controls breweries, distilleries, tobacco factories, oil installations, ship and aircraft duty-free stores, and industrial and commercial establishments dealing with dutiable commodities; and supervises licensed, general bonded and public bonded warehouses.

Licences are issued to those who import, export, manufacture or store dutiable commodities. The C&ED also assesses the First Registration Tax of vehicles under the Motor Vehicle (First Registration Tax) Ordinance. The Anti-illicit Cigarette Investigation Division is specially tasked to detect syndicated smuggling, distribution and peddling of dutiable cigarettes. The Diesel Oil Enforcement Division focuses its efforts on detecting the smuggling and misuse of illicit fuels.

## Prevention and detection of smuggling

The C&ED prevents and detects smuggling activities under the Import and Export Ordinance and enforces the licensing controls on prohibited articles by inspecting cargoes imported and exported by air, sea and land; processing passengers and their baggage at entry /exit points; and searching aircraft, vessels and vehicles entering and leaving Hong Kong. The Joint Police/Customs Anti-Smuggling Task Force is dedicated to combating smuggling activities by sea. The Control Points Investigation Division is tasked to strengthen the intelligence collection capability at the land boundary and suppress the cross-boundary smuggling activities.

## Airport

The Hong Kong International Airport is one of the busiest airports in the world with a daily arrival of about 257 scheduled flights, bringing into Hong Kong a daily average of 25 989 passengers and 2 838 tonnes of imported cargoes. In 2003, the throughput of air passengers was 19 million whereas the throughput of air cargoes was about 2.64 million tonnes.

## Harbour

Hong Kong is one of the busiest container ports in the world. It handled 20.4 million TEUs (20-foot equivalent units) in 2003. Of these, 12.1 million TEUs were handled at the Kwai Chung Container Terminal. In 2003, 70 910 ocean-going ships and 365 190 coastal vessels entered and left Hong Kong.

Ships and vessels are subject to customs check. Cargoes are either examined on board sea freighters or after off-loading.

In 2003, a total of 8.6 million passengers arrived in Hong Kong from the Mainland and Macau by sea and by helicopters. They were processed at the China Ferry Terminal in Tsim Sha Tsui and the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal in Central. In addition, a daily average of 49 helicopter flights between Hong Kong and Macau are operated at the Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal. Four Customs launches conduct maritime patrol in the territorial waters round the clock whereas four high-speed pursuit crafts and two shallow water patrol launches are employed to carry out interception at sea.

## Land boundary

On average, 156,339 passengers arrive from the Mainland by land daily and they are processed at Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok, Lok Ma Chau and Lo Wu control points. Additionally, 2,991 passengers enter Hong Kong by through-trains and are processed at Hung Hom Railway Station. Goods imported by road are checked at Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok and Lok Ma Chau. In 2003, over 20 million tonnes of cargoes were imported through the land boundary control points.

## Border Control Points

- **Man Kam To** - custom station handling autos and lorries; 4 lane bridge across Shenzhen River
- **Sha Tau Kok** - customer station handling autos and lorries
- **Lok Ma Chau** - large custom station handling auto and lorries; multi-lane bridge across Shenzhen
- **Hong Kong China Ferry Terminal**, Tsim Sha Tsui
- **Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal**
- **Hong Kong International Airport**

## Anti-drug operations

The C&ED and the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) are responsible for anti-drug law enforcement. Seizures of illicit drugs in 2003 included 52.87 kilograms of heroin, 562.15 kilograms of herbal cannabis, 24.46 kilograms of cannabis resin, 8.33 kilograms of cocaine, 41.1 kilograms and 1 272 tablets of methylamphetamine, 35.56 kilograms and 141 038 tablets of ecstasy-type tablets (MDMA, etc.), 51.3 kilograms and 238 tablets of ketamine, and substantial quantities of various narcotics, analgesics and tranquillisers.

A total of 8,652 persons were arrested for drug offences of whom 2,827 were arrested for major offences such as drug trafficking and manufacturing, and the remaining 5 825 were arrested for minor offences such as possession of illicit drugs.

Apart from intercepting smuggling of drugs at entry/exit control points, the department launches proactive investigations and surveillance operations on syndicated drug trafficking activities throughout Hong Kong. The department also flexibly deploys drug detector dogs and introduces advanced technologies, such as Mobile X-ray Vehicle Scanning Systems and Vehicle X-ray Inspection Systems, to assist anti-drug work.

In addition, the department closely monitors the trend of illicit drug use, in particular the growing popularity of psychotropic substances among the young and cross boundary drug crimes. The C&ED also investigates laundering of drug proceeds and initiates applications for freezing and confiscating assets derived from drug trafficking. Suspected drug-related assets worth $1.18 million were frozen, awaiting confiscation proceedings.

The department enforces a licensing system to control the import, export and dealing of 25 specific precursor chemicals which can be used for the manufacture of dangerous drugs. It exchanges intelligence and co-operates closely with the HKPF and various drug enforcement agencies on the Mainland and overseas in the fight against drug traffickers both locally and at international level.

## Trade controls and consumer protection

The C&ED safeguards the certification and licensing systems which are of vital importance to Hong Kong's trading integrity. The department deters and investigates offences of origin fraud, circumvention of textiles licensing and quota control. It also investigates offences of import and export of strateg commodities and other prohibited articles not under and in accordance with a licence.

The department carries out cargo examination at control points, factory inspections, factory audit checks and consignment checks. It is also the department's enforcement strategy to administer a monetary reward scheme to encourage the supply of information on textile origin fraud.

The department is a member of the Hong Kong Compliance Office set up to assist the Central People's Government in implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention in Hong Kong. The department enforces licensing control on rice and consumer protection legislation relating to weights and measures, markings on fineness of precious metals, and safety of toys, children's products and consumer goods. The department also verifies import and export declarations to ensure accurate trade statistics and assesses and collects declaration charges and the clothing industry training levy.

In 2002/03, the department collected $848 million in declaration charges and $19.9 million in clothing industry training levies.

## Intellectual property rights protection

The C&ED has the mission to defend the interests of intellectual property rights owners and legitimate traders through staunch enforcement of the Copyright Ordinance, the Trade Descriptions Ordinance and the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance.

The department investigates and prosecutes copyright offences relating to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, sound recordings, cinematographic films, broadcasts and other published works under the Copyright Ordinance. It also takes enforcement action against commercial goods with forged trademark or false label under the Trade Descriptions Ordinance.

At the manufacture level, the Prevention of Copyright Piracy Ordinance requires local optical disc and stamper manufacturers to obtain licences from the department and mark on all their products specific identification codes. The Import and Export Ordinance imposes licensing controls on the import and export of optical disc mastering and replication equipment. A 147-strong Special Task Force has also been playing an important role in combating copyright piracy, and serves as a mobile brigade to reinforce the suppression of other customs-related crimes.

## Customs cooperation

The C&ED is an active member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). It exchanges intelligence and works closely with overseas customs administrations and law enforcement agencies. The department has also entered bilateral Cooperative Arrangements with other customs authorities on administrative assistance. At the working level, the department and the Mainland customs have each established designated liaison officers to facilitate the exchange of intelligence through direct telephone hotlines.

## Seizures and prosecutions

In 2003, the C&ED seized a total of $1,244 million worth of goods. They included illicit drugs valued at $45 million; infringing goods worth $229 million; counterfeit goods worth $120 million; smuggled merchandises worth $541 million; dutiable commodities worth $284 million.

During the year, the C&ED prosecuted 7,184 persons and firms under various laws enforced by the department.

Fines amounted to $31.83 million and 4,351 custodial sentences, aggregated to 1,671 years and 11 months, were imposed on convicted persons. Among the prosecutions, 803 were cases relating to unlawful commercial malpractices such as violation of licensing controls of strategic commodities, supplying false information in applications for certificate of origin, textile licensing frauds and contravention of consumer protection legislation.

## Ranks

As with all of the HK Disciplined Services, British-pattern ranks and insignia continue to be utilised, the only change being the exchange of the St. Edward's Crown for the Bauhinia Flower crest post-1997.

- Commissioner (similar insignia to a UK General)
- Deputy Commissioner (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant-General)
- Assistant Commissioner (similar insignia to a UK Major-General)
- Chief Superintendent (similar insignia to a UK Colonel)
- Senior Superintendent (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant-Colonel)
- Superintendent (similar insignia to a UK Major)
- Assistant Superintendent (similar insignia to a UK Captain)
- Senior Inspector (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant with a bar beneath)
- Inspector (similar insignia to a UK Lieutenant)
- Probationary Inspector (similar insignia to a UK Second Lieutenant)

- Chief Customs Officer (Wreathed fouled anchor)
- Senior Customs Officer (Three chevrons)
- Customs Officer (ID number)[5]

## Crest

The current crest of the force was adopted in 1997 to replace most of the colonial symbols:

- St Edward's Crown replace with Bauhinia
- Laurel wreath is added to replace the colonial Brunswick star
- Motto changed from "Customs Hong Kong to Hong Kong Customs and Excise 香港海關
- Badge theme added with key and sword to replace the words "香港海關"

Source: Customs and Excise Department [Hong Kong] [6]

## Weapons

The officers are trained in the use of, and issued when required, revolvers as sidearms for lethal protection and an ASP expendable baton for less-than-lethal options on the field as same as the other disciplinary force members. Semi-automatic pistols are issued to the section tasked with providing witness protection.

Officers are also trained in the use of shotguns and sub-machine guns, however such long arms are rarely used.

Officers are required to go to the range at least twice a year after their graduation. While most members of the HK CED are not routinely armed, the personnel that do routinely carry sidearms are those staff responsible for dealing with serious crimes, anti-narcotics and armed escort stationed at the various ports, along with the members of the Special Task Force.

- Smith & Wesson Model 10- Standard issue sidearm for all CED officers, 6 shot .38 revolver.
- Glock 19 - Standard issue pistol of the section of providing witness protection, loaded with 15 round 9mm Parabellum magazines
- Remington 870- Standard issue shotgun, loaded with less-than-lethal 12 Gauge bean-bag
- Heckler & Koch MP5- Standard issue SMG, loaded with 30 round of 9mm Parabellum magazines

## References

[1] Customs and Excise Department: Customs Headquarters Building (http://www.customs.gov.hk/en/whats_new/hq_bldg/)
[2] http://www.budget.gov.hk/2008/eng/pdf/head031.pdf
[3] http://www.customs.gov.hk/
[5] (http://www.uniforminsignia.net/?option=com_insigniasearch&Itemid=53&result=559)
[6] http://flagspot.net/flags/hk_ced.html

## Order of precedence

| Preceded by<br>**Independent Commission Against Corruption** | **Customs and Excise Department (Hong Kong)** | Succeeded by<br>**Immigration Department (Hong Kong)** |
|---|---|---|

## External links

- Hong Kong Customs and Excise (official website) (http://www.customs.gov.hk) **(English) (Chinese)**

# Israel Border Police

| Israel Border Police | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Magav |
|  | |
| Emblem of Magav | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1953 |
| **Preceding agency** | Frontier Corps |
| **Employees** | ~8,000 soldiers and officers |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Israel |
| **Governing body** | Israel Police |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Local civilian police |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Website** | |
| [1] | |

The **Israel Border Police** (Hebrew: מִשְׁמַר הַגְּבוּל, *Mishmar HaGvul*) is the gendarmerie and border security branch of the Israel National Police. It is also commonly known by its Hebrew abbreviation **Magav** (Hebrew: מג"ב), meaning border guard, whilst its members are colloquially known as *Magavnikim* (Hebrew: מג"בניקים). Border Guard is often used as the official name of the Israel Border Police in English. While its main task is securing Israel's borders, it has also been deployed in assisting the Israel Defense Forces, and for counter-terrorism and law enforcement operations in the West Bank, as well as in Jerusalem.

## History



*Magavniks* in Jerusalem

The Border Police was founded as the Frontier Corps (Hebrew: חיל הספר, *Heil HaSfar*), a gendarmerie under the IDF in 1949 with the task of providing security in rural areas and along the borders. In the course of the following years, it was gradually transferred to the command of the Police and became the Border Police. During these years, it secured new settlements and countered infiltration of Palestinian Fedayeen, especially from Egypt and Jordan.



*Magavnik* in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.



*Magavnikim* with an Israel Border Police Sufa jeep in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.

During the 1956 Suez War, the Border Police was involved in the Kafr Qasim massacre. On the second day of the war, a curfew was imposed on the Israeli Arab village. Villagers who had worked in the village fields and were apparently unaware of the curfew were shot as they returned to the village,[2] resulting in 49 dead. This event raised a strong protest in the Israeli public and resulted in a landmark Supreme Court ruling on the obligation of soldiers to disobey manifestly illegal orders.

During the 1967 Six-Day War, the Border Police took part in the fighting alongside the IDF. Following the war, it was deployed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and charged with maintaining law and order as part of the military administration. Since then, a significant portion of the Border Police's activity has been in these territories, especially during the years of the First Intifada and the Second (al-Aqsa) Intifada.

In 1974, the counter-terror unit Yamam was established.

In the October Riots the Border Police were used as the main branch of the treatment in the events. During al-Aqsa Intifada the Border Police took a large part in the security activity.

In 2005 the Border Police participated in the implementation of the disengagement plan.

The Border Police heaviest area of operation is the City of Jerusalem. Virtually all "soldiers" that can be seen patrolling the streets of Jerusalem are actually Border Guard Police officers. Approximately 20% of all Border Guard personnel in the country are located in the City of Jerusalem alone. Besides Jerusalem MAGAV also provides security, conducts military operations, raids and arrests on Palestinian people in cities like Jenin, Nablus, Jericho, Qalqilyah, Tul-Karem, Ramallah and Hebron.

The total number of Border Guards is believed to be about 6000 soldiers and officers.



The elite Yamam counter-terrorism unit detaining suspects

## Structure

The Border Police is composed of professional officers on payroll and field policemen redirected from the IDF (men and women at the age of 18 can choose to serve in the Border Police instead of the IDF, serving 3 years as a border policeman is equal to 3 years as an IDF soldier). All border policemen receive combat training and in addition are also trained for CT (counter-terrorism), riot control and policework. Excellent policemen can specialize in some profession and receive special training to become snipers, buggie-drivers, dog operators, bomb squad, etc.

Because of their combat training, border policemen are employed in unique areas, where there are greater risks for riots, violence and even terror. They serve mainly in the countryside, in Arab villages and towns (along with the regular police), near the borders and in the West Bank.

The Border Police is also responsible for security of rural settlements inside Israel with its Rural Police (Hebrew: שיטור כפרי, *shitur kafri*) units and community security coordinators (Hebrew: רב"ש, *rabash*). Rural policemen are full-time professional officers and security coordinators are a mixture of full-time and volunteer officers.

## Special Operations Units

The Border Police has four Special forces units:



A Border Policeman in a tear gas mask

### Yamam

The **Yamam** (counter-terror and hostage rescue unit) record includes the capture of a terrorist group hidden in the Arab town of Tayibe, the rescue of Eliyahu Goral, the killing of the Hamas head in Hebron and Abbedullah Qawasameh.

### Yamas

The **Yamas** are the counter-terror undercover unit.

The Yamas are often expected to carry out complex missions with little or no preparation, often involving daylight raids in volatile areas. They do not follow regular military or police command structure and answer directly to the Shabak. Their existence has until recently been denied by the IDF.

### Others

- **Yamag** (Tactical Counter-Crime and Counter-Terror Rapid Deployment Unit) and
- **Matilan** (Intelligence Gathering and Infiltrations Interception Unit).

## Volunteer Border Guard

The Border Guard also deploys a large number of volunteer servicemen. These volunteer Border Guard members enlist as volunteers and serve in regular Border Guard units. The Border Guard relies on the volunteer soldiers in order to reinforce their manpower and help maintain the country's heavy security needs. The volunteer Border Guard are given special attention in sensitive places like Jerusalem where security threats are the highest and at times can double or even triple the manpower of full-time security forces in a given area.

Many of these special Border Guard volunteers are Jewish immigrants that have immigrated to Israel from all over the world from places like the United States, UK, Australia, Italy, France, Germany, South Africa, South America, and the former Soviet Union, etc.[3]



A Border Policeman in the Old City of Jerusalem

The volunteer Border Guard members leave behind jobs & families on a regular basis in order to serve in this special combat unit. Some come from cities like Beit Shemesh, Ofrah, Ashkelon, Ra'anana and even Haifa to serve in the Border Guard. The volunteers receive no pay for serving in the Border Guard units and serve in the Border Guard in their off work hours.

## References


- Bregman, Ahron (2002). *Israel's Wars: A History Since 1947*. London: Routledge. ISBN 0-415-28716-2
- Arno Klarsfeld, Yves Derai, *Israël transit: Entretiens avec Yves Derai*, L' Archipel, ISBN 2-84187-465-6

[1] http://www.police.gov.il/English_contentPage.aspx

[2] Jewish Literacy, Joseph Telushkin, p.595, Harper-Collins, 1991, ISBN 0-688-08506-7

[3] About the Volunteers. (http://www.israelborderguardvolunteers.com/about.html) Retrieved on December 3, 2007.


## External links

- Israeli Police official website (most pages seem to be under construction, September 2009) (http://www.police.gov.il/ENGLISH/Pages/IsraelPolice.aspx)

# Central Board of Excise and Customs

| Customs & Central Excise | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| Logo of the Customs & Central Excise. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 26 Jan 1944 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **Federal agency** | India |
| **Governing body** | Government of India |
| **General nature** | • Federal law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | New Delhi, India |
| **Agency executive** | Mrs. Praveen Mahajan, IRS, Chairman |
| **Parent agency** | Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Branchs** | 91 |
| **Website** | |
| www.cbec.gov.in [1] | |

The **Central Board of Excise and Customs** (CBEC) is the nodal national agency responsible for administering Customs, Central Excise & Service Tax in India. The Customs & Central Excise department was established in the year 1855 by the then British Governor General of India, to administer customs laws in India and collection of import duties / land revenue. It is one of the oldest government departments of India.

Currently the Customs and Excise department comes under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. The agency is staffed by IRS officers who start their careers as Assistant Commissioners in the field and within 20–25 years rise to the post of Chief Commissioners, with a few senior most officers who become Members of CBEC / CESTAT / Settlement Commission.

## Structure

The Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) consist of 3 main divisions and 15 child agencies/directorates:

### Divisions

- Central Excise
- Customs
- Service Tax

## Child agencies

- Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
- Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND)
- Directorate General of Inspection of Customs & Central Excise
- National Academy of Customs Excise and Narcotics
- Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
- Directorate General of Vigilance
- Directorate General of Audit
- Directorate General of Export Promotion
- Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
- Directorate General of Service Tax
- Opium & Alkaloid Department
- Economic Intelligence Council
- Enforcement Directorate
- Central Bureau of Narcotics

## Duties

### Central Excise

1. Collection of Excise Duty & Service Tax.
2. Prevention of Smuggling through Land Customs Station.
3. Also works against Anti-Corruption matters.

### Customs

1. Collection of Customs Duty.
2. Prevention of Smuggling in Airports & Seaports.
3. To protect Airport & Seaports economically.

### Central Bureau of Narcotics

1. Collection of Narcotics Duty in Madhya Pradesh, Utter Pradesh & Rajasthan.
2. Prevention of drug trafficking and the abuse of illegal substances.

## Hierarchy

Chairman/Board Members of Customs & Central Excise

Chief Commissioner

Commissioner

Additional Commissioner

Joint Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner

Assistant Commissioner

Superintendent / District Opium Officer

Inspector / Preventive Officer / Intelligence Officer

Sub-Inspector

Tax Assistant

Constable

## Union tax laws enforced by the Customs & Excise departments

1. Central Excise Act, 1944
2. Customs Act, 1962
3. Customs Tariff Act, 1975
4. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
5. NDPS act, 1985

## In fiction

A TV serial on Sony Channel was aired on every Thursday, named 'Powder', a production of Yashraj pictures. it was based on Customs Department & Narcotics Department.

## Gallery



Customs & Central Excise Officer on Republic Day



Customs Officer at Airport



Customs Speed Boat



Customs & Central Excise Headquarter in New Delhi



Customs & Central Excise Officers at NACEN

## References

[1] http://www.cbec.gov.in/

# Border Security Force

| Border Security Force | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | BSF |
| **Formation** | December 1, 1965 |
| **Headquarters** | Force Head Quarters, Block 10<br>CGO Complex<br>Lodhi Road<br>New Delhi 110003 |
| **Director General** | MR Subhash Joshi (IPS, Uttarakhand Cadre) |
| **Website** | www.bsf.nic.in [1] www.bsf.gov.in [2] |

The **Border Security Force** (**BSF**) is a border guarding force of the Government of India. Established on December 1, 1965, it is one of the Central Armed Police Forces. Its primary role is to guard India's international borders during peacetime and also prevent trans border crime. Like all Central Armed Police Forces of India, the BSF is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is one of the many law enforcement agencies of India.

With a strength of 240,000 personnel in 186 battalions, including women personnel,[][][3] it is one of the world's largest border patrol forces. K F Rustomji, the BSF's first Director General is referred to as the founding father of the BSF.



The unique BSF Camel Contingent during the annual Republic Day Parade.

## History

From independence in 1947 to 1965, the protection of India's international boundaries was the responsibility of local police battalions belonging to each border state, with little interstate coordination.it is a paramilitary force charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crime. It is a Union Government Agency under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs.It is one of many law enforcement agency of India.It currently stands as the world's largest border guarding force.



A member of India's Border Security Force.

## Formation

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 demonstrated the inadequacies of the existing border management system and led to the formation of the Border Security Force as a unified central agency with the specific mandate of guarding India's international boundaries. The BSF was the brain child of its founding father Sh KF Rustamji, the first Director General of BSF. Till 1965 India's borders with Pakistan were manned by the State Armed Police Battalion. Pakistan attacked Sardar Post, Chhar Bet and Beria Bet on April 9, 1965 in Kutch. This exposed the inadequacy of the State Armed Police to cope with armed aggression due to which the Government of India felt the need for a specialized centrally controlled Border Security Force, which would be armed and trained to man the International Border with Pakistan. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries, the Border Security Force came into existence on Dec 1, 1965 with K F Rustamji as its first Director General.



BSF soldiers contributing and supporting at a Medical Camp, India.

The BSF's capabilities were used in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 against Pakistani forces in areas where the Regular Forces were thinly spread; BSF troops took part in several operations including the famous Battle of Longewala. In fact, for BSF the war on eastern front had started well before the war actually broke out in Dec '71. BSF had trained, supported and formed part of "Mukti Bahini" and had entered erstwhile East Pakistan before the actual hostilities broke out. BSF had played a very important role in Liberation of Bangladesh which Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman had also acknowledged.

The BSF, long considered a male bastion, has now deployed its first batch of women personnel at the border to carry out regular frisking of women as well as other duties performed by their male counterparts, including guarding the border. Over 100 women have been deployed on the highly volatile Indo-Pak border, while around 60 will be deployed on the Indo-Bangla border. In total, 595 women constables will be deployed on the border in different phases.

The previous Director General was U K Bansal who took charge in November 2011.

## Wagah, Husainiwala & Sadque Border Flag Lowering Ceremony

Every evening, at the Wagah, Husainiwala & Sadque Border that is the international border of India and Pakistan, the BSF together with the neighboring country's border guarding force which is the Pakistan Rangers do a military drill which both the forces from each country participate in the daily ceremony. This ceremony attracts thousands of spectators domestically and internationally from both the country.

## Counter insurgency operations

Although originally charged with guarding India's external boundaries, the BSF has more recently been given the task in counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations. When the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir broke out in 1989, the Jammu and Kashmir state police and the thinly-deployed Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) struggled to cope up with the spiraling violence, and the Indian government deployed the BSF to Jammu and Kashmir to combat Islamic militants.

The BSF initially suffered casualties from insurgent attacks but later saw successes, including the arrest of militant leaders, after setting up an intelligence network and working with local civilians.BSF contribution in reducing militancy in j&k is widely acknowledged. The BSF killed Ghazi Baba—second-in-command of Jaish-e-Mohammed and the mastermind of the 2001 Indian Parliament attack—in August 2003. The BSF raided Baba's hideout in Srinagar and he was killed in the ensuing gunbattle.

Despite the BSF's success in a counter-terrorism role, many in the government felt that this additional burden was leading to a dilution of the BSF's mandate and degrading the force's ability to perform its primary role of guarding the country's borders. The Indian government has now decided to implement recommendations to restrict each security agency to its mandate. Thus the 16 BSF battalions in Jammu and Kashmir are gradually being withdrawn from counter-insurgency duties and diverted back to guard the Indo-Pak border. They are being replaced by fresh units from the CRPF Force that have undergone specialized training in counter-terrorism. But the CRPF is yet to take over sensitive places like Tral. The 16 battalions being withdrawn from J&K were supposed to provide R&R to the battalions already deployed on the border. But with increasing Naxal violence in Central India, government decided to diversify the Anti Naxal operation with the induction of ITBP and BSF. BSF was deployed in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh, where Naxal strength is comparatively thinner than that of other parts of Bastar region. At present total 6 battalions of BSF are stationed in different parts of Kanker district to combat Naxal menace.

## Organisation

The Border Security Force has its Head Quarters at New Delhi and is known as Force Head Quarter (FHQ) headed by a Director General. Various Directorates like Operations, Communications & IT, Training, Engineering, General, Law, Provisioning, Administration, Personnel, Medical, Finance etc. function under the DG. Each Directorate is headed by an IG. The Eastern Theater is looked after by Spl DG HQ at Kolkata and the Western Theater is looked after by Spl DG HQ at Chandigarh.Field Formations in BSF are headed by an IG and are known as Frontiers Head Quarters (FtrHQ). There are 10 such Frontier under which Sector Head Quarters (SHQ) function headed by a DIG each. There are 31 such Sectors. Each SHQ has under its command 4–5 Duty Battalions. Presently 186 Battalions are sanctioned to BSF. Five major training institutions and 10 Subsidiary Training Centres (STCs) are imparting ab-initio as well as in-service training to its ranks and other CPOs/SPOs including IPS Probationers.

BSF is the only Central Armed Police force to have its own Air Wing, Marine Wing and artillery regiments, which support the General Duty Battalions in their operations.

The BSF also has a national level school for breeding and training of dogs. Dogs from other CPOs and State Police are sent to National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) to be trained in infantry patrol, detection of explosives, tracking and the like.

The BSF maintains a Tear Smoke Unit (TSU), which is unique in India. The TSU is responsible for producing tear gas munitions required for the Anti-Riot Forces. It also exports a substantial quantity to other countries.

Two battalions of the BSF, located at Kolkata and Guwahati, are designated as the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Each battalion maintains 18 self-contained specialist search and rescue teams of 45 personnel each, including engineers, technicians, electricians, dog squads and medical/paramedics. The establishment of each battalion is 1,158 personnel. The NDRF is a multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech force for all types of disasters and can deploy to disasters by air, sea and land. The battalions are equipped and trained for all natural disasters including combating nuclear disaster, biological and chemical disasters.

## BSF's role during peace time

1. To promote sense of security among the people living in the border areas. 2. To prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorized entry into or exit from the territory of India. 3. To prevent smuggling and any other illegal activities on the Border. 4. Anti-infiltration duties. 5. To collect trans-border intelligence. [4]

## BSF's role during war time

1. Holding ground in assigned sectors. 2. Limited aggressive action against Central Armed Police or irregular forces of enemy. 3. Maintenance of Law and Order in enemy territory administered under the Army's control. 4. Guarding of Prisoners of War camps. 5. Acting as guides to the Army in border areas. 6. Assistance in control of refugees. 7. Provision of escorts. 8. Performing special tasks connected with intelligences including raids. [4]

## Guarding Myanmar (Burma) Border

The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) is considering a proposal to entrust the border guarding duty along the Indo-Myanmar border to the Border Security Force (BSF). Presently, the 1,640 km Indo-Myanmar border is being guarded by Assam Rifles.

The proposed move to guard the Indo-Myanmar follows a proposal from the BSF to take over the role by raising 45 new battalions, one headquarter of additional director general, four frontier headquarters to be headed by an IG rank official 12 sector headquarter to be headed by DIG level officials.

## ORBAT

- Western Theatre HQ, Chandigarh
  - Gujarat Frontier
  - Rajasthan Frontier
  - Punjab Frontier
  - Jammu Frontier
  - Srinagar Frontier
- Eastern Theatre HQ, Kolkata
  - South Bengal Frontier[5]
  - Malda Frontier
  - North Bengal Frontier
  - Meghalaya Frontier
  - Tripura Frontier
  - Chachar & Mizoram Frontier
  - Guwahati Frontier

## Proposed ORBAT for Myanmar Border

- Northeast Theatre HQ, Imphal
  - Mizoram Frontier
  - Manipur Frontier
  - Nagaland Frontier
  - Arunachal frontier

## Rank structure (gazetted officers)



BSF officer inspecting guard of honour



BSF officers




BSF Embraer

| BSF RANKS | POLICE RANKS | ARMY RANKS | NAVY RANKS | AIR FORCE RANKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director General (Apex Scale of the Indian Police Service) | Director General of a State Police Force | Lieutenant General (Army Commander's Scale) | Vice Admiral (FOC-in-C's Scale) | Air Marshal (AOC-in-C's Scale) |
| Special Director General (HAG+ Scale of the Indian Police Service) | Special Director General | Lieutenant General (HAG+ Scale) | Vice Admiral (HAG+ Scale) | Air Marshal (HAG+ Scale) |
| Additional Director General (Higher Administrative Grade of the IPS cadre, also available to BSF cadre) | C.P, ADG | Lieutenant General (Higher Administrative Grade) | Vice Admiral (HAG) | Air Marshal (HAG) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector General | Joint C.P, IG | Major General | Rear Admiral | Air Vice Marshal |
| Deputy Inspector General | Additional C.P, DIG | Brigadier | Commodore | Air Commodore |
| Commandant | SSP/DCP | Colonel | Captain | Group Captain |
| 2 I/C | SP/DCP | Lt. Colonel | Commander | Wing Commander |
| Deputy Commandant | Addl SP,Addl.DCP | Major | Lt. Commander | Sqn Leader |
| Assistant Commandant | Assistant commisssioner of police | Captain | Lieutenant | Flight Lieutenant |

## Roll of honour

The BSF personnel have been recipients of the following awards:

### Military awards

- Mahavir Chakra
- Kirti Chakra
- Vir Chakra
- Ati Vishisht Seva Medal
- Shaurya Chakra
- Sena Medal
- Vishisht Seva Medal
- Mentioned in Despatches

### Civil awards

- Padma Bhushan
- Padmashri
- Prime Minister's Medal for life saving
- Arjuna Awards

### Police medals

- President's Police Medal for Gallantry
- Police Medal for Gallantry
- President Police Medal for Distinguished Service
- Police Medal for Meritorious Service

### Arjuna awardees

1. Comdt (Retd) Nripjit Singh, Volleyball-1962
2. Dy Comdt (Retd) Udham Singh, Hockey-1965
3. Dy Comdt (Retd) Praveen Kumar, Athletic-1967
4. Inspr (Retd) Jagjit Singh, Hockey-1967
5. Asst Comdt (Retd) Ajit Pal Singh, Hockey-1970
6. Dy Comdt (Retd) Balwant Singh, Volleyball-1972
7. Sec-in-Command Anil Kumar, B/Ball-1974
8. Dy Inspr Gen (Retd) Mohinder Singh, Shooting-1983
9. Asst Comdt Mahabir Singh, Wrestling-1985

10. Asst Comdt Subhash Verma, Wrestling-1987
11. Inspr Rajesh Kumar, Wrestling-1990
12. Inspr Sanjay Kumar, Wrestling-1998

## Equipment

All the equipment including the uniforms, weapons, ammunition, vehicles such as the bullet proof vehicles, troop carriers, logistics vehicles, mine protected vehicles are manufactured indigenously at the Indian Ordnance Factories under control of the Ordnance Factories Board.[6]

### Pistols And handguns

- IOF .32 Revolver – 6 shot handgun
- FN Browning GP35 9mmx19 mm



FN Browning Hi-Power Practical

### Sub-machine guns and carbines

- Heckler & Koch MP5 A3 9mmx19 mm SMG
- Heckler & Koch MP5 K 9mmx19 mm SMG
- SAF Carbine 1A 9mmx19 mm, Indian made Sterling L2A1 SMG.This is currently being retired.
- SAF Carbine 2A1 9mmx19 mm, Silenced Carbine.This is currently being retired.
- Beretta MX4 Storm submachine guns. 68000 SMGs to be procured to replace OFB 9mm carbines.



Heckler & Koch MP5K

### Assault rifles

- AK-47
- INSAS 5.56mmx45 mm Assault Rifle
- S.L.R self-loading rifle ( Indian origin, has been phased out 90%, with INSAS)

### Sniper rifles

- Vidhwansak anti-materiel rifle (AMR) or large-caliber sniper rifle[7]
- Steyr SSG 69

### Machine guns

- 5.56mm INSAS LMG
- FN MAG

### Rocket-propelled grenade

- RPG-7 40mm Rocket Launcher

### Multi-role recoilless rifle

- Carl Gustav 84 mm recoilless rifles



Carl Gustav recoilless rifle

## Gallery



INSAS Rifle.



Steyr SSG 69 PI.



RPG-7 Rocket Launcher



An Igla-1S missile.

### Air defence

#### MANPADS

- SA-16 Gimlet- In Service
- SA-7 Grail- In Service, to be phased out

### Aircraft

BSF had evaluated two aircraft for the transport aircraft requirement; they are Alenia C-27J Spartan manufactured by Alenia Aeronautica and EADS CASA C-295.[8]



BSF uses Avro to transport troops

### Elite Commando Force of Border Security Force

Creek Crocodile Commando are the elite commando force of BSF. It is Rann of Kutch (an extensive salt marsh of western India and southeast Pakistan between the Gulf of Kutch and the Indus River delta. It was the scene of major border disputes in 1965 and 1971). Creek (Gujarat): In order to thwart landing of terrorists through the sea route, BSF has formed its first commando unit—Creek Crocodiles—to man the hostile creek area where India shares a border with Pakistan.

Creeks are a very hostile terrain, constituting numerous raised grounds having mangroves and a network of water channels which are quite shallow where all movements are tide dependent.

Creek Crocodiles are trained to thwart any evil designs from across the border, BSF commandant Pushpendra Singh Rathore, who had created and trained the commando unit at Koteshwar outpost of BSF, said.

"We have kept three things in mind while selecting cadets for the commando including swimming and marine diving performance, firing abilities and endurance to work in the rough creek," commandant Rathore said.[*citation needed*]



Beechcraft Super King Air

The Crocodile units have 42 commandos at presentWikipedia:Manual of Style/Dates and numbers#Chronological items and they are undergoing vigorous training, he said.

### Mine protected vehicles

According to the senior BSF officer, some MPVs have already been introduced in a number of BSF units along the border and more MPVs to be added in the coming years.[9]

## Controversies with Bangladesh

According to the Bangladeshi government,136 civilians were killed and a further 170 others suffered injury's in 2009. The Indian government has said that 67 were killed and 80 injured in 2009.[10] The Bangladesh government and Bangladeshi organizations protest heavily against these alleged killings. Media reports claim that in August 2008, Indian BSF officials admitted that they killed 59 illegals(34 Bangladeshis, 21 Indians, rest unidentified) who were trying to cross the border illegally during the prior six months.[11] Indian media claimed that, in 2001, Bangladeshi Border Force kidnapped and murdered 16 BSF personnel because they chased some Bangladeshi goons back to Bangladesh. Since then, the BSF has been compelled to acts tough against Bangladeshi illegals[12]

In July 2009 Channel 4 News reported that apparently "hundreds" of Bangladeshis and Indians are indiscriminately killed by the BSF along the Indo-Bangladeshi Barrier. The BSF claims that the barrier's main purpose is to check illegal immigration to India, and prevent cross-border terrorism from Islamists.[]

Bangladeshi media accused the BSF of abducting 5 Bangladeshi children, aged between 8 and 15, from the Haripur Upazila in Thakurgaon District of Bangladesh, in 2010. The children were setting fishing nets near the border.[]

In 2010, Human Rights Watch (HRW) issued a 81 page report which alleged "over 900 of abuses by the BSF" in the first decade of the 21st century. The report was compiled from interviews with victims of BSF shootings, witnesses and members of the BSF and its Bangladeshi counterpart. According to HRW, while most of them were killed when they crossed into Indian territory for indulging in cattle raiding or other smuggling activities.[13]

In February 2012, the BSF website was hacked by Bangladeshi hackers in retaliation. The hackers later shared the news in the internet and also in the other social sites where they claimed to have defaced the sites asking the BSF to stop killing Bangladeshis at border. The site became normal sometime on February 15, 2012.[14][15]
[16][17]

## Criticism

In 2010, some Canadian visa officials rejected the immigration application of a retired BSF soldier Moninder Singh Pandher, terming BSF a *"notoriously violent paramilitary unit engaged in systematic attacks on civilians and responsible for torturing suspected criminals"*. This accusation against one of India's elite Central Police force did not go down well with the Indian government. The Indian External Affairs Ministry was asked by the Home minister to take up the issue with Canada.[18] The Home ministry of India, as well as the Indian public in general and several of India's political parties, have expressed outrage at this attack and have called Canada's actions discriminatory and spurious, and their charges against the BSF as baseless and unproven. The Indian government has threatened diplomatic retaliation unless they withdraw their allegations. The Canadian government did not respond immediately.[19] It was speculated that diplomatic retaliation from India will consist of banning Canadians going to participate the War in Afghanistan if they are doing so through India. Public outrage in India prompted Canadian authorities to express "great respect for India's armed forces and related institutions".[20] Subsequently, India's Ministry of External Affairs summoned Canadian High Commissioner Joseph Caron and demanded that "the blatant discrimination against Indian security agencies" cease.[21] India's Minister of External Affairs, SM Krishna, condemned Canada's actions and has expressed pride in the accomplishments of the BSF.[22]

Following complaints made by the Indian government and criticism of Canada's actions against India, the Harper government retracted their earlier accusations against BSF security officials. Canada's Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Jason Kenney, Termed as "unfortunate" the incidents involving use of *"foul language by the Canadian High Commission in visa rejection letters to some individuals"*, Kenney said, *"This language, or the inaccurate impression it has created, in no way reflects the policy or position of the Government of Canada."*[23]

## References

[4]

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[10] http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=179091
[11] India says 59 killed over last six months on Bangladesh border (http://in.reuters.com/article/topNews/idINIndia-35156020080824), Reuters, August 24, 2008.
[14] http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-02-15/india/31062663_1_pakistani-hackers-indian-websites-indian-hackers
[15] http://www.deccanchronicle.com/channels/nation/south/20000-indian-websites-come-under-attack-bangladesh-hackers-999
[16] http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2013/01/02/180831#.UOYNVORLWX11
[17] http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2013/01/03/181008#.UOYN4ORLWX0

## External links

- Official website (http://bsf.gov.in/)
- Border Security Force @ India Defence (http://www.india-defence.com/military/bordersecurityforce)
- Global Security (http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/india/bsf.htm)
- CI Operations in Jammu and Kashmir (http://www.bharat-rakshak.com/MONITOR/ISSUE3-2/lns.html)

# Indo-Tibetan Border Police

**Indo-Tibetan Border Police**

| |
|---|
| Motto: **"Shaurya – Dridata – Karm Nishtha"**<br>Valour – Determination – Devotion to Duty |
| **Headquarters** |
| New Delhi, India |
| **Director General, ITBP** |
| DGP Ajay Chadha, IPS AGMU cadre. |
| **Website** |
| itbpolice.nic.in [1] |

The **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** is an Indian force conceived on October 24, 1962 for security along the India's border with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, border covering 2115 kilometres. It is one of the Central Armed Police Forces. The first Director General of the ITBP was Late Sardar Balbir Singh. This was also his brain child along with his colleagues.

Only four battalions were sanctioned to begin with, to fill up the security vacuum that was prevalent at that time on the Indo-Tibetan border. Later in view of the additional responsibilities and the task redefined in 1976, the Force was restructured in 1978.

The ITBP is trained in Civil Medical Camp, disaster management, and nuclear, biological and chemical disasters. ITBP personnel have been deployed abroad in UN peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Western Sahara, Sudan, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

## Roles

ITBP is a multi-dimensional force which primarily has 5 functions-

1. Vigil on the northern borders, detection and prevention of border violations, and promotion of the sense of security among the local populace.
2. Check illegal immigration and trans-border smuggling .
3. Provide security to sensitive installations and threatened VIPs.
4. Restore and preserve order in any area in the event of disturbance.
5. to maintain the peace in the country.



Chitkul Village, as seen from the road to the ITBP checkpost.

Presently, Battalions of ITBP are deployed on Border Guarding Duties from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Diphu La in Arunachal Pradesh, covering 3488 km of the India-China Border. Manned border posts are at altitudes as high as 21000’ in the Western, Middle & Eastern Sector of the border. ITBP is a mountain trained force and most of the officers & men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers. The force is under an expansion plan in order to provide relief to its troops from constant deployment in high altitude areas under dynamic and professional leadership of Sh Ranjit Sinha, IPS.

- The border posts manned by ITBP are exposed to high velocity storms, snow blizzards, avalanches, and landslides, besides the hazards of high altitude and extreme cold, where temperature dips up to minus 40 degree Celsius. ITBP conducts Long Range and Short Range patrols to keep an effective vigil on inaccessible and unmanned areas on the border.
- The ITBP has recently taken on a disaster management role. Being the first responder for natural Disaster in Himalayas, ITBP was the first to establish 06 ( Now 08) Regional Response Centres in HP, Uttaranchal and North East and carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in various disaster situations, which took place in our areas of responsibility as well as other parts of the country. ITBP has already trained 1032 personnel in Disaster Management including 98 personnel in Radiological and Chemical and Biological emergencies.
- ITBP has established a National Centre for Training in Search, Rescue & Disaster response at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other Paramilitary / State Police Forces. There is also a training centre for the Dogs at Basic Training centre situated at Bhanu. The centre is known as NICD.
- ITBP Commando units provide security to the Embassy and consulates of India in Afghanistan. Besides this two Companies of the ITBP are providing security in Afghanistan.
- 1 coy of ITBP is deployed in United Nation Mission in Congo since November, 2005. A National Centre for UNCIVPOL training has been set up at ITBP Camp, Tigri, Khanpur, Delhi for providing systematic training to Indian Police Officers for deployment in UN Mission.
- ITBP is also providing security to the pilgrims during Annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra from 1981. ITBP provides communication, security and medical cover to the yatries from Gunji to Lipulekh Pass and back to Gunji in co-ordination with MEA and Kumaon Mandal vikas Nigam.

ITBP's major training centre is located at Mussoorie, in Utarakhand. The Training Academy has been established in 1976, and imparts training to Officers, Subordinate officers, and promotional course. Specialised training programes in rock craft, explosives handling etc. are also conducted here.Ace mountaineer and Padm shri awardee, Sh Harbhajan Singh, IG heads this institution. Keeping in view the evolving security scenario of the country, ITBP has established a Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School at an altitude of 6000 feet in the heart of extremely tough Himalayan mountains, at Mahidanda in Uttarkashi district, under dynamic vision of the then DG of the Force Sh Vikram Srivasatava, IPS. He provided top rated leadership to the force. The CIJW school provides state of the art training to ITBP's men and officers to enable them to take on the 21st century's security challenges in the form of anti Naxal Ops. Jungle warfare, handling of explosives, rock craft, survival in adverse conditions, unarmed combat, and guerrilla warfare are some of the subjects trained here. The training regime, formulated under close supervision of Sh Rajiv Mehta, IPS and executed on ground by Sanjeev Raina, DIG is extremely demanding both mentally and physically, needing special preparation. The presence of the force along the Indo China border, maintains vigil along the extremely difficult high altitude border area. The troops of the force keeps a sharp eye on any violation of the border, trans border smuggling, and affords a sense of security to the remotely located isolated settlements. The altitude where the troops are deployed range up to 18800 feet, and the temperature plummets to minus 30 degrees during winter with snow fall of more than ten feet. The force is synonymous with adventure and dare-devilry and has undertaken numerous mountaineering expeditions. Its skiers have been national champions, who have done India proud in the winter Olympics. Its river rafters have created international history in rafting through the turbulent white waters of the mighty Brahmaputra, the Indus and the Ganges. The Force has created a milestone by becoming the first Central Para Military Force to grab up the Best Marching Contingent Trophy in the Republic Day parades in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2011. It broke new ground in 1998 when it sent the first ever police tableau of the country to participate in the Republic Day Parade. ITBP is in the forefront of movement for the preservation of Himalayan environment and ecology. ITBP has taken up in a big way the task of greening the Himalayan regions especially in Inner Himalayas. Being the only human presence in areas close to China border, it has taken on itself the task of maintaining the delicate balance of flora and fauna.

ITBP being deployed in mountains has developed the expertise in rescue & relief operations in mountains, which entail different specialized skills of very high standard. It is always first in extending rescue & relief in case of natural calamity. ITBP conducts a large number of civic action programmes in remote border and terrorist affected areas to provide free and expert medical, health and hygiene care to the civilian population in remote villages.

ITBP Academy has been given the status of 'Centre of Excellence' by the Government of India and now is on the path of modernization of its training infra- structure. Till June 2004, the Academy has trained 3785 GOs, 7776 SOs and 27476 Other Ranks from ITBP and CPOs/ State Police Forces.

The Indo Tibetan Border Police Force organised a Half Marathon named as "ITBP-run for the nation", which was held at New Delhi on 7th Oct. 2012 om J.L.N. Stadium to Rajpath- Janpath and back to J.N.L. Stadium. Over 10000 participants ran in this mega event, which was first of its kind in the history of CAPFs in the country.

Super Star Mr. Salman Khan flagged off this mega event. He also made an appeal to countrymen to run for the nation.

## Training Centres

ITBP training centres develop and inculcate thoroughly amongst the trainees the qualities of: Professional skills, esprit de corps,leadership. They are taught the values of integrity, impartiality and respect for all castes, creeds and religions . Maintaining the highest tradition of supreme sacrifice in the service of motherland the valiant Himveers are also taught to function effectively while always keeping in mind human rights and the codes of war which always guide their conduct.

So as to make them a formidable force in maintaining the security & territorial integrity of India The Basic Training Centre at Bhanu, ITBP Academy at Mussourie, and the Mountaineering & Skiing Institute at Auli run the training programmes and conduct indoor and outdoor training activities, in pursuance of this mission

The motto of the ITBP, *Shaurya, dridata, karm nishtha (Valour, determination, devotion to duty)* has always inspired its men in accepting challenges to bring glory to the nation and honour to the force. In the course of active duties, the force has earned a number of Civil and Service honours, and decorations like Padma Shree – 2, Shaurya Chakra – 1, Sena Medal – 1, President's Police Medal for Gallantry – 3, Police Medal for Gallantry – 44, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service – 63, Police Medal for Meritorious Service – 292 and the Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal – 54.

ITBP has undergone a massive expansion plan to provide much needed relief to its troops who remain deployed in the tough high altitude terrain for most part of their service. 13 units were raised in the year 2006–07, followed by another 7 units the following year.

ITBP is building full fledge recreation and Training centre In Belgaum at Halbhavi, Belgaum provides the best climate for recreation and ITBP will relocate the personal and will have large family bases in Belgaum for its soldiers after high altitude stressful duty.

## Fatalities

- Assistant Commandant Ashok Kumar Rana was killed in 1998 at Chirwar, in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, in an encounter with Kashmiri insurgents.
- Deputy Commandant Joy Lal, was killed in a land mine blast.
- Inspector Raj Kumar was killed in 1997 in an encounter with Kashmiri insurgents at Wangam in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, and was posthumously decorated.
- Constable Suresh Kumar was killed in December 1994 in an encounter with Kashmiri insurgents in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, and was posthumously decorated.

- Constable Kishan Ram killed in March 1994 in an encounter with insurgents in District Anantnag in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, and was posthumously decorated.
- Three members of the ITBP were also killed in an attempt to climb Mount Everest during a severe storm in 1996.
- Ct Ajay Pathania and Roop Singh were killed when a suicide bomber attacked the Indian Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan on July 7, 2008. Both the officers have been honoured with Kirti Chakra on 15 August 2008.
- 6 ITBP personnel were killed during rescue operations in flood hit Uttarakhand when the Mi-17V5 helicopter of IAF crashed due to bad weather.

## External links

- ITBP website [2]
- ITBP Academy [3]

## References

[1] http://itbpolice.nic.in
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# Rashtriya Rifles

**Indian Armed Forces**



Triservices Crest.

| Military Manpower | |
|---|---|
| **Active troops** | 1,325,000 (3rd) |
| **Reserve forces** | 1,155,000 (7th) |
| **Paramilitary forces** | 1,293,300 (4th) |
| **Components** | |
| Indian Army | |
| Indian Air Force | |
| Indian Navy | |
| Indian Coast Guard | |
| Paramilitary forces of India | |
| Strategic Nuclear Command | |
| **History** | |
| Military history of India | |
| **Ranks** | |

| Air Force ranks and insignia |
| --- |
| Army ranks and insignia |
| Naval ranks and insignia |

The **Rashtriya Rifles** or **RR** (Hindi: राष्ट्रीय राइफल्स; rarely **National Rifles** if translated verbatim to English) is a branch of the Indian Army under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

They are a counter-insurgency/anti-terrorist force made up of soldiers deputed from other parts of the Indian Army, who receive special incentives while serving in the Rashtriya Rifles. One half of the RR come from the Indian Army's infantry, and one half from the rest of the Indian Army. The force is deployed in Jammu and Kashmir. Some consider it the world's largest dedicated counter-insurgency force.

Since the RR are under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs, and furthermore were initially designated "paramilitary" to get around an army manpower ceiling, they are sometimes misidentified as part of the Paramilitary Forces of India.

## Crest

The Rashtriya Rifles crest consists of Ashoka Chakra, two crossed rifles with fixed bayonets. Beneath, in a banner, is emblazoned the motto of this force - *Dridhta aur virta*.

## History

It was raised by General S F Rodrigues and molded by General B C Joshi in 1990 into a force dedicated to fighting insurgency in Kashmir and to complement the weak local security forces in the area. By 1994 it had 5,000 troops, all of whom served in Jammu and Kashmir. Some observers expected the force to grow to thirty battalions, with around 25,000 personnel. In March 1995, Indian television referred to the Delta Force of the "fledgling" Rashtriya Rifles. It was reported that the force was operating against terrorists and foreign mercenaries in Doda District in south-central Jammu and Kashmir.[1]

The initial RR units performed well despite certain inherent weaknesses in their class and composition. They were raised on All India/All Class basis with troops from all over the Army. The logic being that since the units were going to fight an insurgency, there should be no scope for vested interests in accusing a battalion of bias based on a class or regional attributes. Unfortunately, this setup created problems in the field. The initial RR units were like transit camps, with troops coming and going at regular intervals. There was little camaraderie and cohesion among troops. There were also numerous problems of administration and even of indiscipline. COs of infantry battalions who were asked to provide manpower generally used to use that as a chance to get rid of trouble makers. If the initial battalions performed well in hostile conditions, it was mainly due to the professional competence of officers who were asked to lead them.

Keeping this in mind, a decision was taken to alter the basic composition of the RR battalions. Instead of its units being composed of troops from all over the Army, two RR battalions were made an integral part of each of the infantry regiments and other arms. Now not only are majority of troops of the two RR battalions drawn from the other units of the Regiment, but their Commanding Officer or the 2IC, is from the same regiment. This ensures not only functional cohesion but also the regimental esprit-de-corps. This experiment has produced excellent results even while the units were deployed in the most difficult areas.

Table 1: RR Sector locations

sector 1 Anantnag
Sector 2 Kulgam
Sector 3 Kangan
Sector 4 Doda

Sector 5 Baramulla
Sector 6 Poonch
Sector 7 Kupwara
Sector 8 Kupwara
Sector 9 Kistwar
Sector 10 Baramulla
Sector 11 Banihal
Sector 12 Badgam

Table 2: Some known RR battalion affiliations

Battalion Affiliation

4 RR Bihar
7 RR Punjab
10 RR Rajput
11 RR Dogra
12 RR Grenadiers
13 RR Kumaon
15 RR 1 GR
17 RR Maratha
21 RR Guards
22 RR Punjab
32 RR 3 GR
36 RR Garhwal Rifles

Another change that was made was to have the Union Home Ministry (MHA) - instead of the Ministry of Defence - take over the burden of funding the RR. Although this was a good step, in reality it existed on paper. In 1997, the MHA owed the Army Rs.950 crores for the RR. The budgetary outlay for the force was Rs.263 crore in 1998-99. This was upped to Rs.375 crore in the revised estimates for that year and the outlay for 1999-2000 was Rs.587 crores. Clearly if the funding were to come from the correct source in time, the army could use it for its modernization programmes.

One unforeseen consequence of the RR being a CI force is that it has led to command & control problems with other police organisations. The latter started arguing that the RR was in effect now a central police organisation (CPO), just like the BSF and the CRPF under the MHA. While BSF units deployed on the border are under the operational command of the Army, the BSF argued it believes that the application of the same structure in the matter of internal security duties would be inappropriate. There is scope for even further reorientation of the RR to make them more effective. Tackling insurgency and terrorism is heavily dependent on intelligence gathering, frequent shifting of units engaged in the conflict should be avoided. There have been occasions when a unit was moved from South Kashmir to the LOC and then back to South Kashmir - all within six months. Also it is common knowledge that even now the best of the officers and jawans, with the right experience and training, are not spared by the regiments for duty with RR battalions. While combating low intensity conflicts, most actions are either at the platoon or the section level and it is important to have the best trained and seasoned 'junior leaders' leading the men into the fray. In a lot of places, they are pitted against highly motivated & trained mercenaries, who are guided by locals familiar with the terrain and topography.

Further it might not be a bad idea to modify two full fledged units of each of the regiments for the RR role for a period of two or three years instead of troops from different units of a regiment teaming up to form the core of the RR battalions. This will ensure greater cohesion since most men and officers would have known each other for a long period. In case of a full-fledged war, the same units on CI role can be used for rear area security. The army did have a system earlier where regular infantry battalions were raised on a reduced counter-insurgency establishment.

These modified infantry battalions were used in the 1971 war with minimal reorganization. This system avoids the current hybrid composition of the RR battalions. Care is needed to ensure that troops of other arms/regiments/units deputed to a RR battalion are properly assimilated and don't feel left out. In one case, the accused in a serious act of indiscipline who was not from the parent regiment, put down discrimination against men like him for his actions.[2]

## Genesis

The last decade of the 20th century was particularly bloody for Kashmir. By May 1990 it was clear that Kashmir valley was in the grip of an insurgency of intensity not seen before. It started out in the urban areas and then spread to the countryside. The army which till then was the guardian of the international border (IB) and the line of control (LOC) was called in to assist in Counter Insurgency (CI) ops. Based on its experience with low intensity conflicts in Nagaland, Sri Lanka and Punjab, the Indian Army was quite wary of trying to replicate strategy and tactics successfully used elsewhere. By 1993 the army had got together a doctrine for the low intensity conflict in Kashmir. In Nagaland for example, the army had learnt that physical domination of each and every village was one way to combat insurgency. Long experience had taught the army the value of the grid system. In this system the whole terrain was divided into a grid. Each node at any given time would have a platoon worth of ready to move soldiers, the so-called quick reaction team which would mutually reinforce other nodes. All would be covered with heavier fire support and have adequate logistics.

However the grid often looked better on paper than on the ground. The obvious reason for this was the terrain. In the Wanni jungles of Sri Lanka where the grid had been successfully applied, civilians and villages were few and far between, and so attack helicopters and artillery could be used. This enabled heavy firepower to be brought in to support troops in the grid in minutes. Now the Kashmir valley is very densely populated and there is fear of collateral damage from using heavy fire support. So troops fighting CI had to do without it. To makeup for that the grid had to be more densely packed. This is where the army saw the need for additional forces such as the Rashtriya Rifles (RR).

The army got the go-ahead to create the RR from the Vishwanath Pratap Singh government in 1990. The initial sanction was for two sectors Head Quarters (HQs) each of three battalions. When General B.C. Joshi became Army Chief, the promise his predecessor - General Sunith F. Rodrigues - made about making the Pathankot-based 39 Division and the Bareilly-based 6 Mountain Division available for Kashmir was pending. He pushed a long-held army view, that India was involved in an extended counter-insurgency akin to the Naga problem in the North-East. Hence a new force - like the Assam Rifles - was needed which could be permanently located in the area to counter the insurgents. And that using these divisions for CI would be playing into Pakistani hands. He instead pushed for setting up 10 more RR sector HQs - 30 battalions or the equivalent of three divisions. It was also felt that in the bargain the Army would have three additional battle-hardened divisions, ready for rear guard action during war. In 1994, the Narasimha Rao government gave a conditional go-ahead for a period of three years.

## Mission

This elite counter insurgency force was raised in 1990 when infilteration from line of control was started.

## Organization

All units of the Army have an organizational structure called the War Establishment (WE). According to the WE are laid down the number of men, vehicles, weapons etc. which the unit is authorized for carrying out it's assigned role. The infantry battalions (inf bns) in the Indian Army have a standard organization called the Inf Bn Standard. Other types of inf bns according to their assigned role are called by various modifications to the Inf Bn Standard like Inf Bn CI, Inf Bn Mountains, Parachute Inf Bn, Para Commando Bn and even (till 1975) Camel Mounted Bn. Till the RR came into the picture, the infantry battalions tasked for CI ops were on the Inf Bn CI.

They had four companies and retained their battalion heavy weapons since they were dual tasked. The RR on the other hand has an organization structure tailor made for CI ops. They have six infantry companies and do not have the heavy battalion weapons which the Inf Bn CI carry although RR troops do train on them. Thus they do not incur the costs of a heavier unit. Also unlike regular army units which were rotated out of the valley regularly, the RR concept was to rotate personnel after fixed periods of deputation. Currently this is for two years. The RR units are permanently located in "sectors", with each sector being the equivalent of a brigade with three battalions. To create a distinct identity, the RR has its own dress, special insignia and flag logistics.

The RR units come under four CI Force HQs. Victor Force looks after Anantnag and Pulwana districts in the south Kashmir valley, Kilo Force looks after Kupwara and Baramulla districts in the north Kashmir valley. Both these forces come under the operational control of the 15 Corps. The Delta Force looks after the Doda district and the Romeo Force after Poonch and Rajouri. These two forces come under the operational control of the 16 Corps. Each force is headed by a GOC-in-C with the rank of a Major General. In terms of their location and use, each of the units and sectors was seen as being interchangeable with a regular, equivalent army formation. GOC Victor Force in some instances would have 2 sector HQs and a regular infantry brigade in his charge. On the other hand when 8 Mountain Division moved to Kashmir, it came with 2 brigades which were then augmented by adding a sector of the RR apart from a couple of independent mountain brigades to it.

After the government gave the go-ahead to set up the RR, the army decided to milk its existing units by 10-20% of their personnel to set up it up quickly. The officers and men came on deputation from all branches of the army including the Infantry, Army Service Corps, EME, Artillery, Armoured Corps. The infantry provides 50%, services 10% and other arms 40% of the troops. In fact the army mothballed a few armoured regiments and transferred their manpower to the RR.

Each regimental center was given the task of raising 1-2 battalions in one year time. During this period, the units were raised and sent to the Northern Command where they got another 4 to 6 weeks to consolidate. All of them went through a structured 8 week course in special CI schools. They were then given another month to stabilize and then sent to the more dormant sectors of Kashmir and to the Punjab. To provide some experience base, 6 RR battalions were exchanged for 6 Assam Rifles units.

In raising the Rashtriya Rifles to full strength, the Army also had to dig into its war-wastage reserves, with the best available vehicles, weapons and radio sets going to the RR. In fact the RR units were even the first to receive bullet-proof jackets and patkas. With manpower drawn from all its arms and services, the Army has had to deal with serious shortages in many of its conventional units, for Rashtriya Rifles battalions are maintained at full authorized strength. However once the teething problems were overcome the RR proved it was worth the trouble.

## Structure

The Rashtriya Rifles comprises 65 battalions.[3]

The efficacy of an RR battalion arises from the fact that unlike conventional Army battalions, it has six rifle companies instead of four they possess and has kept its heavy weapons—useless in their sphere of activities—back at their bases.

Originally comprising a total of four **Counterinsurgency Forces**, each responsible for an area of the Kashmir Valley and Jammu, the RR raised a fifth force 'Uniform' in 2003-04.:

- Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) R / Romeo Force - Rajouri and Poonch
- Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) D / Delta Force - Doda
- Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) V / Victor Force - Anantnag, Pulwama and Badgam
- Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) K / Kilo Force - Kupwara, Baramulla and Srinagar
- Counter Insurgency Force (CIF) U / Uniform Force - Udhampur and Banihal

## The Rashtriya Rifles(RR) In Action

The initial RR battalions deployed in the terrorist-infested areas of Tarn Taran in Punjab and Anantnag in Jammu & Kashmir proved to be extremely effective. In Punjab, the deployment of the Army and RR units did contribute to the turnaround in the situation. Since then the RR has been increasingly fighting the low-intensity war on behalf of the army in Kashmir. Casualty figures indicate that from 3 out of 44 army casualties in 1991 being from the RR, the figure has gone up to 82 out of 150 in 1996. Up to February '97, 17 RR officers (including 1 Colonel, 4 Lt. Colonels and 7 Majors), 13 JCOs and 169 ORs have made the supreme sacrifice. The officer to OR casualty ratio for the RR (at 1:9.94 till February 1997) is almost double the average for the army in the Kargil and 1971 war (at 1:20).

Lt. Col. Shanti Swarup Rana, of the 13 Rashtriya Rifles, was one such officer. Born on 17 September 1949 in village Baila of Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, he initially joined the Army in the Corps of Signals and was later selected for the Army Cadet College, Dehra Dun. After completing his training, he was commissioned into 3 Bihar on 11 July 1977. A veteran of Operation Rhino, Operation Pawan and Operation Rakshak he became 2IC of the 13 Rashtriya Rifles, after being promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. in 1994. On 02 November 1996, Lt. Col. Rana was entrusted with the task of destroying two terrorist camps in the Haphruda forest of Kupwara District in Jammu & Kashmir. Lt. Col. Rana spotted four well-fortified hideouts stocked heavily with arms & ammunition including 800 kg of explosives. In a gallant & swift strike he, with his troops, crawled towards the bunker and threw hand grenades and destroyed the hideouts.

One more hideout came to notice. During the action that followed, the terrorists resorted to heavy firing from their well fortified bunkers. Lt. Col. Rana organized his troops, crawled towards the bunker and threw hand grenades inside. Two foreign mercenaries came out firing heavily. Lt. Col. Rana killed them both instantaneously. Meanwhile the terrorists seriously injured Lt. Col. Rana in heavy firing from another location. In spite of this, the gallant officer kept on boosting the morale of his soldiers. When one more terrorist advanced towards the soldiers, Lt. Col. Rana, without caring for his own life, charged and killed him in a face-to-face encounter. In this action, the gallant officer suffered more injuries and made the supreme sacrifice. Lt. Col. Rana thereby displayed indomitable courage, patriotism and gallantry of the highest order for which he was awarded the Ashok Chakra (posthumous).

Major Padmanabha Sri Kumar was killed in an encounter with militants in the Poonch sector of Jammu & Kashmir in December 1997. His fellow officers recount the incident. "He killed 7 dreaded Hizbul Mujahideen militants and walked out of the ambush unscathed. But when one of his men was trapped and injured, he walked back into enemy fire with guns blazing all around him to rescue the injured soldier. Major Sri Kumar was seriously injured in the rescue attempt when a volley of enemy bullets hit his chest. The injured soldier survived. But Major Sri Kumar made the supreme sacrifice of his life for the nation".

Sepoy Mechanda Ganapathy Chittiyappa, was decorated with the Sena Medal for Gallantry for taking on a group of terrorists and killing one of them. On 18 April 1998, Sepoy M.G. Chittiyappa was the leading scout in an operation at the village of Guldandadhar in Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir. He spotted a group of Pakistani terrorists in the area. Undeterred & unmindful of the shower of enemy bullets, he closed in and killed one of them. The rest escaped.

Yet another hero from the RR is one of its decorated Tracker Dog 'Rex'. Rex was a recipient of GOC-in-C Commendation Card for his outstanding & exemplary performance against militants. The 9A 92 Rex, a golden Labrador was born on 25 February 1993 at RVC Centre & School Meerut. After a year's training, he was posted to 14 Army Dog Unit under Delta Force and assigned the areas adjoining the town of Bhaderwah, to help troops in trailing & tracking militants. In March 1995, operating with troops of 25 RR in jungles of Badrot, South of Bhaderwah, he tracked a militant injured in an encounter for over 3 km in the thick of militant fire. In a chase that lasted for over four hours, he managed to recover one AK 56 rifles and an haversack containing 92 rounds. Recently, in April 1998, out on a patrol in area Gulgandhar, security forces killed two dreaded militants and badly injured one, who managed to escape. Picking up the scent of his blood, 'Rex' went hot on the trail and moved speedily & stealthily over strenuous undulating mountains. After tracking over 2 km, he succeeded in tracing out the body of the militant in a hideout where he had succumbed to his injuries. Let out on yet another 'trial' with the QRT of CO 25 RR

in Daraba near Rajouri, Rex suffered an unfortunate fall and sustained serious intestinal injuries. He was evacuated to the nearest Army Veterinary Hospital where he developed acute gastroentrities and finally succumbed on 22 September 1999.

By the time the RR celebrated its 8th anniversary it had become the most decorated organization in the Army. They had more that 500 gallantry awards to their credit. In fact 25% of the units had already been awarded the unit citation by the Chief of Army Staff for their distinguished performances. By that time the RR had already accounted for 1516 terrorists killed, 3932 apprehended and another 458 surrendered.

By September 1997 by the combined efforts of the Army, RR, and other paramilitary forces, the situation in Kashmir had stabalized to the extent that the army decided to de-induct 13 battalions (12,000 troops) including two brigades from the Kashmir valley over a two-year period. In fact up to Spring '99, the army had already withdrawn nine battalions (8000 troops) including a brigade from the Kashmir valley without replacements. The last batch of 4 battalions (about 4000 troops) along with a brigade HQ commenced de-inducting in April 1999 and was supposed to complete by mid-summer 1999. Despite all this the army was still contributing about 58 battalions to the CI ops - 36 in Kashmir and 22 in the Jammu region.

Kargil and Beyond

In the spring of 1999, the Pakistani Army intruded into the Kargil heights. To deal with the situation, the army had to withdraw its battalions from CI ops in J&K. The units de-inducted included the battle hardened 8 Mountain Division which has been involved in CI ops for quite some years and which moved to Kashmir from Nagaland. During this period, the RR held the fort with the help of other paramilitary forces. Apart from that, RR units actively contributed to operations in the Kargil heights where they fought shoulder-to-shoulder with jawans of the Sikh, Naga, Granadiers, JAK Rifles and the Para Regiments at heights of 16,000 feet and above.

Naik Mekh Bahadur Gurung of Garhi-Dakra, Dehra Dun was one of them. Naik Gurung lost his life on 22 May 1999, while part of the first recce patrol team that had gone to check on the intruders. Before being shot himself, Naik Mekh shot down at least one of the mercenaries. Lance Naik Balaji Baburao Male of the 5 RR was killed in action in the Kargil sector. L/Nk Male originally joined the 109 Engineer regiment before he was drafted into the RR. With more and more troops being called into action, Lance Naik Male's battalion was also pressed into service in the Kargil sector to bolster the infantry units fighting the enemy from across the border. On Sunday, 04 July 1999, L/Nk Male's unit was called out to conduct cordon & search operations in the same sector following reports of increased insurgent activity. L/Nk Male was detailed to defuse an improvised explosive device (IED) when fate struck. Something went wrong and the explosion took away another soldier, killed in the line of duty.

The 28 RR saw action in the Mushkoh Pandrass sector. Especially during the period after the Tiger Hill fell, when the Mushkoh sub-sector became the focus of attention. Lance Naik Sukhjeet Singh,was part of an Army column when he was seriously wounded in enemy shelling but did not leave his position and refused to be evacuated till his last breath. Rifleman Pradeep Kumar of the same unit laid down his life on 09 July 1999. The next day, the unit lost Rifleman Jagjit Singh to artillery shelling. After Kargil all the RR units involved reverted to the valley.

It needs to be pointed out that the RR units who held the fort in Jammu & Kashmir while the army fought it out in Kargil were the unsung heroes of the battle. Keeping the road and lines of communications open, fighting the terrorists, taking land mine blasts, that was their job. During this period, 26 RR units were deployed in the valley and three to guard the Banihal/Jawahar tunnel area. The sectors in the not so important areas - like Sector 9 in Kisthwar- were withdrawn and the focus was on the lines of communication and the valley.

The withdrawal of the 58 army units from the CI grid, and the changes that were made, really disturbed it and stirred things up again. They had been replaced by 14 CPRF and 6 BSF battalions. However the replacements were new to the area and also did not make up for the numbers withdrawn. A vast area like Doda for example had to do with only 8 units during Kargil from the 1996 peak of 20 units. Kisthwar and Banderwah area which was under Sector 9 was handed over to the CRPF. The end result of all this was that the insurgents had a field day. Despite the army's extreme reluctance it had to redeploy its units for CI duty. In fact even the 6 Mountain Division - inducted into the

Valley during the Kargil conflict - had to be deployed on mopping-up operations in the higher reaches of north and south Kashmir. The setback was estimated to take at least a year to rectify.

Keeping this in mind, after the Kargil battle, the Government decided to immediately raise 12 more battalions of the RR and 20 more battalions of the Assam Rifles. Also sanctioned were the force headquarters Kilo and Romeo. The Kilo seems to be the current focus of attention with the maximum number of sectors and units under it. Apart from the direct increase in its own strength, the raising of the Assam Rifles battalions will allow the RR battalions deployed in the North-East to move to Kashmir. It was also decided in the post-Kargil scenario, that counter-insurgency operations will be undertaken now mainly by the Rashtriya Rifles in J&K and Assam Rifles in the NE, supplemented by other paramilitary forces such as the BSF and CRPF. The Army is to be used only in extreme situations. However it is to be seen how far this can be really implemented keeping in view the fact that about 100 army units are still involved in CI ops. Either way the Rashtriya Rifles has a job to do and do it they will.[4]

## Recruitment

The RR was raised as a para-military force and it was envisaged that its personnel, like the Assam Rifles, would consist of regular Army volunteers on deputation, ex-servicemen and lateral inductees from various para-military forces and central police organisations. However, this never happened and the force has consisted only of regular Army officers and Jawans, especially from the various Infantry regiments, like the Rajputana Rifles, Gorkha Regiment, Garhwal Rifles, Maratha Light Infantry, Sikh Light Infantry, and Sikh Regiment. Both officers and soldiers are sent to the RR on deputation for a period of 2–3 years. RR personnel receive 25% more salary than regular Army personnel and additional benefits, thus often making it a coveted deputation.

## Notes

[1] http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+in0197%29
[2] (http://www.bharat-rakshak.com/LAND-FORCES/Units/Infantry/222-Rashtriya-Rifles.html)
[3] P361 The Military Balance 2010 The International Institute for Strategic Studies
[4] (http://www.bharat-rakshak.com/LAND-FORCES/Units/Infantry/222-Rashtriya-Rifles.html)

## External links

- Rashtriya Rifles on globalsecurity.org (http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/india/rashtriya-rifles.htm)
- Bharat-Rakshak article (http://www.bharat-rakshak.com/MONITOR/ISSUE3-2/batt.html)

# Home Guard (India)

**Indian Armed Forces**



Triservices Crest.

| Military Manpower | |
|---|---|
| **Active troops** | 1,325,000 (3rd) |
| **Reserve forces** | 1,155,000 (7th) |
| **Paramilitary forces** | 1,293,300 (4th) |
| **Components** | |
| Indian Army | |
| Indian Air Force | |
| Indian Navy | |
| Indian Coast Guard | |
| Paramilitary forces of India | |
| Strategic Nuclear Command | |
| **History** | |
| Military history of India | |
| **Ranks** | |
| Air Force ranks and insignia | |
| Army ranks and insignia | |
| Naval ranks and insignia | |

The **Indian Home Guard** is an Indian paramilitary force. It is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.[] The **Home Guards** Organisation was reorganised in India in 1962 after the Sino-Indian War with the People's Republic of China, though it existed in smaller units individually in some places. Home Guards are recruited from various cross sections of the civil society such as professionals, college students, agricultural and industrial workers etc. who give their spare time for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, in the age group of 18-50, are eligible. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years.[]

## History

The Home Guard was originally raised in the erstwhile Bombay State in 1946[] in accordance with the *Home Guards Acts and Rules of States/Union Territories*, under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

For example, the Home Guards Organisation in Maharashtra was utilised by the Civil Defence[] which came into existence in 1952 under the name of Home Defence (New Civil Defence Act is 27 0f 1968). In view of these the Maharashtra Home Guards and the State Government could assist Central Government in organising the Home Guards and Civil Defence creditably during External aggression in 1962. On some occasions the organisation went out of its lawful jurisdiction in order to render help as during the floods in Surat in 1956; civil defence measures organised in Assam in 1962; special services rendered at the exposition of St. Xavier's body in Goa in 1964, etc. They also rendered yeomen's service during several strikes of Bombay Municipal Corporation employees, and fully manned the essential services such as fire brigade,water supply and hospital services for a number of days.[] At this time the Home Defence was permitted to be brought to limelight by changing the *Home Defence* to *Civil Defence*. The policies of State Civil Defence Committee were based on the directives issued by Government of India.

This Home Guard organisation is also active in Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil-Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

## Functions

The functions to be performed by Home Guards are listed below:

- To serve as Auxiliary to the Police and generally help in maintaining internal security.
- To help the community in any kind of Emergency—such as on Air-raid precautions or on any natural Calamity.
- To function as an Emergency Force intended for special tasks directly or indirectly connected with the defence of the country.
- To maintain functional units to provide essential services such as motor transport, Engineering groups, Fire brigade, Nursing and First Aid, Operation of Power supply, Water installations and Communication systems etc.
- The Border Wing of 18 battalions assists the Border Security Force.
- Marine Units function as an Indian Coast Guard auxiliary.
- The Fire Wing assists the Indian Fire service.



Home Guards Demonstration-Fire tender operation.-1970

## Strength and Organisation

The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 573,793 against which the present raised strength is 486,401 Home Guards in 25 state and the union territories. It doesn't exist in Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala as its duties are performed by other organisations.[]

## Training

Central Civil Defence training centres were established in various states to impart training to both Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel. The training consists of individual as well as team training. After Independence the task of Civil Defence training was revived only after 1962.

## Equipment

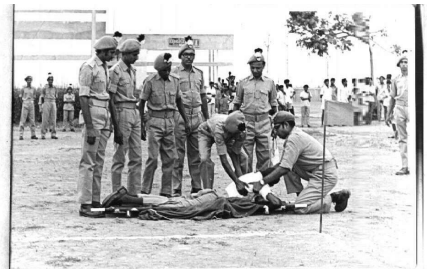
The Home Guard is equipped with and trained to use older weapons such as the .303 Lee Enfield SMLE rifle, Sten and Bren guns which are manufactured indigenously by the Indian Ordnance Factories controlled by the Ordnance Factories Board, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

**Special weapons:** Surveillance Systems.

- Helicopter: [1]
- Speedboat:



Home Guards Demonstration-Fire fighting-1970



Home Guards Demonstration-First aid.-1970

## Personnel

Personnel are recruited from various people to include doctors, lawyers, teachers, employees of public and private sector organisations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers and others who give their spare time to their communities. All 18 to 50 year old citizens of India are eligible for membership and normally serve from three to five years each. Members are paid an allowance when called up for service. All members, after their first three year term of service, are eligible to be trained by the police in the maintenance of law and order, crime prevention, anti-dacoit measures, border control, disaster relief, fire prevention and firefighting, election and social welfare activities.[]

## References

[1] http://www.bellhelicopter.com/

1. CIVIL DEFENCE, Journal of the Civil Defence Services, Editor Col.Kr.D.S.Rawal, Vol 1, 1970 No. 1.
2. India, Ary of Congress.

# Special Frontier Force

| Special Frontier Force | |
|---|---|
| **Founded** | 14 November 1962 – present |
| **Country** | India |
| **Type** | special force |
| **Role** | Primary tasks:<br>• Special reconnaissance,<br>• Direct action,<br>• Hostage rescue,<br>• Counter-terrorist,<br>• Unconventional warfare,<br>• covert operations. |
| **Size** | 10000 active personnel |
| **Part of** | Ministry of Defence<br>Indian Armed Forces |
| **Headquarters** | Chakrata, Uttarakhand, India |
| **Engagements** | Indo-Pakistani War of 1971,<br>Operation Blue Star,<br>Operation Cactus,<br>Operation Pawan,<br>Kargil War (1999),<br>Operation Rakshak |
| **Aircraft flown** | |
| **Helicopter** | HAL Dhruv, HAL Chetak, HAL Cheetah, HAL Lancer, Mi-17V-5 |
| **Transport** | Gulfstream III, IAI Astra 1125 |

The **Special Frontier Force (SFF)** is a paramilitary special force of India created on 14 November 1962. Its main goal originally was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in the event of another Indo-China war.

The SFF came to be known as 'Establishment 22' due to its first Inspector General, Major General (Retd.) Sujan Singh Uban of Indian Army,[1] who used to be commander of 22 Mountain Regiment during World War II,[] a Military Cross holder and a legendary figure in the British India Army. Singh commanded the 22nd Mountain Regiment during World War II in Europe and a Long Range Desert Squadron (LRDS) in North Africa.

Based in Chakrata, Uttarakhand,[2] the force was put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau, and later, the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.[3]

## History

Ethnic Tibetans have been a part and parcel of the modern Indian Army for as long as it has existed. Independent formations of Tibetan (including Ladakhi, Bön, and Sikkimese) units were to patrol and police the lands they were native to. During the time of the Great Game, the British Indian Army began to employ Tibetans as spies, intelligence agents, and even covert militia in northern India and Tibet proper.

At the time of Indian independence, the Northern Hills of India remained the most isolated and strategically overlooked territory of the subcontinent. During the 1950s, the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Indian Intelligence Bureau established Mustang Base in Mustang in Nepal,[4] which trained Tibetans in guerilla warfare. The Mustang rebels brought the 14th Dalai Lama to India during the 1959 Tibetan Rebellion.[5]

## Formation



S.S.Uban receiving the guard of Honor at Chakrata Mountain Training Facility of SFF

After the Sino-Indian war and towards the end of 1962, after hectic lobbying by Intelligence Bureau (IB), the Nehru government ordered the raising of an elite commando unit and specialized mountain divisions primarily composed of Tibetan resistance fighters. Chushi Gangdruk leaders were contacted for recruitment of Khampas into this new unit. An initial strength of 5000 men, mostly Khampas were recruited at its new Mountain Training Facility at Chakrata, Dehradun.

The SFF made its home base at Chakrata, 100 km from the city of Dehra Dun. Chakrata was home to the large Tibetan refugee population and was a mountain town in the foothills of the Himalayas. Starting with a force of 12,000 men, the SFF commenced six months of training in rock climbing and guerrilla warfare. The Intelligence agencies from India and the US also helped in raising the force; namely CIA & RAW. The SFF's weapons were all provided by the US and consisted mainly of M-1, M-2 and M-3 machine guns. Heavy weapons were not provided.[]

Established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister, the unit under the operational command of IB and later R&AW, was designated the Special Frontier Force (SFF), and was primarily used for conducting clandestine intelligence gathering and commando operations along the Chinese Theatre. Initial training was conducted by the CIA paramilitary officers and the IB's own special operations unit. In 1968 SFF, with the help of the Aviation Research Centre which provided airlift facilities, became fully airborne-qualified and a dedicated mountain and jungle warfare unit.

During this period, the Indian government also formed the Ladakh Scouts and the Nubra Guards paramilitary force on similar lines. SFF was later incorporated in the Special Services Bureau (SSB) of R&AW. By late 1963, inter-service rivalry led to severe criticism by the Indian Army. To prove that the SFF's worth, the Inspector General sent 120 men from the SFF for a field exercise, codenamed Garuda, with the Army. The exercise proved to be a dramatic success for the SFF and the Army was now less inclined to criticise the force. In 1964, the SFF led by the Inspector General, began its airborne training at Agra. The SFF then began its own airborne training program at Sarsawa airbase near Saharanpur. By the late 1960s, the SFF was organised into six battalions for administrative purposes. Each battalion, consisting of six companies, was commanded by Tibetan who had a rank equivalent to a lieutenant colonel in the Army. A Tibetan major or captain commanded each company, which was the primary unit used in operations. Females also participated in the force and they were in the signal and medical companies. During this time, the SFF was never used against its intended enemy, China. However, the unit did conduct limited cross-border reconnaissance operations, as well as highly classified raids to place sensors in the Himalayas to detect Chinese nuclear and missile tests.[]

## The Organization

SFF is headed by the Inspector General (IG) who works under the supervision of Director General of Security, Cabinet Secretariat (this post is held ex-officio by the Secretary, Research and Analysis Wing) (R&AW). The current SFF force levels are around 10,000 men.

Battalions have a strength of around 900, are composed of six companies each company consisting of 123 men. There is also a force of around 700 Gorkhas in the SFF at any given time. Transport is provided by the Indian Air Force's Sarasawa based 117 Helicopter Unit *Himalayan Dragons* which provides airlift capability with its HAL Dhruvs and Mi-17Sh Transport Helicopters. ARC also provides air surveillance facilities through the Chakrata Air Base near SFF HQ.

### Training

Most training is still conducted at Chakrata, initial training lasting nine months and is similar to Indian Army training, with extensive additional courses on guerrilla tactics, mountain and jungle warfare. All commandos are parachute qualified after five jumps, with three refresher jumps every year. SFF personnels are trained in four basic areas:

- Mountain: Experts in mountain and Arctic warfare, these men are trained to survive and fight in extreme conditions. Mountain troops' skills can be called on anywhere from the Siachen Glacier to the Himalayan ranges in the east. They are also known to have trained in the famed German Alpine Guides course at the Mountain Warfare School at Mittenwald and the High Altitude Warfare School at Gulmarg reaching proficiency levels that rival the best climbers in the world.
- Amphibious: These troop's combat divers are the outfit's amphibious experts. In essence, it provides a comparable amphibious warfare capability to the SFF as the MARCOS provide to the Indian Navy. While they have overlapping mission profiles, the Special Group clearly does not have as extensively maritime roles. There is close cooperation and cross-training between its amphibious troops and the MARCOS — and a rivalry exists between them.
- Air: Air Troop is the Special Group's free-fall parachuting specialists, tasked with jumping behind enemy lines, either on their own missions or to pave the way for other squadron troops. Air Troop also employ less conventional forms of air insertion such as micro-lites and powered parachutes. For HALO/HAHO combat jumps skydivers use square-type RAM parachutes which are more maneuverable also allow for softer, controlled landings than the standard round chutes.
- Jungle warfare: Jungle operations are considered to be one of the toughest in the world and more men here fall to nature than the enemy. The Special Group's Jungle troopers are the masters in jungle craft. They are skilled at carrying out deep interdiction and search and destroy operations for extended periods of time.

## SFF operations

SFF was raised with covert operations in mind, mainly along the Indo-China border, however SFF has been fielded by R&AW and the Indian government in various covert and overt operation theatres.[]

### China

In 1964 intelligence reports kept indicating that China was preparing to test a nuclear bomb at its Lop Nor nuclear installation in Xinjiang. On October 16, 1964 China tested a nuclear weapon in Xinjiang. It was expected but not enough details were known. Later in November 1964, the CIA launched a U2 flight out of Aviation Research Centre (ARC)'s Charbatia Air Base in Orissa, but its return turned out to be a bit of a mishap.[][6] The U2 overshot the runway and got stuck in slushy ground caused by heavy rain in the monsoons.

Getting it unstuck and out of India without being noticed by the Indian press, then even much more subject to leftist influences and hence antagonistic to the USA, was another clandestine operation. This gave all concerned quite a scare and it was decided to rely on other technical means.[7] So CIA decided to launch an ELINT operation along with R&AW and ARC to track China's nuclear tests and monitor its missile launches.

The operation, in the garb of a mountaineering expedition to Nanda Devi involved celebrated Indian climber M S Kohli who along with operatives of Special Frontier Force and CIA (most notably Jim Rhyne, a veteran STOL pilot), was to place a permanent ELINT device, a transceiver powered by a plutonium battery, that could detect and report data on future nuclear tests carried out by China.[8] The plan to install a snooping device was hatched far away in Washington D.C., in the offices of the National Geographic Society. Barry Bishop, a photographer with the magazine, interested Gen. Curtis LeMay of the US Air Force in the idea.

The actual efforts called for to place a permanent electronic intelligence (ELINT) device powered by a nuclear SNAP 19C power pack fuel cell. The first attempt to place this device on the Nanda Devi, by a Kohli-led SFF team under the cover of a mountaineering expedition failed as the team had to retreat in the face of adverse conditions and left the device in a small unmarked mountain cave after having hauled the device to just short of the 25,645 feet peak. When another Kohli-led expedition returned the following year to recover the device, it was found to be missing.[][9][10]

In the meantime the Chinese not only kept testing nuclear weapons at regular intervals but also ballistic missiles. The urgency to gather information was never greater. Another mission was launched in 1967 to place a similar device on the Nanda Kot. This mission was successful but a couple of years later another problem cropped up; snow would pile up over the antenna and render it blind. So Kohli and a SFF team were sent once again to bring it down, this time they retrieved it successfully.

In October 1967 the Chinese began testing an ICBM capable of reaching targets 6000 miles away. There was renewed urgency to find out more. So SFF mountaineers went off on one more mission in December 1969 to successfully place a gas powered device on an undisclosed mountain supposedly in Chinese controlled areas. But by the following year, the US had the first generation of the TRW spy satellites in place and did not have to rely on the old ELINT devices.

## Indo-Pakistan Military Conflict of 1971

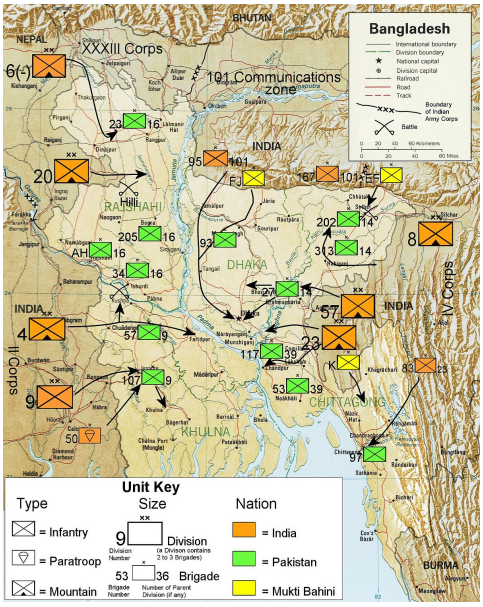



Illustration showing military units and troop movements during the war

SFF was extremely successful against Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan Military Conflict of 1971. Elements of the force were sent to Mizoram in late November 1971. A strong Task Force was deployed and conducted pre-emptive strike operations in support of the Indian army formations along the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

1971 saw the SFF being used in major combat in the Indo-Pak war. Elements of the force were sent to Mizoram in late October. By November 1971, around 3000 SFF members were deployed next to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. With cross-border attacks becoming more frequent, the SFF was then ordered to attack the Chittagong Hill Tracts. For this operation, code-named 'Eagle', the SFF members were given Bulgarian AK-47s and US carbines. This operation saw the first Dapon, Tibetan equivalent of a Brigadier, to command part of the SFF task force.

With war right around the corner, the SFF was given several mission plans, including the destruction of the Kaptai Dam and other bridges. The Inspector General urged that the SFF be used to capture Chittagong, but this was found not favourable, since SFF members did not have artillery or airlift support to conduct a mission of that magnitude. After three weeks of border fighting, the SFF divided its six battalions into three columns and moved into East Pakistan on 3 December 1971. After capturing several villages in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Tibetans were given mortars and recoilless rifles and also two Indian Air Force Mi-4 helicopters.

With the Pakistani Lt. General A.A.K. Niazi signing the ceasefire on 17 December, the SFF had lost 56 men and nearly 190 wounded. The SFF was able to block a potential escape route for East Pakistani forces into Burma. They also halted members of Pakistan's 97 Independent Brigade and 2 Commando Battalion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. For their bravery and courage in battle, 580 SFF members were awarded cash prizes by the Indian Govt. In 1973, the original Inspector General of the SFF was replaced and in 1975 a new rule pertaining to the SFF was issued. This prohibited the SFF from being deployed within 10 km of the Indo-Chinese border. This came about after several incidents in which SFF commandos had crossed the border and conducted unsanctioned cross-border operations.

They trained the Bangladeshi underground unit, Mujib Bahini for their secret missions. For the Bangladeshi campaign, designated *Operation Mountain Eagle*, the SFF members were issued Bulgarian AK-47's and US carbines. SFF conducted several mission, including the destruction of the Kaptai Dam and other bridges.

## Internal operations

SFF was used in combating communal riots in mid 1970s and later was used in Operation Blue Star in 1984. It was also used briefly for VIP security in late 1984 around the Prime Minister following the assassination of Indira Gandhi. Later this role fell upon the Special Protection Group.

In 1975 a new rule pertaining to the SFF was issued, this prohibited the SFF from being deployed to within 10 km of the Indo-Chinese border unless under explicit instructions. This came about after several incidents in which SFF was found to be conducting unsanctioned cross-border raids and intelligence operations. Currently, one SFF battalion is stationed in the Siachen Glacier.

## Current roles

With warming of Indo-Chinese relations, SFF has expanded out from covert operations into various other fields like counter-terrorism. The major functions of SFF in the present day scenario are as follows:

### Counter-terrorism

One Squadron is responsible for counter-terrorism duties, with a team in a constant state of alert. The four squadrons rotate through this role on a six-monthly basis. Special Group teams regularly conduct CT operations in troubled Kashmir against militants on specific intelligence inputs.

### Special Group

The Director General (DG) Security, Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW) in 1982 dispatched 500 SFF operatives along with over 500 Indian Army special forces to Sarsawa for Counter Terrorist training. It is also thought that the selected troopers thereafter were sent to Israel for highly specialized training. These men formed the nucleus of an ultra-elite and highly classified new detachment, known as the *Special Group*. It is a volunteer force and persons are inducted only after a very tough probation and selection process. Alone among the 'Vikas regiments' or SFF battalions, it is not made up of Tibetans but exclusively recruits Indians volunteering from Indian Army units.

The SFF Special Group's headquarters is supported by an Intelligence and Planning wing, a Training wing and a specialist Signals Troop which is solely responsible for support operations. Having four squadrons each made up of around 100 troopers, which are further divided into four troops. Each troop has a specialized role. The Special Group has a wide range of responsibilities, each requiring specific training and disciplines.

Special Group is also the parent unit of elite National Security Guards (NSG). The NSG was raised after SG participated in Operation Bluestar. It was thought that a paramilitary force not under the Ministry of Defence should be used for counter terrorism operations internally. The NSG is thus led by an IPS officer and comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs, even though the commandos who lead operations are themselves from the army. After the formation of NSG, the Special Group is no longer directly involved in hostage rescue and counter terrorism.

### Intelligence Gathering

Long Range Reconnaissance Patrols or Pathfinders must be able to remain hidden in close proximity to the enemy for days or weeks on end. The outfit was trained to do this against the Chinese but actually used the technique to great success in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the fields of the northern state of Punjab.

### Combat Air Control

With the emphasis on air power in modern warfare there comes a need for skilled combat air controllers, men on the ground calling in air strikes. There is usually a trooper specially trained to guide in attack aircraft for a strike, verbally or using laser designators. SFF Special Group troopers effectively demonstrated this capability during India's Kargil conflict with Pakistan in the summer of 1999.

### Close Protection

The Special Group, along with the Special Protection Group (SPG) were the pioneers at close protection (CP) duties in India, having developed many of the protocols themselves, unique to the Indian subcontinent. Nowadays much of the VIP protection is the sole responsibility of the National Security Guards (NSG) and other specialized provincial units.

### Training Foreign Military

Over the years, the Special Group has shared their expertise with a few friendly nations like Maldives and Nepal, training their own special forces.

## References

[3] Bollywood Sargam - Special: Tibetan faujis in Bluestar (http://www.bollywoodsargam.com/modules.php?name=News&file=print&sid=2813)

[4] The Phantoms of Chittagong (http://www.rediff.com/news/2003/jan/08spec.htm)

[5] India's Tibetan Troops: Histories & Rare Photographs [Archive] - Military Photos (http://www.militaryphotos.net/forums/archive/index.php/index.php/t-37833.html)

[8] Spies in the Himalayas, by Kenneth Conboy and M.S. Kohli, University Press of Kansas (March 2003), ISBN 0-7006-1223-8 (http://vayu-sena.tripod.com/other-spies-in-the-himalayas.html)

[9] Harish Kapadia, "Nanda Devi", in *World Mountaineering*, Audrey Salkeld, editor, Bulfinch Press, 1998, ISBN 0-8212-2502-2, pp. 254-257.

[10] There are many theories about what happened. Most of likely ones are that the device rolled off the mountain and is now lodged at the bottom of the glacier. More imaginative theories speculate that the supposedly indestructible nuclear power pack with a highly toxic plutonium isotope in its core, with a half-life of many thousand years is inching its way into the Ganges. Another plausible theory is that another team of Indian mountaineers came up furtively early the next season and spirited away the device for Indian nuclear scientists to study. Many Americans lean towards this, and with the legendary spymaster, RN Kao in the picture anything was possible.

# Assam Rifles

| Assam Rifles | |
|---|---|
| **Active** | 1835 – Present |
| **Country** | India 1835-1947 India 1947-Present |
| **Type** | Paramilitary |
| **Role** | Internal security |
| **Size** | 46 Battalions |
| **Headquarters** | Shillong |
| **Motto** | *Friends of the Hill People* |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Director General Assam Rifles** | Lt Gen Ranbir singh AVSM,SM |

The **Assam Rifles** are one of the Paramilitary forces of India. The unit can trace its lineage back to a paramilitary police force that was formed under the British in 1835 called *Cachar Levy*. Since then the Assam Rifles have undergone a number of name changes before the name *Assam Rifles* was finally adopted in 1917.[1] Over the course of its history, the Assam Rifles and its predecessor units have served in a number of roles, conflicts and theatres including World War I where they served in Europe and the Middle East, and World War II where they served mainly in Burma. In the post World War II period the Assam Rifles has expanded greatly as has its role. There are currently 46 battalions[2] of Assam Rifles under the control of the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and they perform many roles including the provision of internal security under the control of the army through the conduct of counter insurgency and border security operations, provision of aid to the civil power in times of emergency, and the provision of communications, medical assistance and education in remote areas.[3] In times of war they can also be used as a combat force to secure rear areas if needed.Since 2002 it has been guarding the India-Myanmar border as per the government policy "one border one force".

## History

### Early history

The present day Assam Rifles can trace its origins back to a paramilitary force known as *Cachar Levy* which was established by the British in 1835 in the Assam region. The Assam Rifles boast of being the oldest paramilitary force. With approximately seven hundred and fifty men, this force was formed as a police unit to protect settlements against tribal raids and other assaults as British rule slowly moved towards the north east parts of India.[2]

**Indian Armed Forces**



Triservices Crest.

| Military Manpower | |
|---|---|
| **Active troops** | 1,325,000 (3rd) |
| **Reserve forces** | 1,155,000 (7th) |
| **Paramilitary forces** | 1,293,300 (4th) |
| **Components** | |
| Indian Army | |
| Indian Air Force | |
| Indian Navy | |
| Indian Coast Guard | |
| Paramilitary forces of India | |
| Strategic Nuclear Command | |
| **History** | |
| Military history of India | |
| **Ranks** | |
| Air Force ranks and insignia | |
| Army ranks and insignia | |
| Naval ranks and insignia | |

Despite problems with equipment and training, the contribution of this force in opening the region to administration and commerce was nevertheless quite significant and over time they have become known as the "...right arm of the civil and [the] left arm of the military" in the region.[2] In 1870 these existing elements were merged into three Assam Military Police battalions which were spread out in the Lushai Hills (later 1st battalion), Lakhimpur (2nd battalion) and Naga Hills (3rd battalion). A fourth battalion was later formed Imphal in 1915.[*citation needed*].The first non British DG of assam rifles was Col Sidhiman rai,MC

Since then the name of the force has undergone a number of changes, as have the roles that it has been required to perform. the current director general of assam rifles is Lt gen Ranbir Singh AVSM,SM who has taken charge in place of Lt gen roy

## World War I and interwar years

During World War I, men from what was then known as the *Assam Military Police* were part of the Indian forces that fought in Europe and the Middle East. Over three thousand men from the force were provided to the Gorkha regiments of the Indian Army in this time, earning seventy-six gallantry awards during the conflict including seven Indian Order of Merit awards and five Indian Distinguished Service Medals.[2] These men performed with such distinction that the name *Assam Rifles* was assigned in 1917 as recognition of their part in the war.[2] Elements of the force were also utilised in India during the war, being used to maintain internal security in order to free up troops

from the army for use overseas. During this time, the most notable action occurred in 1917 when columns of the Assam Rifles were despatched to Patna, to restore law and order in the riot-torn city.[2]

After the war the force returned to northern India where they were used to maintain security amidst growing civil unrest and disorder. In concert with the British Indian Army, they also undertook a number of expeditions into remote tribal areas along the north-east frontier and into Burma. In 1924 they were sent to Malabar, which was then still part of the Madras Presidency, to carry out operations against the Mopla rebels.[2]

## World War II

During World War II, the role of the Assam Rifles evolved once more as they were called upon to undertake even more varied tasks due to their status as both a police and military organisation. This time, however, their service would be undertaken closer to home. After the lightning Japanese advance in 1942, the Assam Rifles fought a number of independent actions behind enemy lines as the task of rear-area defence and rear-guard often fell to them during the Allies retreat into India. Later, as a large influx of refugees fled from the advancing Japanese into India, the Assam Rifles were given the task of managing and organising this mass of humanity.[2]

They also organized a resistance group on the Indo-Burmese border to counter the Japanese invasion and to harass the enemy line of communications. This group became known as "Victor Force" (or sometimes V-Force), and the nucleus of it was formed from platoons made up of men from the Assam Rifles. As part of this force, Assam Rifles platoons were used as covering forces during the latter stages of the Burma Campaign. Other elements fought in the defensive "boxes" around Kohima, whilst another, from the 4th Battalion trained as airborne troops and were dropped near the Sittang River behind Japanese lines.[3] The 1st Battalion, as part of Lushai Brigade was sent ahead of the rest of the force to provide resistance in the Chin Hills. As a testament to the performance of Assam Rifles men during the war, members of the unit received forty-eight gallantry awards. These included: 3 MBE's, 5 Military Crosses, 4 Orders of British India, 1 Indian Order of Merit, 13 Military Medals, 15 Indian Distinguished Service Medals and 7 British Empire Medals.[2]

## Postwar period

Following the end of the war the five Assam Rifles battalions became part of the civil police under the Assam Inspector General of Police.[3] After independence, however, the Indian government assigned the Assam Rifles its own Director General.[2] As the numbers of the force and the number of battalions gradually increased, the rank of the force commander was also upgraded until now it is that of Lieutenant General. The present Director General of the Assam Rifles, is Lieutenant General Ranbir Singh AVSM,SM, of the Bihar regiment.[*citation needed*]

The role of the Assam Rifles continued to evolve when in 1950 a devastating earthquake hit the Assam region and the force was called in to assist in the reconstruction of the areas and help in the resettlement and rehabilitation of those affected by it.[3] Later the force was once again called to undertake a combat role when, during the 1962 Sino-Indian War elements were used to delay the advancing Chinese forces so that the Indian Army could establish its defence lines.[2] During this time and since then, the Assam Rifles also maintained their peacekeeping role in the northern areas of India in the face of growing tribal unrest and insurgency. In this environment the maintenance of law and order, countering insurgency and reassuring the people of the region became important tasks for the security forces and initially they fell to the Assam Rifles before the Army assumed control, and then later their experience and goodwill in the region was drawn upon in order to assist the army in conducting these tasks.[2] In recognition of the unit's skill in counter insurgency operations, three battalions were deployed on Operation Pawan in Sri Lanka between December 1988 and February 1990.[3]

Through its deployment in what has become known as the "tribal belt", the Assam Rifles have developed an ethos that is based primarily upon the notion of extending the hand of friendship with the people of the region despite the troubles that have occurred there.[2] This has resulted in their employment in a number of developmental activities in the region as they have worked to bring order and security to it. As such, their role has been further expanded to

include the provision of medical assistance and basic education, assisting in reconstruction and agriculture and handling communications in remote areas.[*citation needed*]

From a force of five battalions in 1947, the Assam Rifles has grown substantially over the years. In 1960 there were seventeen battalions, in 1968 there were twenty-one and now there are forty-six battalions today.[3] In addition, the Force has several area HQs, a training centre that processes up to 1,800 recruits at time, and a number of logistics units.[4]

## Human rights violations

The Wikileaks diplomatic cables have recently disclosed that Indian government employees agree to acts of human rights violations on part of the Assam Rifles in the Indian north-eastern state of Manipur. The violations have been carried out under the cover of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act Governor S.S. Sidhu admitted to the American Consul General in Kolkata, Henry Jardine, that the Assam Rifles in particular are perpetrators of violations in Manipur which the very same cables described as a state that appeared more of a colony and less of an Indian state.[5][6]

## Decorations

Members of the Assam Rifles have received the following military decorations since Indian independence:

| Award | Times awarded |
|---|---|
| Ashoka Chakra | 3 |
| Vir Chakra | 5 |
| Kirti Chakra | 31 |
| Shaurya Chakra | 120 |
| Param Vishisht Seva Medal | 5 |
| Ati Vishisht Seva Medal[7] | 12 |
| Sena Medal[8] | 188 |
| Vishisht Seva Medal[9] | 74 |
| Yudh Seva Medal | 1 |
| Mention in Dispatches | 10 |

*(Source: Assam Rifles Honours and Awards* [10]*).*

N.B. Prior to Indian independence members of the Assam Rifles were eligible for British decorations. During World War I and World War II members of the Assam Rifles received many such awards for their actions, although these have not been included here. There have also been numerous civil awards to members of the Assam Rifles. These can be found at the source listed above.

## Rank structure

| Assam Rifles Ranks | Equivalent Army Ranks | Equivalent Navy Ranks | Equivalent Air Force Ranks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director General (Army officer on deputation) | Lieutenant General | Vice Admiral | Air Marshal |
| Inspector General (Army officer on deputation) | Major General | Rear Admiral | Air Vice Marshal |
| Deputy Inspector General (Army officer on deputation) | Brigadier | Commodore (IN) | Air Commodore |
| Commandant | Colonel | Captain (IN) | Group Captain |
| 2IC (Second In Command) | Lieutenant Colonel | Commander (IN) | Wing Commander |
| Deputy Commandant | Major | Lt. Commander | Sqn Leader |
| Assistant Commandant | Captain | Lieutenant (IN) | Flight Lieutenant |
| No Equivalent Rank | Lieutenant[11] | Sub Lieutenant | Flying Officer |

[12][13][14][15][16][17]

# References

## Notes


**[1]** The Assam Frontier Police (1883), the Assam Military Police (1891) and Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police (1913), before finally becoming the Assam Rifles in 1917. See Sharma 2008.

[2] See History of the Assam Rifles (http://assamrifles.net/site/aboutus.htm)

**[3]** Sharma 2008.

[4] See Assam Rifles Training Centre (http://assamrifles.net/site/training.htm).

**[7]** There has been one instance of a multiple award of the AVSM to the same recipient, that is a Bar being awarded. This is included in this figure.

**[8]** There have been four Bars awarded for the Sena Medal to members of the Assam Rifles. These are included in this figure.

**[9]** There has been one instance of a Bar being awarded for the VSM to a member of the Assam Rifles. This has been included in this figure.

[10] http://assamrifles.net/site/HonorsAwards_AssmRifles.aspx

[11] http://mod.nic.in/6thCPC/PAYSERVICES-notification.pdf

[12] (http://careerairforce.nic.in/career_opp/caropp_officer_payperks.html)

[13] (http://bsf.nic.in/career.htm)

[15] http://indianairforce.nic.in/show_page.php?pg_id=121

[16] (http://www.persmin.nic.in/WriteReadData/SV/IPS_PayRules2008_English.pdf)

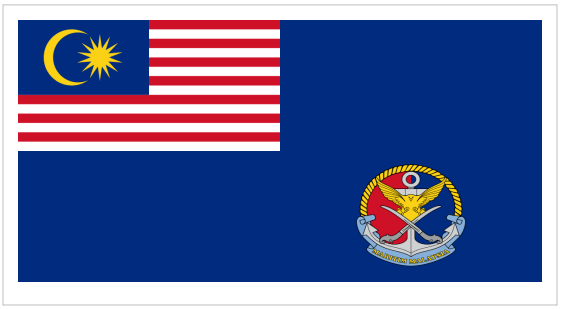

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## External links

- Assam Rifles in Global Security site (http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/india/assam-rifles.htm)
- The Assam Rifles- Sentinels of the East by Lt Col (Retd.) A.K Sam Sharma (http://frontierindia.net/the-assam-rifles-sentinels-of-the-east)

# Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency

| Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency<br>*Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | MMEA / *APMM* |
|  | |
| Logo of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency. | |
|  | |
| Flag of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency. | |
| **Motto** | *Mengawal Melindung Menyelamat* |
| | Guard Protect Save |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | February 15, 2005- Present |
| **Employees** | 7000 Officers |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency**(Operations jurisdiction) | Malaysia |
| **Legal jurisdiction** | Malaysian Maritime Zone |
| **Governing body** | Government of Malaysia |
| **Constituting instrument** | Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004 [*Act 633*] |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Putrajaya, Malaysia |
| **Elected officer responsible** | The Rt. Hon. Dato' Seri Mohd Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agency executive** | Admiral Datuk Mohd Amdan bin Kurish RMN, Director General of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement |
| **Parent agency** | Prime Minister's Department |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Helicopters** | Aérospatiale AS 365 Dauphin; Agusta A109; AgustaWestland AW139 |
| **Amphibious Aircrafts** | Bombardier 415 |
| **Website** | |
| www.mmea.gov.my [1] | |

The **Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency** (Abbreviation: **MMEA**; Malay: **Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia; APMM**), is the principal government agency tasked with maintaining law and order and coordinating search and rescue operations in the Malaysian Maritime Zone and on the high seas. It is in effect the coast guard of Malaysia. The Agency is not part of nor are there any plans for it be integrated into the Malaysian Armed Forces. The Agency and its members are part of the Malaysian Civil Service and report directly to the Prime Minister's Department. Currently, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Dato' Seri Mohd Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak is the Minister responsible for the MMEA.

# Background

The history of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency began with the report on the Feasibility Study on the Establishment of Malaysian Coastguard conducted by National Security Council, Prime Minister's Department. The findings of the report was agreed to by the Government and a Nucleus Team led by Datuk Abu Talib bin Haji Harun, was created with the objective of organizing the creation of the Agency. The Agency was formally established with the enactment of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004 (Act 633) by the Malaysian Parliament in May 2004. Subsequently, the Act received the Royal Assent from the Yang Di Pertuan Agong on 25 June 2004 and was gazetted on 1 July of the same year. On 15 February 2005, the Act came into force. The Agency achieved operational status on 30 November 2005 with the commencement of patrols by MMEA vessels. The agency maintains close ties with the United States and Japanese coast guards. The agency carries out law enforcement work during peace time.

# Organization

## Director General of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement

A Director General of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement appointed by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong (King) on the advice of the Prime Minister under Section 4(1) of the Act is responsible for the operational direction, command, control and supervision of the Agency. Administratively, the Director General reports directly to the Chief Secretary to the Government. By virtue of his office, he is also the head of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Service. The Director General is assisted by three Deputy Directors General, each responsible for Management, Operations and Logistics. The post is an open one enabling any civil, military or police officer to be appointed to the post. For the purposes of discipline, the Director General is considered to be a member of the general public service of the Federation under Section 4(4). At present the Director General of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement is Admiral Datuk Mohd Amdan bin Kurish MMEA, former Royal Malaysian Navy Fleet Operations Commander.

## Officers and other ranks

The officers and other ranks of the MMEA are appointed by the Public Service Commission as Maritime Enforcement Service officers under Section 5(1) of the Act and are considered civil servants under the Malaysian Civil Service. The Agency also consists of officers and staff from various other Services such as the Administrative and Diplomatic Service, Judicial and Legal Service, Information System Service and others. These personnel are primarily involved in matters of administration, finance, procurement, human resource management, legal affairs and prosecution, and information technology. All Officers are not commissioned by Yang Di Pertuan Agong (King), only Director commissioned. It means, an Armed Forces personnel can't give an honor salute with MMEA Officers.

## Headquarters

The headquarters of the Agency is situated at One IOI Square, IOI Resort, Putrajaya, close to the federal administrative centre of Malaysia. The Agency HQ was formerly based in Cyberjaya before it shifted to the present address in April 2006.

## Academy

The Akademi Maritim Sultan Ahmad Shah (AMSAS) or Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Academy is a coast guard academy. It is located at Gebeng near Kuantan, Pahang.

## Operational areas

The operational area of the Agency is the Malaysian Maritime Zone which is divided into 5 Maritime Regions consisting of 18 Maritime Districts.

Zon Maritim Semenanjung [2]

Zon Maritim Sabah Sarawak [3]

| **Region** | **Operational Area** | **Regional Headquarters** |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Peninsular Maritime Region | Langkawi Island-Bernam River | Langkawi, Kedah |
| **District** | **Operational Area** | **Headquarters** |
| Maritime District 1 | Langkawi Island-Kuala Muda | Bukit Malut, Langkawi |
| Maritime District 2 | Kuala Muda-Parit Buntar | Batu Uban, Penang |
| Maritime District 3 | Parit Buntar-Bernam River | Lumut, Perak |
| **Region** | **Operational Area** | **Regional Headquarters** |
| Southern Peninsular Maritime Region | Bernam River-Endau | Johor Bahru, Johor |
| **District** | **Operational Area** | **Headquarters** |
| Maritime District 4 | Bernam River-Sepang | Port Klang, Selangor |
| Maritime District 5 | Sepang-Kuala Kesang | Linggi, Melaka |
| Maritime District 6 | Kuala Kesang-Johor Causeway | Johor Bahru, Johor |
| Maritime District 7 | Johore Causeway-Endau | Tanjung Sedili, Johor |
| **Region** | **Operational Area** | **Regional Headquarters** |
| Eastern Peninsular Maritime Region | Endau-Tumpat | Kuantan, Pahang |
| **District** | **Operational Area** | **Headquarters** |
| Maritime District 8 | Endau-Tanjung Geliga | Kuantan, Pahang |
| Maritime District 9 | Tanjung Geliga-Besut | Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maritime District 10 | Besut-Tumpat | Tok Bali, Kelantan |
| **Region** | **Operational Area** | **Regional Headquarters** |
| Sarawak Maritime Region | Tanjung Datu-Tanjung Baram | Kuching, Sarawak |
| **District** | **Operational Area** | **Headquarters** |
| Maritime District 11 | Tanjung Datu-Igan | Kuching, Sarawak |
| Maritime District 12 | Igan-Tanjung Payong | Bintulu, Sarawak |
| Maritime District 13 | Tanjung Payong-Tanjung Baram | Miri, Sarawak |
| **Region** | **Operational Area** | **Regional Headquarters** |
| Sabah Maritime Region | Tanjung Baram-Pulau Sebatik | Kota Kinabalu, Sabah |
| **District** | **Operational Area** | **Headquarters** |
| Maritime District 14 | Tanjung Baram-Kuala Penyu | Labuan |
| Maritime District 15 | Kuala Penyu-Kampung Mendawang | Kota Kinabalu, Sabah |
| Maritime District 16 | Kampung Mendawang-Beluran | Kudat, Sabah |
| Maritime District 17 | Beluran-Kunak | Sandakan, Sabah |
| Maritime District 18 | Kunak-Pulau Sebatik | Tawau, Sabah |

## Ranks

Ranks for officers and other ranks in the Agency are derived from the Royal Malaysian Navy. Officer and Warrant Officer insignia are similar to that of their naval counterparts. Chevrons are used to denote the ranks of Chief Petty Officer and below.

| Insignia | Rank | Maritime Enforcement Service Grade | Equivalent Civil Service Grade | Equivalent Army/Malaysian Air Force Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rear Admiral Maritime / Malay: Laksamana Muda Maritim | Premier Grade C | Premier Grade C | Major General |
|  | First Admiral Maritime / Malay: Laksamana Pertama Maritim | X26 | Grade 54 | Brigadier General |
| No Image | No Equivalent | No Equivalent | Grade 52 | No Equivalent |
|  | Captain Maritime / Malay: Kapten Maritim | X24 | Grade 48 | Colonel |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Commander Maritime / Malay: Komander Maritim | X22 | Grade 44 | Lieutenant Colonel |
|  | Lieutenant Commander Maritime / Malay: Leftenan Komander Maritim | X20 | Grade 41 | Major |
|  | Lieutenant Maritime / Malay: Leftenan Maritim | X17/X18 | Grade 41 | Captain |
|  | Sub Lieutenant Maritime / Malay: Leftenan Madya Maritim | X16 | Grade 32 | Lieutenant |
|  | Acting Sub Lieutenant Maritime / Malay: Leftenan Muda Maritim | X13 | Grade 27 | Second Lieutenant |
|  | Warrant Officer I Maritime / Malay: Pegawai Waran I Maritim | X12 | Grade 26 | Warrant Officer I |
|  | Warrant Officer II Maritime / Malay: Pegawai Waran II Maritim | X10 | Grade 22 | Warrant Officer II |
|  | Chief Petty Officer Maritime / Malay: Bintara Kanan Maritim | X8 | Grade 20 | Staff Sergeant |
|  | Petty Officer Maritime / Malay: Bintara Muda Maritim | X6 | Grade 20 | Sergeant |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Leading Rate Maritime / Malay: Laskar Kanan Maritim | X4 | Grade 20 | Corporal |
|  | Able Rate Maritime / Malay: Laskar Kelas I Maritim | X2 | Grade 17 | Lance Corporal |
|  | Junior Able Rate Maritime / Malay: Laskar Kelas II Maritim | X1 | Grade 17 | Junior Lance Corporal |

### Special Forces

The MMEA currently have their own Special Forces unit. Called the STAR (Special Task And Rescue). It is composed of members from the Royal Malaysian Air Force's PASKAU and Royal Malaysian Navy's PASKAL. Their task is to do hostage rescue works in shallow waters that are under MMEA's power. They are also tasked to do anti-terrorist actions in Malaysian waters alongside with the Malaysian Navy. The STAR team are considerably well trained as the members are taken from (Royal Malaysian Air Force) and the Royal Malaysian Navy Special Forces.

On 2 July 2009, the first batch of fresh commando units graduated from Basic Commando Selection alongside with the Royal Malaysian Airforce SFs, PASKAU. They were given American Styled ACUs (Army Combat Uniform), blue PASKAU berets and also the Malaysian Army Zebra Woodland Camouflage uniform.

## Malaysian Maritime Zone

### Internal waters and territorial sea

- Territorial Sea: 12 nautical miles (22 km) from baseline
- Sovereignty: part of the territory of Malaysia.
- Subject to the right of innocent passage for all vessels

### Contiguous zone

- 24 nautical miles (44 km) from coast.
- Jurisdiction to prevent or punish infringement of customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws.

### Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

- 200 nautical miles (370 km) from coast.
- Sovereign rights over the management of the resources of the seabed and water column.
- Jurisdiction in respect of: - construction of artificial islands- marine scientific research - protection and preservation of the marine environment.
- Subject to the rights of other States including: freedoms of navigation, overflight, and laying of submarine cables.

### Continental shelf

- 200 nautical miles (370 km) or to the extent of the continental margin.
- Sovereign rights over the management of the resources of the seabed but not the water column.
- Jurisdiction in respect of: -construction of artificial islands - drilling on the continental shelf.
- Subject to the rights of other States including freedoms of navigation, overflight, laying of submarine cables and revenue sharing.

## Weaponry

### Standard Issue Infantry Weapons

| Standard Issue Infantry Weapons | Origin | Versions | Quantity | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Handgun Types** | | | | |
| Glock 19 | Austria | Standard | Not known | - |
| **Shotgun Types** | | | | |
| Remington 870 Shotgun | United States | Remington M870 Tactical | Not known | |
| **Submachinegun Types** | | | | |
| Heckler & Koch MP5 | Germany | Standard | Unknown | - |
| Heckler & Koch UMP | West Germany | 9mm version | Unknown | - |
| **Assault rifle Types** | | | | |
| Heckler & Koch G36 | Germany | G36C | Unknown | Late on delivery caused to replace by SIG SG 553 |
| Colt M4A1 Carbine | United States | Standard | Unknown | STAR only |
| Colt M16A1 | United States | Standard | Unknown | Ex-PDRM and ex-MAF rifles |
| Steyr AUG | Austria | Standard | Unknown | Ex-MAF |
| SIG 553 | Switzerland | Standard | Unknown | STAR only |

## Strength and Equipment

KM means 'Kapal Maritim'

### Patrol Vessels

- 15 x Gagah Class Ship
- 5 x Ramunia Class Ship
- 2 x Nusa Class Ship
- 15 x Sipadan Class Ship
- 2 x Rhu Class Ship
- 10 x Pengawal Class Ship
- 1 x Peninjau Class Ship
- 5 x Pelindung Class Ship
- 5 x Semilang Class Ship

- 2 x Penggalang Class Ship
- 4 x Penyelamat Class Ship
- 1 x Pengaman Class Ship
- 38 x Kilat Class Ship
- 4 x Malawali Class Ship

### Offshore Patrol Vessel

- 2 x Langkawi Class Patrol Ship

### Training Vessel

- 1 x Merlin Class Ship[4]

### Air Inventory

| Aircraft | Origin | Type | Versions | In service[5] | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AgustaWestland AW139 | Italy | Helicopter | | 3[6] | |
| Bombardier 415 | Canada | Water Bomber | Bombardier CL 415MP | 2[7] | Last aircraft registered in early 2010 |
| Eurocopter Dauphin | France | Helicopter | AS365 N3 Dauphin | 3[8] | |

Another leased by Australia to help with Asylum Seeker Crisis.

## Notes

[1] http://www.mmea.gov.my
[2] http://www.mmea.gov.my/images/stories/Komuniti_maritim/zon_maritim.jpg
[3] http://www.mmea.gov.my/images/stories/Komuniti_maritim/zon_maritim_semenanjung.jpg
[4] http://www.mmea.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&catid=75%3Aaset-apmm&id=83%3Akelas-marlin&Itemid=86&lang=ms
[5] "World Military Aircraft Inventory", Aerospace Source Book 2007, *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, January 15, 2007.
[7] http://www.mmea.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&catid=75%3Aaset-apmm&id=85%3Adauphin&Itemid=86&lang=ms|Bombardier CL 415MP in service with Maritime Malaysia
[8] http://www.mmea.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&catid=75%3Aaset-apmm&id=562%3Abombardier&Itemid=86&lang=ms|AS365 N3 Dauphin in service with Maritime Malaysia

## External links

- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Website (http://www.mmea.gov.my)

# Pakistan Rangers

| Pakistan Rangers | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **Founded** | August 14, 1947 |
| **Country** | Pakistan |
| **Size** | 100,000 active troops[1] |
| **Part of** | Pakistani Armed Forces |
| **Headquarters** | Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore |
| **Motto** | Daim's Sahir'n "Ever Ready" |
| **Colour** | red and blue |

The **Pakistan Rangers** (Urdu: پاکستان رینجرو) are part of the Paramilitary forces of Pakistan, and consists of members of the Pakistan Army under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior of the Pakistan Government. The Rangers are an internal security force with the prime objective to provide and maintain security in war zones and areas of conflict as well as maintaining law and order which includes providing assistance to the police. Prior to 1995, the Pakistan Rangers were two separate forces: the Pakistan Rangers Punjab headquartered in Lahore, Punjab, and the Mehran Force headquartered in Karachi, Sindh. The two forces maintain their different uniforms and chains of command but work under same ordinances, such as the Pakistan Rangers Ordinance 1959.

Each evening, Pakistan Rangers stationed in Lahore, together with their counterparts in the Indian Border Security Force, participate in a flag lowering ceremony at Wagah.

## History

The origins and roots of Rangers dates back to 1942, when British government established a special unit as Sindh Police Rangers. After the establishment of Pakistan in 1947, the protection of its eastern boundaries was allotted to particular forces, such as the Punjab Border Police Force, Bahawalpur State Police, Khairpur State Police and Sindh Rifles. Because the Rangers were neither correctly structured nor outfitted for a specific duty, in 1958, they were restructured and renamed as the West Pakistan Rangers.

The current Sindh Rangers is a combined force constituted in the early 90's for a strategic anti-dacoit operation in the interior of Sindh. The force operated under the name of Mehran Force and included the then existing Sindh Rangers, 3 Battalions of Pakistan Army (inc. SSG), Northern Scouts. This force was commanded by Major General Saleem Ishaq Khan. It was this force constitution that eventually became the modern day Sindh Rangers.

## War performances

The Rangers had fought together with the Pakistan Army in several conflicts, namely the 1965 Indo-Pak war and 1971 Indo-Pakistan War.[2] After the 1971 war, the force was federalized underneath the Ministry of Defence as the Pakistan Rangers, and, shortly in 1974, it was made a component of the Civil Armed Forces (CAF) under the Ministry of Interior. Pakistan Rangers guard the borders during peace and war. In 1995, the Mehran Force was merged into the Pakistan Rangers (Sindh). The Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) are credited for providing the Pakistan Army troops for Special Police Units in Kosovo and Haiti Peace mission every year.

These troops are entrusted with the task to provide protection and security to UN officials, provide operational and backup support, respond to threats to public order in coordination with the Kosovo administration, and assist humanitarian agencies.[3] The Rangers also had participated in numerous special military operations along with Pakistan Army Special Forces branch in the past. Since their revitalization and re-building after the 1971 war, the Rangers have been involved in the numerous special military operations in Pakistan. The Rangers have also assisted the Army's Special Service Group in performing special operations. They first participated in 1973, when they, based on the intelligence reports, had successfully accompanied the SSGs to raid the Iraqi Embassy. In 1992, the Rangers were deployed to Karachi, and the Government of Sindh had used Rangers to keep peace in the city. The Rangers had also participated in Operation Blue Fox in 1992 along with the Army. Due to their close association with the Army, the Rangers also fought in Indo-Pakistani War of 1999 (Best known as Kargil War) deployed in Jammu and Kashmir. Despite the fact of it being a paramilitary force, the Government of Pakistan had recognized the Rangers as its one its special forces in 2004. The Rangers were among one of the special forces that participated in Operation Silence and accompanied Army Commandos in the operation. During the operation, the Rangers suffered a single casualty.[4] In 2009, Rangers completed a special military operation in Lahore alongside the Special Service Group, when terrorists attacked the Manawan Police Academy. While it was led by the Pakistan Rangers, the operation, codenamed Lahore Police Academy Operation, ended with eight militant deaths with one captured.[5] The same year, the Government of Pakistan deployed the Rangers to secure the outskirts of Islamabad when Taliban forces had taken over the Buner, Lower Dir, Swat and Shangla districts. Its members also participated in Operation Black Thunderstorm while securing the capital.[6] Currently, there are Rangers deployed in Karachi.

## Leadership



A Pakistan Ranger's soldier at Wagah Border.

Pakistan Rangers are divided into two separate branches: Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) and Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Each branch is headed a Director General appointed by the Pakistan Army after the clearance from the Chief of Army Staff. The Director General of the Pakistan Rangers currently holds the 2-star rank of Major-General. The current Director General of Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) is Major General Rizwan Akhter, whereas Director General of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is Major General Mian Muhammad Hilal Hussain.

A similar paramilitary force in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is called the Frontier Corps.

## Role

The Rangers are tasked with securing important monuments and guarding national assets in all major cities of Pakistan, including Islamabad. The Rangers have notably contributed towards maintaining law and order in Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore in major crises. The Sindh Rangers consist of approximately 25,000 persons whereas almost half of the total force is deployed to Karachi. Due to the unstable situation in Pakistan, the Rangers have become extremely necessary to maintain law and order in all major cities.

## Rangers Anti Terrorist Force

The Rangers Anti-Terrorist Company has been active since early 2004. They were trained by Zarrar Company of Special Services Group (SSG)of Pakistani Army. This company also participated in a recent exercise with U.K. Special Air Service operators and U.S. Army Rangers stationed in Karachi.

## Training and selection

The selection for rangers lasts 2–3 weeks. Both male and females can join the Rangers and an applicant must be between 18–25 years old for PUNJAB RANGERS and 18 to 30 years old for SINDH RANGERS . In order to apply for the Rangers, the applicant must passed F.A or F.Sc. (an equivalent to U.S. metriculation system) from a government-registered college. An applicant may hold a Kashmiri or Pakistani citizenship to join the Force. The Rangers can be deployed at any place either in Pakistan or abroad, according to the Rangers Act of 1959.[7]

In spite of its role as paramilitary, the Rangers have been recognized by Government of Pakistan as one of its special forces.

## Appointments

Although the Pakistan Rangers are under the administration of the Interior ministry, key positions in the force, including Director-General of the Rangers, are headed by the members Pakistan Army. The Director Geeral of the Pakistan Rangers is appointed by Pakistan Army's Generals Headquarters (GHQ). The majority of the officers are departmental officers who get promotion from the rank of Sub Inspector. The rank structure of the force is same as the Pakistani Police. Each Company is commanded by a DSR (Deputy Superintendent Rangers). The Rangers also maintain a commando unit known as the "red commandos."

### Flag lowering ceremony

Wagah, the only road border crossing between Pakistan and India, has been the site of a flag lowering ceremony each evening. During the ceremony, Pakistani Rangers and their counterparts in the Indian Border Security Force carry out a drill in which they mirror each other's drill with foot stamping and aggressive stares. Despite the outward display of aggression, the drill of both sides actually requires a high degree of co-operation.



Pakistan Rangers at Ramgarh sector.

This drill is having a unique importance that it is the only drill of such a style in the whole world and many tourists attend this to feel that enthusiasim which is unique in its own nature.

## Standard equipment

- Automatic Rifles - 7.62 mm G3A3, 7.62 mm G3P4 and AK-47
- Machine Guns - 7.62 mm MG3
- Sub-Machine Guns - 9 mm MP5A2 & MP5P4, 9 mm SMG-PK,Steyr AUG
- Pistols - Glock series, Sigma series TT pistol
- Dragunov sniper rifle,PSG 1 (POF made)
- RPG-7,Carl Gustav recoilless rifle,RPG-29
- heavy machine gun - 12.7mm DShk,
- Bullet Proof Jackets - Various local and foreign types
- Helmets - Modular Integrated Communications Helmet and indigenous helmets produced by AWC,Pakistan.
- Bell 407 Jet ranger
- APC - Talha,Saad,mohafiz
- NVG goggles
- Unknown Mortars

The formal headwear of the Rangers are somewhat similar to the ones worn by the Frontier Corps.

## Notable officers

- Afridi Brothers - DSR Ibrahim Khan Afridi and DSR Saleem Khan Afridi, the two real brothers serving in Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) embraced Shahadat on 9 February 2010 in a Suicide Bomb blast in Peshawar.[8][9][10][11]
- Sub-Inspector Amarjeet Singh- A first Sikh Pakistani Officer of the Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).[12]

In the past there was direct entry through which the cadets were selected for the rank of sub inspector but recently this procedure is closed . The senior most entry is the 3rd and 4th entry and many of them are now serving at the rank of SR or SSR.

## Karachi Incident

This was a controversial incident regarding the shooting of a 22-year-old Pakistani citizen Sarfaraz Shah by soldiers affiliated with Sindh Rangers, a branch of the paramilitary command Pakistan Rangers.The Rangers personnel were criminally tried and sentenced. The electronic media played a vital role in highlighting this event.[13]

## Role in peace maintenance in Karachi

While kidnapping for ransom, extortion, threats to business community was common in Karachi and industrialists were shifting their investment in Bangladesh and other countries, Chief Of Army Staff, Gen Ashfaq Pervaiz Kiyani too the notice of dire situation and on request of government and business community, Pakistan Rangers was deployed with special powers. Pak Rangers played excellent role in maintaining peace and curbed law offenders without any discrimination and consideration of political affiliation. Business community in particular and masses in general took sight of relief and lauded the role of rangers in Sindh. Diretor General Rangers Sindh Lt.General Ejaz Chaudry visited Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 17 November 2011, on this occasion business community unanimously acclaimed the rangers role in maintaining peace in the city and demanded extension in its stay with special orders for another one year.

## Gallery



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## References


**[1]** Pakistan Intelligence, security Activities and Operations Handbook, Int'l Business Publications, 2011 Edition, pp. 131, ISBN 0-7397-1194-6

[7] Selection Process-Urdu (http://www.pak.jobs-career-employment.com/articles/378/1/Headquarter-Pakistan-Rangers-Sindh-Jobs-Karachi/Page1.html)

[8] Salman Masood, "Suicide Attack Kills 17, Mostly Police, in Pakistan" (http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/11/world/asia/11pstan.html), *The New York Times*, 11 February 2010, page A8.

[9] Khyber Agency suicide bombing toll climbs to 19 (http://www.thenews.com.pk/daily_detail.asp?id=223761), The News International, 2010-02-12

[10] Suicide attack on police patrol kills 17 in Pakistan (http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/news/world/stories/DN-pakistan_11int.ART.State.Edition1.4bdc43c.html), The Dallas Morning News, 2010-02-11

[11] Ibrahim Shinwari. six-tribal-policemen-in-khyber-ha-01 "Brigadier among 22 killed in Khyber attack " (http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/07-bomb-attack-kills-) *Dawn*, 11 February 2010


## External links

- Pakistan Defence (http://www.defence.pk/)

# Frontier Corps

| Frontier Corps | |
|---|---|
| **Active** | 1878 - Present |
| **Country** | Pakistan |
| **Allegiance** | Pakistan |
| **Branch** | Pakistan Army |
| **Type** | Paramilitary |
| **Role** | Law enforcement/Border patrol |
| **Size** | ~80,000 |
| **Part of** | Ministry of Interior (MoI)<br>Ministry of Defence (MoD) |
| **Garrison/HQ** | Peshawar, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa<br>Quetta, Baluchistan |
| **Nickname** | **FC** |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Inspector General, Peshawar** | Major-General Ghayur Mehmood, GoC |
| **Inspector General, Quetta** | Major-General Obaidullah Khan Khattak |

The **Frontier Corps** (reporting name:**FC**) (Urdu/Pashto: فرنٹیئر کور) is a federal reserve military force under the command of the paramilitary command of Pakistan, recruited mostly from the tribal areas along the western borders and led by general officers of the Pakistan Army. The Frontier Corps comprises threeWikipedia:Please clarify major subdivisions: FC NWFP (stationed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly known as North-West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas) and FC Balochistan (stationed in Balochistan province). Each subdivision is headed by a seconded inspector general, who is a Pakistan Army officer of at least major-general rank, although the force itself is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.[]

With a total manpower of approximately 80,000,[1] the task of the Frontier Corps is to help local law enforcement in the maintenance of law and order, and to carry out border patrol and anti-smuggling operations.[2] Recently,Wikipedia:Manual of Style/Dates and numbers#Chronological items units of the Frontier Corps have been used in military operations against insurgents in Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

The Frontier Corps should not be confused with the Frontier Constabulary or the Frontier Force Regiment. The Frontier Constabulary is a federal paramilitary police force, mostly recruited from and operating in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, but also operating in Punjab province. Since July 2002, the constabulary and the FC NWFP are being gradually merged. The Frontier Force Regiment is an infantry regiment of the Pakistan Army formed in 1956 from the amalgamation of three older regiments: the 12th Frontier Force Regiment, the 13th Frontier Force Rifles and the Pathan Regiment.[3]

## History



A member of the Khyber Rifles.

The Frontier Corps was created in 1907 by Lord Curzon, the viceroy of British India, in order to organize seven militia and scout units in the tribal areas along the border with Afghanistan: the Khyber Rifles, the Zhob Militia, the Kurram Militia, the Tochi Scouts, the Chagai Militia, the South Waziristan Scouts and the Chitral Scouts.[]

The Frontier Corps was led by an "inspecting officer" who was a British officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1943 the inspecting officer was upgraded to an inspector general (an officer with the rank of brigadier), and the corps was expanded with new units (the Second Mahsud Scouts were raised in 1944 and the Pishin Scouts in 1946).[]

After independence in 1947, Pakistan expanded the corps further by creating a number of new units, including the Thal Scouts, the Northern Scouts, the Bajaur Scouts, the Karakoram Scouts, the Kalat Scouts, the Dir Scouts and the Kohistan Scouts. British officers continued to serve in the Frontier Corps up to the early 1950s. The corps was split into two major subdivisions with FC Balochistan incorporating the Zhob Militia, the Sibi Scouts, the Kalat Scouts, the Makran Militia, the Kharan Rifles, the Pishin Scouts, the Chaghai Militia and the First Mahsud Scouts.[] In 1975, three of the units (the Gilgit Scouts, the Karakoram Scouts and the Northern Scouts) were merged to form a new paramilitary force called the Northern Light Infantry, which is now a full infantry regiment of the Pakistan Army.[4]

In the mid-1970s, the Pakistani government used FC Balochistan to counter the insurgency in Balochistan and the force is unpopular among some of the local population who associate them with human rights violations and heavy-handed operations. To improve the corps image, it has been involved in construction of schools and hospitals, although as of late 2004, corps installations in the province were routinely attacked by insurgents.[]

In the late 1990s, the Frontier Corps played an important role in eliminating opium poppy cultivation from Dir District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.[]

In 2007, after the collapse of truce agreements between the Pakistani government and local militants, the Frontier Corps, teamed with regular Pakistani military units, conducted incursions into tribal areas controlled by the militants. The effort produced a series of bloody and clumsy confrontations.[2] On August 30, about 250 Pakistani troops, mostly from the Frontier Corps, surrendered to militants without a fight. In early November, most were released in exchange for 25 militants held by the Pakistan Army.[2]

There is a widespread consensus among United States government military and intelligence experts that the Frontier Corps are the best potential military units against the Islamist militants because its troops are locally recruited, know local languages and understand local cultures. The United States provided more than US$7 billion in military aid to Pakistan from 2002 to 2007, most of which was used to equip the Frontier Corps because it is in the frontline of the fight against the Islamist insurgents. From late 2007, the Pakistani government intended to expand the corps to 100,000 and use it more in fighting Islamist militants, particularly Al-Qaeda, after extensive consultations with the U.S. government and an agreement to start a multi-year effort to bolster it including the establishment of a counterinsurgency training centre.[2] The new US Obama policy for Pakistan is seen as a clear victory for the Pakistan Army lobby in the US. The $1.5billion a year aid recently announced with no strings attached will go a long way in seeing that the Frontier Corps stay at the height of their professional abilities due to new equipment and

training. The Corps has also fired occasionally on the U.S.-assisted Afghan Army."[5]

## Organization

The senior command posts of the Frontier Corps are filled by officers seconded from the Pakistan Army for two to three years, although few look forward to these assignments from a professional and career point of view.[] The rank and file are recruited locally, receiving tough and rigorous training but they are seldom promoted to command positions. The equipment of the Frontier Corps includes G3 rifles, AK-47s, RPG 7, light machine guns, short range artillery and mortars as well as aviation support and APCs and tanks. The Scouts Training Academy, Mirali in North Waziristan is the primary training institution. The Frontier Corps in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is headquartered in Bala Hisar Fort in Peshawar.

The Frontier Corps in Balochistan is headquartered in Quetta and is led by Major General Ejaz Shahid. FC Balochistan has a man power of more than 50,000 troops.The School of Frontier Corps and Training Centre Loralai is the primary training institution, whereas Battle School Belali is for advanced courses.[]

The units of the Frontier Corps are (with founding date):

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1. Chitral Scouts (1903)
2. Khyber Rifles (1878)
3. Kurram Militia (1892)
4. South Waziristan Scouts (1900)
5. Tochi Scouts (1894)
6. Mahsud Scouts (1944)
7. Mohmand Rifles
8. Shawal Rifles
9. Swat Scouts
10. Orakzai Scouts
11. Khattak Scouts
12. Dir Scouts (1970)
13. Bajur Scouts (1961)
14. Thal Scouts (1948)



Frontier corps Khyber Pakhtunkhwa soldiers at Torkham border crossing gate.

Frontier Corps Balochistan

1. Zhob Militia (1883)
2. Chagai Militia (1896)
3. Sibi Scouts (1971)
4. Kalat Scouts (1965)
5. Mekran Scouts(1974)
6. Kharan Rifles (1977)
7. Pishin Scouts (1946)
8. Dalbandin Rifles (2007–08)
9. Maiwind Rifles (1974)
10. Ghazaband Scouts (1977)
11. Bambore Rifles (1977)
12. Loralai Scouts (1977)
13. Bolan Scouts (2005)
14. Awaran Militia (2007)
15. Panjgur Rifles (2005)



Frontier Corps Balochistan soldier (left) and the Afghan Border Police soldier (right) guards at the Durand Line's *Friendship Gate*, seven km southeast of Spin Boldak, Afghanistan.

16. Sui Rifles (2011)
17. School of FC and Training Centre, Loralai (FCTC)
18. IAC SQN
19. Frontier Corps Battle School
20. SOW (Special Operation Wing - Jandida).

## Inspectors general

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

After independence in 1947, the Inspectors-General of FC NWFP were:

1. Brig Ahmad Jan, MBE (1950–51)
2. Brig K A Rahim Khan (1951–53)
3. Brig Bakhtiar Rana, MC (1953–55) ☆☆☆
4. Brig Sadiq Ullah Khan, M.C (1955–58)



Frontier corps KPK Headquarter

5. Brig Rakhman Gul, SQA, S, K, MC (1958–63) ☆☆☆
6. Brig Sadiq Ullah Khan, MC (1963–64)
7. Brig Bahadur Sher, MC (1964–66) ☆☆☆
8. Brig Mahboob Khan, TQA (1966–69)
9. Brig Mahmud Jan, SQA (1969–71)
10. Maj-Gen Shireen Dil Khan Niazi (1971–72)
11. Brig Iftikhar e Bashir (1972)
12. Maj-Gen Naseerullah Babar, SJ & Bar (1972–74)
13. Maj-Gen Ghulam Rabbani Khan, SBt (1974–78) ☆☆☆
14. Maj-Gen Agha Zulfiqar Ali Khan (1978–81)
15. Maj-Gen Mian Muhammad Afzal (1982–84) ☆☆☆
16. Maj-Gen Arif Bangash, SBt (1984–86) ☆☆☆
17. Maj-Gen Mohammad Shafiq, SBt (1986–88) ☆☆☆
18. Maj-Gen Ghazi ud Din Rana, SBt (1988–90)
19. Maj-Gen Humayun Khan Bangash, TBt (1990–91) ☆☆☆
20. Maj-Gen Muhammad Naeem Akbar Khan (1991–92) ☆☆☆
21. Maj-Gen Mumtaz Gul, TBt (1992–94) ☆☆☆
22. Maj-Gen Fazal Ghafoor, SBt (1994–97)
23. Maj-Gen Sultan Habib (1997–2000)
24. Maj-Gen Tajul Haq (2000–03)
25. Maj-Gen Hamid Khan (2003–04) ☆☆☆
26. Maj-Gen Tariq Masood (2004–06)
27. Maj-Gen Alam Khattak (2006–08) ☆☆☆
28. Maj-Gen Tariq Khan (2008–10) ☆☆☆
29. Maj - Gen Nadir Zeb (2010-2012)
30. Maj-Gen Ghayur Mehmood, TBt (2012-to date)[6]

### Balochistan

1. Maj. Gen. Sadaqat Ali (2001-2005)
2. Maj.Gen. Shujaat Zamir Dar (2005-2007) ☆☆☆
3. Maj.Gen. Salim Nawaz (2007 - 2010) ☆☆☆
4. Maj.Gen. Ubaid Ullah Khan Khattak (2010 to 2013) ☆☆☆
5. Maj.Gen. Ejaz Shahid (2013 to date)

## Gallery



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## References

[2] (http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-uspakistan5nov05,0,6337979,print.story?coll=la-home-center) Miller, Greg, "U.S. military aid to Pakistan misses its Al Qaeda target", article in the *Los Angeles Times*, November 5, 2007, accessed November 7, 2007

[5] (http://www.boston.com/news/world/asia/articles/2007/07/22/pakistan_aid_plan_facing_resistance?mode=PF) Stockman, Farah, "Pakistan aid plan facing resistance / $300m requested for paramilitaries*, news article,* Boston Globe*, July 22, 2007, accessed November 7, 2007*

## External links

- Jobs in Frontier Corps, View and Apply Online (http://www.jobs111.com)
- Frontier Corps (http://www.khyber.org/pashtohistory/frontiercorps/frontiercorps.shtml)

# Immigration and Checkpoints Authority

| Immigration & Checkpoints Authority | |
|---|---|
| Logo of ICA | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 2003 |
| **Preceding agencies** | Singapore Immigration and Registration<br>Customs and Excise Department |
| **Jurisdiction** | Government of Singapore |
| **Headquarters** | 10 Kallang Road, Singapore 208718 |
| **Agency executive** | Clarence Yeo Gek Leong[1], Commissioner, ICA |
| **Parent agency** | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| **Website** | |
| www.ica.gov.sg [2] | |

The **Immigration and Checkpoints Authority** (Abbreviation: **ICA**; Chinese: 移民与关卡局, Malay; *Penguasa Imigresen dan Pusat Pemeriksaan*) is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Singapore Government.

## Overview

The organisation is in charge of immigration, Singapore passports, identity cards, Citizen Registration (Birth and Death), permanent residents services, customs, issuing permits to foreigners such as visit pass, visas and student passes.

The ICA is also in charge of safeguarding Singapore's borders. It ensures that the movement of people, goods and conveyances through the checkpoints is legitimate and lawful. It is in charge of birth and death registrations. The organisation was formed on 1 April 2003 with the merger of **Singapore Immigration and Registration** and the border control functions of **Customs and Excise Department**.




The ICA Building at Kallang Road which was opened in the 1990s.

# History

## Singapore Immigration and Registration

Before SIR, there were two departments, namely the Singapore Immigration and the National Registration Department. Both organisations merged on 1 April 1998, to form Singapore Immigration and Registration. The National Registration Office existed during colonial times, with birth registration starting in 1872 which was used for health and statistical purposes. However in 1938, registration of births became compulsory by law. After the Second World War, the British colonial government issued paper identity cards in 1948. The purpose of those cards was to identify those born in the colony. The independence of Singapore in 1965 brought with it the National Registration Act. The NRO and the Registry of Births and Deaths came under the former Ministry of Labour. The Registry of Societies, Martial Arts Control Unit came under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

On 16 October 1981, the NRO, RBD, ROC, MACU and ROS merged to form the National Registration Department. The Martial Arts Control Unit was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department in April 1992. The National Registration Department was located at the Empress Place Building until 1986 when the building was transformed into the now defunct Empress Place Museum.

Entering Singapore in the past was considered very free and not much control at the immigration checkpoint. It was only in 1919 when the colonial government enforced immigration control. The Passengers Restriction Ordinance was introduced to newcomers other than those born in Singapore or Malaya. It was only in 1933 when the Immigration Department was established to control the number of alien immigrants. The headquarters of the Immigration Department was moved to the Chinese Protectorate Building at Havelock Road. It moved to a government building at Palmer Road in 1953. More immigration acts came in the 1950s with the Immigration Ordinance introduced in 1959 when Singapore had full internal self-government. The act granted Singaporeans the right of abode and, thus, the right to enter the colony. A new Immigration Depot was moved to Telok Ayer Basin (East Wharf) with the head office was moved to Empress Place Building. There was round-the-clock immigration clearance for vessels since 1 June 1961. When Singapore was united with Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak to form the Federation of Malaysia in 1963, immigration came under the jurisdiction of the federal government and the Immigration Department became a federal agency in Kuala Lumpur.

After Singapore separated from Malaysia on 9 August 1965, freedom of movement existed between the two sovereign countries for a short period of time. Two border checkpoints were gazetted for travel between the two countries. They were the Tanjong Pagar Railway Station and the Woodlands Checkpoint. Malaysians had to produce identity cards to be able to enter Singapore, until passports were required on both sides in July 1967. To travel to Peninsular Malaysia, the Singapore restricted passport and the Singapore Certificate of Identity was needed. The Restricted passport Centre was at South Quay and was moved to Outram Road in 1976, but closed on 31 December 1994. Immigration control became stricter in the 1970s, with exit control implemented from 1978. Data on foreigners' movements within Singapore were processed by the Immigration Data Processing Centre with a task force set up in 1974 to deal with overstayers and illegal immigrants. The Last Port Clearance was introduced in 1980 to attract more passenger liners to Singapore. Computers to screen travellers were first used at immigration checkpoints in 1981. A passport office was opened at Joo Chiat Complex in 1984. This office issued both international and restricted passports and was closed in 1999.

The Immigration Department moved its head office to the Pidemco Centre in June 1986. Immigration officers were deployed to places such as India and Hong Kong to open consulates and high commissions. All passports issued by Singapore immigration after 1990 were computerised and machine-readable. The Entry and Exit Control Integrated System implemented in the early 1990s was a computerised immigration system that was used at checkpoints to speed up the processing of travellers. A hotline for information was set up in 1992, with restricted access to countries such as People's Republic of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia lifted. The access card system was introduced on 15 December 1996, which uses the smart card technology, with the use of fingerprint data when

passing through the checkpoint with an access card.

The groundbreaking ceremony of the current ICA Building took place in February 1993. An immigration checkpoint was established at the Changi Ferry Terminal in May that year. There was a change in the passport application and collection in the 1990s, reducing the need for applicants to appear at the office in person. Several processes were introduced, including sending it by mail or applying it through the internet. Rebates were given if one applied passport through this method. A new logo was launched by Minister for Home Affairs Wong Kan Seng at the foundation stone ceremony at the ICA Building. The West Coast Barter Trade Centre closed in June 1995. Singaporeans were sent renewal forms for passports nine months before their passports expired. The SI became an autonomous agency in 1996 as well as launching its first website. All the immigration facilities moved from the Pidemco Centre to the new ICA Building at Kallang Road in 1997.

### Customs and Excise Department

The Customs and Excise Department was established in 1910 and was where it collected tax from travellers who bring in restricted goods such as hard liquors and opium initially. Tobacco, liquor, motor vehicles and petroleum became restricted goods as well.

Cigarette smuggling is often reported in the local press.[3] In 2006, 1,186 arrests were made.[4]

The CED also assisted several other government departments such as the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority and the Central Narcotics Bureau. When the GST was introduced in 1994, the work of the CED was increased. The red and green channel customs system was implemented in 1991 at Singapore Changi Airport initially and was used at all custom checkpoints later on. The Customs and Excise Department was located first at Cecil Street from 1910 till 1932 and later the White House at Maxwell Road from 1932 until 1989 when it moved to World Trade Centre (now HarbourFront Centre). It moved again in 1996 to its current headquarters at Revenue House.

## Checkpoints

- Land checkpoints
  - Tuas Checkpoint
  - Woodlands Checkpoint
  - Woodlands Train Checkpoint (also operates as a KTMB railway station)
- Air checkpoints
  - Singapore Changi Airport
  - Seletar Airport
  - Air Cargo Checkpoints of Singapore Changi Airport
- Coastal checkpoints
  - Singapore Cruise Centre
  - Tanah Merah Ferry Terminal
  - Changi Ferry Terminal
  - Changi Point Ferry Terminal
  - Jurong Fishing Port
  - Marina South Pier
  - West Coast Pier
- Port checkpoints
  - Port of Singapore
  - Sembawang Port
  - Jurong Port

## Ranks

ICA officer ranks correspond to that of the Singapore Police Force, with several exceptions.[5]

## Equipment

The ICA officers are trained in the use of, and issued, the 5-shot Taurus Model 85 revolver as their standard issue sidearm, same as the Singapore Police Force. The officers are also trained and issued with expandable batons for less than lethal self-defense options.

## Popular Culture

The ICA is featured in the MediaCorp Channel 5 action drama series *Point of Entry*.

## References

[2] http://www.ica.gov.sg
[3] Singapore crackdown on cigarette smuggling (http://thestaronline.com/news/story.asp?file=/2006/8/28/apworld/20060828163638&sec=apworld)
[4] Channelnewsasia.com (http://www.channelnewsasia.com/stories/singaporelocalnews/view/273822/1/.html)
[5] ICA - Rank Structure (http://www.ica.gov.sg/page.aspx?pageid=77)

## External links

- Official website (http://www.ica.gov.sg Immigration and Checkpoints Authority)

# Ministry of Defence (Vietnam)

| Ministry of Defence | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Jurisdiction** | Government of Vietnam |
| **Headquarters** | 7 Nguyen Tri Phuong Street,Hanoi |
| **Employees** | 450,000 military[1] |
| **Annual budget** | 27,024 billion VND (2008)[2] |
| **Agency executives** | Gen. Phung Quang Thanh, Minister of Defence<br>Col. Gen. Do Ba Ty<br>Col. Gen. Nguyen Thanh Cung<br>Col. Gen. Truong Quang Khanh<br>Col. Gen. Nguyen Chi Vinh<br>Col. Gen. Le Huu Duc<br>Admiral Nguyen Van Hien, Deputy Minister of Defence |

The **Ministry of Defence** (Vietnamese: *Bộ Quốc phòng*) is the governmental ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that manages, coordinates and supervises military affairs, including all military units, paramilitary units, and similar agencies in the country. The major office of the Ministry of Defence is located within the ancient Hanoi Citadel. The ministry is operated under the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as other various laws. The Ministry publishes the newspaper Quan doi nhan dan together with the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

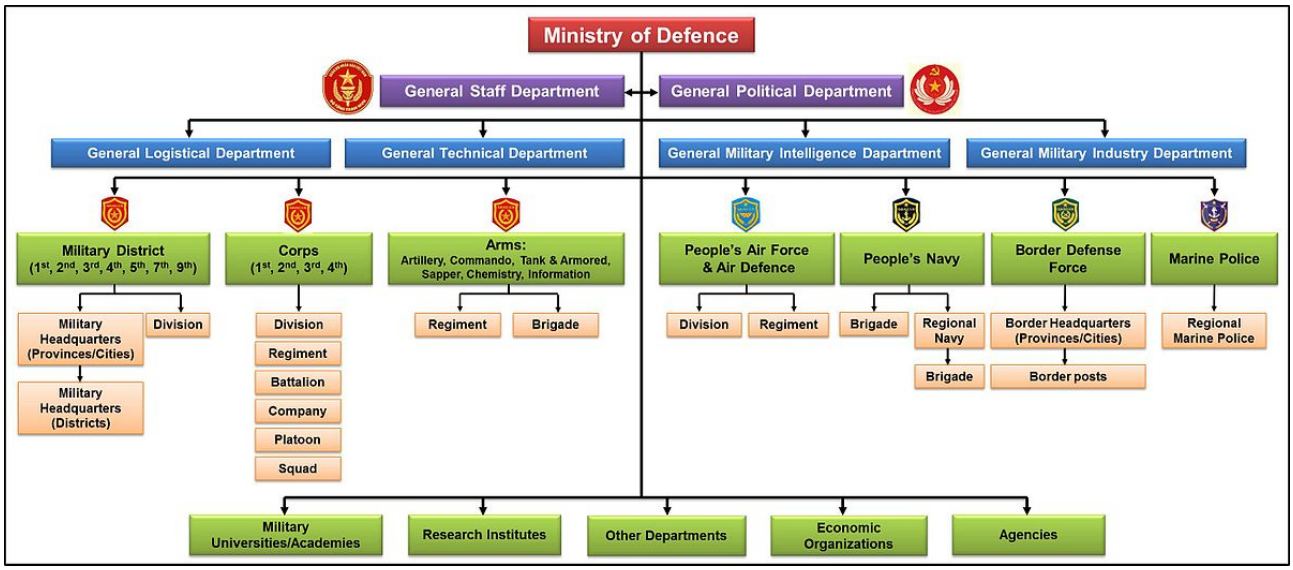
## Organization

### Command structure

According to the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Ministry of Defence holds the supreme command of the Vietnam People's Army and other paramilitary units.[3] The command organization of the ministry is composed of the central office, the General Staff (*Bộ Tổng tham mưu*), the General Department of Politics (*Tổng cục chính trị*) and other general departments, departments. The General Staff is the commanding and coordinating institution of the Vietnam People's Army and other paramilitary units, it is currently directed by the Chief of the General Staff and Deputy Minister of Defence, Col. Gen. Đỗ Bá Tỵ who would be also acting minister during the absence of the minister in office. The General Department of Politics, presently headed by Col. Gen. Ngô Xuân Lịch, takes charge of political, moral and other activities in the military forces related to the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Department of Politics also operates the system of military court and procuracy. General Department of Politics under the leadership activities of the Secretariat and direct, often of the Central Military Commission. Other general departments (*Tổng cục*) of the ministry are General Department of Engineering (*Tổng cục Kỹ thuật*), General

Department of Logistics (*Tổng cục Hậu cần*), General Department of Military Industry (*Tổng cục Công nghiệp quốc phòng*) and General Department of Military Intelligence (*Tổng cục Tình báo quốc phòng* or Tổng cục 2). Directly under the ministry are also the Department of Maritime Police (*Cục Cảnh sát biển*), Rescue Department (*Cục Cứu hộ, cứu nạn*) and Department of Foreign Relations (*Cục Đối ngoại*). The command structure of the ministry is coordinated by the Central Office (Văn phòng Bộ) which acts at the same time as office of the Central Party Committee of the military forces (Quân ủy Trung ương).[4]

Following is the structure of the central organization of the Ministry of Defence:[5]




VPA's structure

## Components

The Ministry of Defence is the supreme command of the Vietnam People's Army which contains several arms and army corps, the Vietnam People's Ground Force, the Vietnamese People's Navy, the Vietnamese People's Air Force and Air Defence, the Vietnam Border Defence Force and the Vietnam Marine Police. To organize the military activities and units, the territory of Vietnam is divided into 7 military regions and the High Command of Capital which contains the region of Hanoi.[5]

The principal and core military force of Vietnam is the Vietnam People's Army (VPA)[6] with a regular force of 450,000 soldiers and officers and the reserve force of about 5 million.[7] The land-based units of the VPA consists of four army corps (*quân đoàn*): 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; six arms (*binh chủng*): Artillery, Tank and Armoured Warfare, Sappers, Signals, Engineers and Chemical; seven military regions (*quân khu*) and one command (*bộ tư lệnh*): 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th and the High Command of Capital Hanoi.[8] The border guard, coast guard, air force-air defense and the navy are organized as arms of the VPA, the navy in particular is divided in five naval regions (*vùng hải quân*) (from 1st to 5th).[9]

Besides, the Ministry of Defence also manages a system of academies, universities and research institutes with a total number of 21 academies (*học viện*), universities (*trường đại học*) and one college (*trường cao đẳng*). The principal academy of the ministry if the Vietnam Academy of Defence (Học viện Quốc phòng), it is the only institution for training strategical officers.[10] The Ministry of Defence has its own branch of economic organizations[11] which contains the Viettel Mobile, one of the leading mobile network operator in Vietnam.

## Budget

The annual budget of the Ministry of Defence occupies approximately 2% of the GDP of Vietnam. The major portion of the budget is used for maintenance of officers, NCOs, soldiers and their readiness for action. Following are the ministry's budgets of recent years:[2]

| Year | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP of Vietnam | 839,211 | 973,791 | 1,143,442 | 1,490,000 |
| Ministry's budget | 16,278 | 20,577 | 28,922 | 27,024 |
| % per GDP | 1,872% | 2,194% | 2,529% | 1,813% |
| Unit: billion VND | | | | |

## References

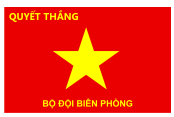
### Notes

[1] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 67
[2] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 38
[3] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 52
[4] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, pp. 55–56
[5] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 109
[6] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 61
[7] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 67
[8] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 69
[9] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 72
[10] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 77
[11] Ministry of Defence (2009), *White book*, p. 81

### Bibliography


- Ministry of Defence of Vietnam (2009). *White book of Defence of Vietnam* (in Vietnamese). Hanoi: World Publishing House.

# Vietnam Border Defense Force

| Vietnam Border Defense Force<br>Biên phòng Việt Nam | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **Active** | 1958 – Present |
| **Country** | Socialist Republic of Vietnam |
| **Type** | Border Guard |
| **Size** | 150,000 officers and soldiers |
| **Part of** | Vietnam People's Army |
| **Headquarters** | Ha Noi, Vietnam |
| **Motto** | Đồn là nhà, Biên giới là quê hương, Đồng bào các dân tộc là anh em ruột thịt *(Post is home, Border is country, Compatriots are siblings )* |
| **Color** | Forest Green |
| **March** | Hành khúc Bộ đội biên phòng *(Border Defense marches)* |
| **Anniversaries** | 3 March 1959 (date of establishment) |
| **Engagements** | Vietnam War<br>Cambodian-Vietnamese War<br>Sino-Vietnamese War |
| **Decorations** |  |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Commander** | Lieutenant General Vo Trong Viet |
| **Political Commissar** | Major General Pham Huy Tap |
| **Chief of Staff** | Major General Tran Dinh Dung |
| **Insignia** | |
| **Roundel** |  |
| **Flag** |  |
| **Emblem** |  |

| Awards |  |
|---|---|

**Vietnam Border Defense Force** is branch of the Vietnam People's Army, as the core, responsible management and protection of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, order and national boundaries on the mainland, islands, sea and at the gate as shall by law and is a force members in provincial areas of defense, border districts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.[1]

## Origins

On November 19, 1958, the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam has decided to united national defense forces and army units whose mission is to protect domestic, border protection, beach, boundary and other armed forces in charge of protecting the domestic and border guards,... under managed by Police Department, named *Guard forces*. Guard forces including Border Guard and Homeland Guard.[2][1]

According to the resolution of the Politburo, Border Guard is responsible for:

- Opportune repress spies, commandos, bandits, sea pirates and small cliques other destructive activities in cross-border, border, coast;
- Heavily attack on any army infringe upon national borders, to cope with all activities of war while waiting for the army come to reinforce;
- Prevent and punish smugglers on border areas;
- Implementing regulations on cross-border promulgated by the government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam and control of cross-border traffic (including cars, people, baggage, goods, works and cultural objects from other users in Vietnam brought out abroad and brought into Vietnam);
- Safety protect people's life and property and the State's property, the treasure, cooperatives, public schools, farms, in the border areas, against bandits, sea pirates, rangers surprised attack.

Homeland Guard is responsible for (this task transferred to police protection under the General Department of Police, Ministry of Public Security):

- Suppress all destructive activities of the small fee, parachuting spies and violence, destruction of the other counter-revolutionary cliques;
- Protect the headquarters, the leader of the Party and State, the diplomatic missions, international leaders and foreign guests visiting to Vietnam;
- Protect factories, mines, warehouses important, the center of important contact information, clues and important transport axis, and an important transport, cultural facilities, science and Art is important;
- Protect Capital, cities and towns is important, protecting the rallies by the central government regulations, executive orders curfew as needed and the people's police to maintain order general security;
- Guarding the camps, prisons, escorting political prisoners and criminal matter, the hearing protection.

March 3, 1959, the Prime Minister of Vietnam has signed Decision No. 100 - TTg on the establishment of an armed force in charge of border protection and domestic, to be known as the People's Armed Police, set under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Security. This date is taken as the date of establishment of the Vietnam Border Defense Force.

Ceremony set up the People's Armed Police was held on the evening of March 28, 1959, at 19 hours, at the Military Club, Hanoi.

By the end of 1979 the People's Armed Police was renamed Border Defense Force and transferred under the Ministry of Defence (Vietnam). In 1988, the Border Defense Force moved to directly under the Ministry of Interior until late in 1995, then moved to the Ministry of Defence (Vietnam).[1]

## Mission

Border Defense Force is the core force in charge, in coordination with other armed forces, localities and departments concerned and depend on people to manage, protect borders, maintaining security political, social order and safety in the border areas, maintaining the external border. Border Defense Force operates under the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the international treaties relating to the sovereignty, national security and border on the mainland, islands, seas and border gates that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded to.[3]

## Structure

The organizational system of Border Defense Force includes three levels: Command (Central), Command provinces; Border posts. **Command of Border Defense Force**

- Staff
- Department of Politics
- Department of Logistics
- Department of Technique
- Department of Reconnaissance
- Department of Drug Prevention
- Department of Border Gate
- Office of the Command
- 21st Information Regiment
- Border Defense Force Academy
- Border Defense Force School

**Border Command of the Provinces and Centrally governed city of Vietnam**

**Border posts**

- Border Defense Force Squadrons
- Border Defense Force Flotillas

## References

[1] (http://www.bienphongvietnam.vn/cnnh.vt)
[3] (http://www.bienphongvietnam.vn/cnnh.vt)

## External links

- Vietnam Border Defense Force website (http://www.bienphongvietnam.vn)

# Frontex

| Frontex | |
|---|---|
| **Motto** | *Libertas Securitas Justitia*<br>"Liberty Security Justice" |
| **Formation** | October 26, 2004<br>(ratified)<br>May 1, 2005 (established) |
| **Location** | Warsaw, Poland |
| **Director** | Ilkka Laitinen |
| **Website** | frontex.europa.eu [1] |

**Frontex** (from French: *Frontières extérieures* for "external borders", legally: **European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union**) is the European Union agency for external border security. It is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the national border guards in ensuring the security of the EU's borders with non-member states. Frontex is headquartered in Warsaw, Poland.

Frontex was established by Council Regulation (EC) 2007/2004.[2] The agency started to operate on October 3, 2005 and was the first EU agency to be based in one of the new EU member states from 2004.

## Responsibilities

Frontex' mission is to help EU Member States implement EU rules on external border controls and to coordinate operational cooperation between Member States in the field of external border management. While it remains the task of each member state to control its own borders, the Agency is vested with the function to ensure that they all do so with the same high standard of efficiency. The agency's main tasks according to the Council Regulation are: 1) the Coordination of operational cooperation between Member States regarding the management of external borders; 2) assisting Member States in the training of national border guards; 3) carrying out risk analyses; 4) following up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders; 5) assisting Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders; and 6) providing Member States with the necessary support in organizing joint return operations.[3]

## Staff and resources

. The institution is centrally and hierarchically organized with a Management Board, consisting of one person of each Member State as well as two members of the Commis- sion. The Member States representatives are operational heads of national services concerned with border guard management. The Management Board is the leading component of the agency, controlling the personal, financial, and organizational structure, as well as initiating operative tasks in annual work programs. Additionally, the Board appoints the Executive Director. The first and recent Director is Iikka Laitinen.



The building housing Frontex headquarters in Warsaw

The agency initially struggled to recruit staff[4] due to its location in Warsaw, which offered lower pay than some other cities, and the unclear agency mandate. As of February 2012, the Frontex website lists its secretariat as consisting of 272 seconded national experts, temporary, auxiliary and contract staff. [5] The dependency of the organisation on staff secondments has been identified by external auditors as a risk, since valuable experience may be lost when such staff leave the organisation and return to their permanent jobs. [6]

Special European forces of rapidly deployable border guards, called Rapid Border Intervention Teams (RABIT), were created by EU interior ministers in April 2007 to assist in border control, particularly on Europe's southern coastlines.[7] Frontex's **European Patrols Network** began work in the Canary Islands in May 2007[8] and armed officers were deployed to the Greco-Turkish border in October 2010.[9]

Patrols carried out by Frontex are contributed to not only by EU members, but by other Schengen area countries such as Iceland, which sent the coast guard vessel *Ægir* to Frontex patrols in the Atlantic ocean (south of Canary islands) and the Mediterranean in 2010.[10] Frontex uses the EU-funded Sea Horse advanced satellite system to track ships.[11]

## Criticism

In an NGO Statement on International Protection[12] presented at the UNHCR Standing Committee in 2008 a broad coalition of non-governmental organisations have expressed their concern, that much of the rescue work by Frontex is in fact incidental to a deterrence campaign so broad and, at times, so undiscriminating, that directly and through third countries – intentionally or not – asylum-seekers are being blocked from claiming protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

According to European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and British Refugee Council in written evidence submitted to the UK House of Lords inquiry, Frontex fails to demonstrate adequate consideration of international and European asylum and human rights law including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and EU law in respect of access to asylum and the prohibition of refoulement.[13]

In addition ECRE and British Refugee Council have expressed a worry with the lack of clarity regarding Frontex accountability for ensuring compliance with international and EC legal obligations by Member States involved in Frontex coordinated operations. This is compounded by the lack of transparency, and the absence of independent

monitoring and democratic accountability of the Agency.

## Turkish incidents

In September 2009, a Turkish military radar issued a warning to a Latvian helicopter patrolling in the eastern Aegean—part of the EU's Frontex programme to combat illegal immigration—to leave the area. The Turkish General Staff reported that the Latvian Frontex aircraft had violated Turkish airspace west of Didim.[14] According to a Hellenic Air Force announcement, the incident occurred as the Frontex helicopter—identified as an Italian-made Agusta A109—was patrolling in Greek air space near the small isle of Farmakonisi, which lies on a favorite route used by migrant smugglers ferrying mostly Third World migrants into Greece and the EU from the opposite Turkish coastline.[15] Frontex officials stated that they simply ignored the Turkish warnings as they were not in Turkish airspace and continued their duties. Frontex later took photographs of the Turkish Coast Guard escorting illegal immigrants towards Greek waters and the photos accompanied by written evidence were submitted to EU authorities.[16]

Another incident took place on October 2009 in the aerial area above the eastern Aegean sea, off the island of Lesbos.[17] On 20 November 2009, the Turkish General Staff issued a press note alleging that an Estonian Border Guard aircraft Let L-410 UVP taking off from Kos on a Frontex mission had violated Turkish airspace west of Söke.[14]

## Operation Hermes

Operation Hermes is the surveillance of the Mediterranean between Italy and North Africa. In this period the no-fly zone with Libya came into effect and combat operations started on 20 March 2011. The Netherlands has a Coast Guard Dornier 228 aircraft with air force crew and Portugal an air force C-295MPA stationed at Malta and[*citation needed*] and Pantelleria[18]

## Risk Analysis Reports

Frontex regularly releases reports analysing events related to border control as well as to irregular border crossing and different forms of cross-border crime. The general task of assessing these risks has been laid out in FRONTEX founding regulation, according to which the agency shall "carry out risk analyses [...] in order to provide the Community and the Member States with adequate information to allow for appropriate measures to be taken or to tackle identified threats and risks with a view to improving the integrated management of external borders".[19] FRONTEX's key institution with respect to intelligence and risk assessment is its Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) and the FRONTEX Risk Analysis Network (FRAN), via which the FRONTEX staff is cooperating with security experts from the Member States. In the latest report (as of 2012) it was found that one of the main hot-spots for irregular entry in the EU is the Eastern Mediterranean route, specifically at the land border between Greece and Turkey. There, more than 55 000 detections were recorded in 2011, representing a 12% increase on the previous year, and the number of detections increased steadily throughout the year.[20]

## Notes

[1] http://www.frontex.europa.eu/
[2] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32004R2007:EN:NOT
[4] Staff woes hit EU border agency (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6303089.stm) BBC News
[7] EU agrees rapid reaction anti-immigration units (http://euobserver.com/9/23914) euobserver.com
[8] EU border agency starts sea patrols (http://euobserver.com/9/24126) euobserver.com
[11] Omolesky, Matthew (12 August 2010) "Irregular Crossings" (http://spectator.org/archives/2010/08/12/irregular-crossings) *American Spectator* (Special Report)
[14] Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri - Turkish Armed Forces,
[18] http://www.emfa.pt/www/po/maisalto/conteudos/394_destaque.pdf

## External links

- Official website (http://www.frontex.europa.eu/)
- Founding act of Frontex (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2004/l_349/l_34920041125en00010011.pdf) (PDF)
- Access to Protection in Europe (http://www.ecre.org/topics/access_to_europe)—European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)

# Police Corps of Andorra

The **Police Corps of Andorra** (Catalan: *El Cos de Policia d'Andorra*)[1] is the national police of Andorra. In 2007, the force had 240 officers serving a population of approximately 85,000.[2]

## Structure

The police force consists of the Directorate of the Police, four divisions which carry out the various missions of the police, and two "functional groups".[1]

### Directorate of the Police

The Directorate of the Police is composed of a Director, a Deputy Director who has the grade of police commissioner, a secretary, a planning and human resources officer and an administrative assistant. It directs police activities throughout the country. Its members are nominated by the Government of Andorra based on proposals from the Ministry of the Interior.

### Divisions

There are four Divisions with the following responsibilities:

- The Division of Criminal Police (similar to Kriminalpolizei) is in charge of criminal investigations and divided into two investigation units. The first one, responsible for investigations aimed both at prevention and repression of crime, has sections dealing with drugs, domestic violence, organised crime, general affairs, juveniles, and money laundering. The second investigates crimes brought to its attention and is also responsible for cases of climate accidents. Also in this area is the National Central Office of Interpol.
- The Division of Public Security and Proximity comprises two uniformed units whose role is to ensure the overall safety and security of residents. The "Unit for Citizens' Security" is a proximity police intended to prevent offences and maintaining public order. The "Unit for Citizens' Awareness," a detachment of the central police, operates the Information Room, answers public queries, coordinates external services and supervises detention conditions.

- The Division of Police Support is responsible for operational support to the other divisions, as well as to the Directorate. It comprises six departments: analysis of criminal information; legal matters; information technology; training; prevention and social orientation; and management.
- The Division of Transit and Borders comprises two uniformed units: the Traffic Unit (similar to highway patrol, motorcycle patrols to supervise the movement of vehicles at the national borders and intervene in case of accidents) and the Borders Unit (a border guard in charge of border immigration control) that works in co-operation with the Department of Immigration.

### Groups

Six groups – for the protection of VIPs, bomb disposal, order maintenance, emergency situations, sniffer-dog training and mountain rescue – are formed by members of the four Divisions; are assembled in response to specific needs; and are assisted by colleagues from neighbouring countries, particularly in organising joint training programmes.

## References

[1] http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=33
[2] http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Andorra.html Retrieved 14 May 2007

## External links

- **(Catalan)** Police Service of Andorra (http://www.policia.ad/)

# Police and Border Guard Board

| Police and Border Guard Board | |
|---|---|
| **Estonian:** ***Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet*** | |
|  | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1 January 2010 |
| **Jurisdiction** | Government of Estonia |
| **Headquarters** | Pärnu mnt 139, Tallinn<br>59°24′31.67″N 24°44′12.91″E [1]Coordinates: 59°24′31.67″N 24°44′12.91″E [1] |
| **Agency executive** | ?, Director General |
| **Parent agency** | Ministry of the Interior |
| **Website** | |
| www.politsei.ee [2] | |

The **Police and Border Guard Board** (Estonian: *Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet*) is a unified governmental agency within the Estonian Ministry of Interior and is responsible for the law and enforcement and homeland security in the Republic of Estonia.

The main tasks of the agency is to ensure and protect the integrity of the Estonian state and since May 1, 2004 also the European Union border within the territories of the Republic of Estonia; to secure the state borders and the European Union outer within the territories of the republic of Estonia, to monitore and identify the citizenship along with the handling of the documentation, to preserve law and civil order within the borders of the Republic of Estonia and to detect and prevent crime.

## History

The current Government Cabinet which was established after the 2005 parlamental elections, stated, within the new coalition ruling program of 2007 to 2011, the need after a unified homeland security agency in order to reduce the operating and upkeeping costs[3] between the ministry and its organizations.[4] On April 13, 2007 the Ministry of the Interior established a task group in order start a research about possible unification of the Estonian Police and Estonian Border Guard agencies.[5] The history of the unified Police and Border Guard Boards formally begins with the establishment of the Police and Border Guard Board in 2010.

The final study presented by the task group proposed to unite three main law and enforcement organizations including the Police, Border Guard and the Citizenship and Migration Board into a single structure capable of carrying out all the tasks. In October 2007 the Ministry of Interior created another task group with an operational task to start the unification process.[6] On August 31, 2008 the Government Cabinet approved the creation of a new governmental organization within the Ministry of Interior with the unification of the three previously mentioned agencies.[7]

On May 6, 2009 the Estonian Parliament recognized the agency unification idea with the adoption of the *Police and Border Guard Board Law* and changes into other laws regarding the area of competency of the Ministry. In June the Government Cabinet appointed Raivo Küüt to be the first Director General of the organization. On January 1, 2010 the Police and Border Guard Board officially started the work. On January 1, 2010 the Police and Border Guard Board officially started the work.

## Organization

The *Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet* is a centralized government agency responsible for the preservation of the civil order and law within the country. The organization has more than 7,000 servicemen of which 6,000 are in active duty and another 1,000 in the administrative area.[8] The agency is divided into three main operational departments: Police Board (*Politseiamet*), Border Guard Board (*Piirivalveamet*) and the Citizenship and Migration Board (*Kodakondsus- ja Migratsiooniamet*). The structure of the organization is further divided into four regional districts (*prefektuur*) where all duties of the different agencies are exercised and carried out. Each of the four districts is combined with several police stations and client service offices.[9]

### Politseiamet

The Estonian Police (Eesti Politsei in Estonian) are the law enforcement agency of Estonia. The Estonian Police has three national units: the Central Criminal Police, the Central Law Enforcement and the Forensic Service Centre. There are 4 territorial police units called Police Prefectures. The local police chiefs are called prefects.

- Eastern Police Department
- Southern Police Department
- Western Police Department
- Northern Police Department

Currently there are 20 operational police stations and facilities in Estonia.[10]

### Piirivalveamet

The *Border Guard Board* is an armed governmental organization operating since January 2010 within the Ministry of Interior. The main tasks of the agency is to guard and protect the state borders of Estonia on land and at sea, to prevent the forcible change of borders and illegal border crossings and to prevent illegal goods crossing the border. In addition, the Border Guard Board has further responsibilities which also include the border control patrols; assistance within their competence to carry out customs and border crossing points where there is no permanent customs control; arrange for the detection and elimination of pollution in cooperation with other state agencies; to participate in search and rescue operations, ensuring the economic legal regimes, navigation, fisheries and animal hunting law execution and control of airspace and to assist the police.

The activities and planning of the Border Guard Board is based on the perspectives of the dangers to national security and internal stability, commitment neighboring countries, the Nordic countries and the European Union, whose execution guarantees the stability of the Republic of Estonia on the outer, border opportunities to use human and material resources.[11]

Currently there are 28 sea border checkpoints, 6 airport checkpoints, 3 motorway border checkpoints, 2 railway checkpoints and 2 special border checkpoints ment only to be used between Estonia and the Russian Federation. In addition to these border installations there are 6 preserved border stations ready to be operational once Estonia has left or no longer maintains the Schengen Agreement between the European Union and Estonia. These facilities are located only in the south on the Estonian-Latvian border.[12]

### Kodakondsus- ja Migratsiooniamet

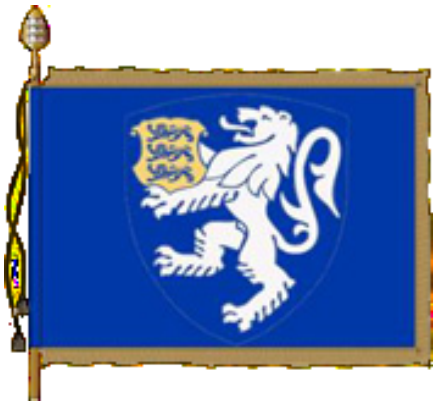
The *Citizenship and Migration Board* is a government agency which is responsible for organization of the Estonian citizenship matters and personal identification; issues of identity documents and visas; citizens and free movement of the labor force within the country and between other organizations. The agency is further responsible for organizing and cooperating within the international protection protocols.[13] The board is also an institution which patrols the migration situation and in a case of severe violation of the countries laws can also cancel persons residency and deport non-citizens with an undefined citizenship out of Estonia if such matter is required.[14] Currently there are 18 operational Citizenship and Migration Board offices and client service facilities in Estonia.[15]

## Structure

### Ranks and insignia

The head of the Police Board is the Director General of Police (*peadirektor*). The head of the regional district is the Police Commissioner (*prefekt*). With the unification of the Police and Border Guard Boards several new service ranks were created which now also includes the ranks of general and an inspector general.[16]

The main color of the Police and Border Guard flag is blue, which is also one of the colors of the national flag. On the agency board the blue symbolices peace and stability. The main figure on the flag is a white standing lion holding a national small coat of arms with its first pawns. The lions tongue and claws are red. The flag design is based on the Estonian police coat of arms. The length and width ration of the festive parade flag is 7:9 and the diameter of the flag is 105x135 cm.[17]



Flag of the unified agency of *Police and Border Guard Board*.

| | Generals | | Senior officers | | | Junior officers | | Comissars | | Constables | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estonian: *Politsei-* | *kindral* | *kindralinspektor* | *kolonel* | *kolonelleitnant* | *major* | kapten | *leitnant* | *vanemkomissar* | *komissar* | *ülemkonstaabel* | *vanemkonstaabel* | *konstaabel* | *nooremkonstaabel* |
| English: *Police-* | General | Inspector-General | Colonel | Lieutenant Colonel | Major | Captain | Lieutenant | Senior Comissar | Comissar | Chief Constable | Senior Constable | Constable | Junion Constable |

## References


[1] http://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Police_and_Border_Guard_Board&params=59_24_31.67_N_24_44_12.91_E_region:EE

[2] http://www.politsei.ee

[3] Eesti Postimees: The Police and Border Guard Board hopes to earn back its unification costs within 4 years (http://www.postimees.ee/?id=197788)

[4] Ministry of Interior: The overview of the establishment of the Police and Border Guard Board (http://www.siseministeerium.ee/37644)





Flag of the Estonian Border Guard.

[5] Ministry of Interior: Public information: Public documents: Directive nr. 57 (http://www.siseministeerium.ee/index.php?id=903&t_id=&asutus_id=1&dok_id=486840)
[6] Ministry of Interior: The overview of the establishment of the Police and Border Guard Board (http://www.siseministeerium.ee/37644)
[7] The Government of the Republic of Estonia: The unification of the Police, Border Guard and the Citizenship and Migration Boards (http://www.valitsus.ee/?id=8106)
[8] Politsei- ja Piirivalveamet: Organisatsioonist (http://www.politsei.ee/et/organisatsioon)
[9] Riigiteataja: Politsei- ja Piirivalveameti seadus (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13183070)
[10] Police and Border Guard Board: E-map: Police stations (http://www.politsei.ee/et/kaart/)
[11] Piirivalveamet: The functions of the Border Guard Board (http://pv.ee/index.php?page=313)
[12] Rahvusvaheliseks liikluseks avatud piiripunktid: Piiripunktid maanteelõikudel (http://politsei.ee/dotAsset/29922.pdf)
[13] Riigiteataja: The Citizenship and Migration Board Statute: §2. Duties of the Office (http://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13200696)
[14] Riigiteataja: The Citizenship and Migration Board Statute: §9. Migration application management and enforcement (http://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13200696)
[15] Police and Border Guard Board: E-map: Citizenship and Migration Board facilities (http://www.politsei.ee/et/kaart/)
[16] Politsei-ja Piirivalveameti seadus: Teenistusastmed (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13183070)
[17] Police and Border Guard Board: Flag of the organization (http://www.politsei.ee/et/organisatsioon/sumboolika/lipp)

## External links

- Official website (http://www.politsei.ee/en)
- The Law of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13183070)

# Finnish Border Guard

| Finnish Border Guard<br>*Suomen rajavartiolaitos*<br>*Finska gränsbevakningsväsendet* | |
|---|---|
| Finnish Border Guard emblem | |
| **Active** | March 21, 1919–present |
| **Country** | Finland |
| **Role** | Border guard |
| **Size** | 2,800 career personnel, mobilized strength 11,600 |
| **Part of** | Ministry of Interior |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Commander** | Lieutenant General Jaakko Kaukanen |

The **Finnish Border guard** (Finnish: *Rajavartiolaitos*, Swedish: *Gränsbevakningsväsendet*) is the national security agency responsible for enforcing the security of Finland's borders. It is a military organization, subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior in administrative issues and to the President of the Republic in issues pertaining to the president's authority as Commander-in-Chief (e.g. officer promotions).

The border guard's personnel consists of 2,800 men and women. The Finnish Border Guard has also 500 conscripts who are not used for border control during peace time. Upon mobilisation the Border Guard would be wholly or partly incorporated into the Finnish Defence Forces and its strength increased with reservists who have served their conscription in the border guard. The mobilized strength of the Border Guard is 11 600 persons.

## Duties and jurisdiction

Main duties of the Finnish Border Guard:



Finnish police, customs and Border Guard have close inter-agency cooperation.

- Controlling the land borders and territorial waters of Finland.
- Passport control at border crossing points, airports and ports.
- Rescue operations (mainly at sea and in the remote areas of Lapland).
- Provide aid to other authorities such as the Fire Department in case of unusual events like wild fires.
- Investigation of crimes pertaining to border security.
- Customs control in the minor border crossing points without customs authorities.
- Training of conscripts for wartime duty. These include rajajääkäri (border jaegers) and erikoisrajajääkäri (special border jaegers).
- (during wartime) Long range patrols and guerrilla tactics behind enemy lines.



*Arctic Cat* ATV along the Finnish-Russian border

For the discharge of its duties, the Border Guard has limited police powers in the areas where it operates. It can, for example, seize and arrest persons and conduct searches in apartments and cars pursuant to same legislation as the police, when investigating a crime. However, the power to arrest a person has been delegated only to the commanding officers of a border control detachments and commanders and vice-commanders of larger units.

The Border Guard is not supposed to be used for the keeping of public order under normal circumstances but it has quick response teams that can be used to support the police in exceptional situations. This has been done several times in recent history to supplement riot police during high profile international events where there is a perceived danger of violent demonstrations. Border Guard helicopters have also been used to assist police in evicting squatters by landing them on the roof of the occupied building.

The Border Guard also has the power to keep public order in its own facilities and in their immediate vicinity. For the execution of its military exercises, any officer with the minimum rank of captain can close an area temporarily.

The Border Guard is responsible for enforcing the 3–5 km border zone towards Russia and issues the permits to visit the zone.

## Organization

Administrative units are responsible for the functions of the Border Guard. These administrative units are the Border Guard Headquarters, Southeast Finland, North Karelia, Kainuu and Lapland border guard districts, the Gulf of Finland and West Finland coast guard districts, Air Patrol Squadron and Border and Coast Guard Academy.

## Equipment

### Watercraft



Offshore patrol vessel *VL Uisko*.

The Border Guard operates:

- Six Offshore patrol vessels (Four in Western Finland, two in the Gulf of Finland), fitted with ASW equipment
- Seven Hovercraft (Five in Western Finland, two in Gulf of Finland)
- 81 Coastal patrol craft (56 in West Finland, 25 in Gulf of Finland), in total 23 pcs of Watercat 1300 Patrol vessels ("PV 08"-class) are also on order, where 20 pcs have been delivered 2007-2012 and three more will be delivered 2012. [1]

A new patrol vessel, dubbed *UVL10*, is under construction at STX Finland shipyard in Rauma.

## Small arms

Light weapons:

- Rk 95 Tp
- Heckler & Koch G36
- Glock pistols

## Aircraft

The Border Guard operates 14 aircraft, including 12 helicopters. The AB 412s are to be replaced by new twin-engined helicopters, while the Super Pumas and Do 228s are being modernized.




Border Guard's Do 228.

| Aircraft | Type | Versions | In service[2] | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AgustaWestland AW119 | utility helicopter | AW119Ke | 4 | built by Agusta |
| Bell 412 | transport helicopter | AB 412<br>AB 412EP | 4<br>1 | built by Agusta, two Helsinki based helicopters are to be replaced by new AS332L1e helicopters by 2015.[3] |
| Eurocopter Super Puma | transport helicopter | AS 332L-1 (AS 332L1e) | 3<br>(2) | built by Eurocopter. Two on order. |
| Dornier Do 228 | maritime patrol aircraft | Do 228-212 | 2 | |

## History

After the Finnish Civil War in 1919, the control of the Finnish borders was given to the frontier troops under the command of the Ministry of Interior. Until 1945, only the Russian border was supervised by the Frontier Guard, the Swedish and Norwegian borders having only customs control. In 1929, a separate Sea Guard was founded to prevent the rampant alcohol smuggling caused by the Finnish prohibition of alcohol (1919–32).



A Border Guard member on patrol with a dog.

At the start of the Winter War there were nine Border Companies (*Rajakomppania*) on the Karelian Isthmus. North of Lake Ladoga the Frontier Guards were combined into six Detached Battalions (*Erillinen pataljoona*). Further north in Petsamo the defence was left to the 10th Detached Company (*10. Erillinen komppania*). After the war marshal Mannerheim awarded all frontier guards the title "Border jäger" (*Rajajääkäri*).

During the Continuation War, the Frontier Guard companies were combined into 8 Border Jäger battalions (*Rajajääkäripataljoona*) and later during the Lapland War into a Border Jäger Brigade (*Rajajääkäriprikaati*).

## Current activities

After the Second World War, the Border Guards were placed on all Finnish borders. In 1950s, the Sea Guard was attached to the Border Guard. Since then, the Border Guard has received a fine public image. It is famed for the wilderness skills of its guards foot-patrolling the forest-covered Russian border, its good efficiency in catching the few illegal border crossers and for the fact that it is the only state authority in large parts of Lapland. In these matters it resembles the popular image of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Border Guard of Finland is one of the links of the chain of protectors of the external borders of the European Union and Schengen agreement.



Finnish Border Guard van.

Nearly every Border Guard District trains small number of conscripts for long range reconnaissance. Conscripts in Border Guard companies are mostly volunteers and preferably selected from the occupants of border areas, and while trained by Border Guard, they do not perform regular border control duties. Rivalry between Sissi troops from Border Guard and Defence Forces is traditionally high.

Employment in Border Guard is much sought for, especially in North and Eastern Finland, which suffer from chronic unemployment problems. Typically a vacancy in the Border Guard receives at least 50 applications.

## References

[1] Marine Alutech press release (http://www.marinealutech.com/news.htm)
[2] "World Military Aircraft Inventory", Aerospace Source Book 2007, *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, January 15, 2007.
[3] (http://www.raja.fi/tietoa/tiedotteet/1/0/rajavartiolaitos_parantaa_meripelastuskykya_suomenlahden_alueella_uusilla_helikoptereilla)

## External links

Media related to Border Guard of Finland at Wikimedia Commons

- The Border Guard (http://www.raja.fi/rvl/home.nsf/pages/index_eng)

# Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes

| French Customs | |
|---|---|
| **Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects** | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1791 |
| **Jurisdiction** | Government of France |
| **Headquarters** | 11, Rue des Deux Communes, Montreuil, Seine-Saint-Denis, France |
| **Minister responsible** | Bernard Cazeneuve, Junior Minister for the Budget |
| **Website** | |
| www.douane.gouv.fr [1] | |

The **Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes** (French: *Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects, DGDDI*), commonly known as *les douanes*, is a French law enforcement agency responsible for levying indirect taxes, preventing smuggling, surveilling borders and investigating counterfeit money. The agency acts as a coast guard, border guard, sea rescue organisation and a customs service.[2] In addition, since 1995, the agency has replaced the Border Police in carrying out immigration control at smaller border checkpoints, in particular at maritime borders and regional airports.[3]

The Directorate-general is controlled by the Minister for the Budget, Public Accounts and the Civil Service (French: *Ministère du Budget, des Comptes publics et de la Fonction publique*) at the Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment. It is normally known simply as "*la douane*", individual officers being referred to as "*douaniers*". It is an armed service.[4]

## History



Renault Mégane of the Douanes

The first French customs service was called the General Firm (French: *Ferme générale*) and operated under the monarchy. During the revolutionary period, a military customs service was formed, which provided a customs service but also fought in major wars such as the Franco-Prussian War and the First World War.[5] Throughout the 19th Century armed units of *douaniers* served as frontier guards and performed various other para-military functions such as the provision of anti-smuggling patrols. Customs personnel were divided into those employed in *bureaux* (port or office-based staff who performed the same functions as customs inspectors in other countries) and those employed in *brigades* (mobile detachments organized, equipped and disciplined along military lines). The *douaniers* of the latter units wore blue uniforms with distinctive red trouser stripes and were frequently former soldiers.

The military customs service fought in the early part of the Second World War but was disbanded in 1940 after the French defeat and was never reconstituted as a military service.[5] Nonetheless small units of customs men from customs posts in French Indochina fought against the Japanese as guerilla units until the end of the war.[5]

## Jurisdiction

The French customs service is responsible for *both* immigration and customs checks at the following airports and ports at the external border of the Schengen Area:

**Airports**

- Annecy Airport
- Béziers Airport
- Brest Airport
- Carcassonne Airport
- Dinard Airport
- Grenoble Airport
- Le Havre Airport
- Montpellier Airport
- Nîmes Airport
- Pau Pyrénées Airport
- Perpignan Airport
- Poitiers Airport
- Rennes Airport
- Rouen Airport
- Quimper Airport
- Saint-Étienne – Bouthéon Airport
- Tarbes-Lourdes-Pyrénées Airport
- Toulon Airport
- Tours Airport

**Maritime ports**

- Bayonne port
- Brest port
- Granville port
- Roscoff port
- Rouen port
- Vendres port

The French customs service carries out customs checks only at the following airports, ports and stations at the external border of the Schengen Area:

**Airports**

- Ajaccio Airport
- EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg
- Bastia Airport
- Beauvais-Tillé Airport
- Biarritz Airport
- Bordeaux Airport
- Calvi Airport
- Clermont-Ferrand Airport
- Figari Airport
- Lille Airport
- Lyon-Bron Airport
- Lyon-Saint Exupéry Airport
- Marseille Airport
- Nantes Atlantique Airport
- Nice Airport
- Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport
- Paris-Orly Airport
- Strasbourg Airport
- Toulouse-Blagnac Airport

**Maritime ports**

- Ajaccio port
- Bastia port
- Bonifacio port
- Bordeaux port
- Boulogne-sur-Mer port
- Calais port
- Calvi port
- Cherbourg port
- Dunkerque port
- Marseille port
- Port-la-Nouvelle port
- Saint Malo port
- Sète port

**Railway stations**

- Calais Fréthun station
- Lille Europe station
- Paris North station

## Organisation

The customs headquarters is in Montreuil (Paris). The agency consists of three types of unit:[6]

- *Administration centrale*
  - Sub-directorates A to F
  - *Département des statistiques et des études économiques*
  - *Inspection des services* (**IS**) for internal auditing
  - *Bureau de l'information et de la communication* (**BIC**) for communications
  - *Cellule de contrôle de gestion*
- National Competence Services
  - *Direction nationale du recrutement et de la formation professionnelle* (**DNRFP**) based in Tourcoing
  - *Direction nationale du renseignement et des enquêtes douanières* (**DNRED**) against fraud
  - *Direction nationale des statistiques et du commerce extérieur* (**DNSCE**), a statistical service based in Toulouse
  - *Centre informatique douanier* (**CID**), an information technology service based in Osny
  - *Service nationale de la douane judiciaire* (**SNDJ**), a judicial investigative service based in Vincennes.
  - *Service commun des laboratoires* (**SCL**), providing scientific support in laboratories

### Decentralised Services

France is divided into 39 customs regions, which are grouped into 12 customs "inter-regions".[7]

A customs region typically consists of:

- Managerial, training and logistic services
- Cutoms Offices: dealing with commerce
- Customs Brigades: Squads dealing with surveillance
- A regional unit
- A wines unit

As well as the 39 customs regions there are 4 coastguard regions: Channel & North Sea, Nantes, Marseille, Antilles-Guyana).

### Ranks

Customs officials of all ranks wear French rank insignia based on that of the army. However, the ranks should not be seen as equivalent to the army rank insignia used. Air and Maritime elements have reversed colours.

Customs agents (*agents de constatation*) wear the rank badges of French army senior NCOs:

: Customs Agent 2

: Customs Agent 1

: Principal Customs Agent 2

: Principal Customs Agent 1

Controllers are more senior and wear the rank badges of French army junior officers:

: Controller 2

: Controller 1

: Principal Controller



Customs Agent 1

Inspectors and Directors are the most senior and wear the rank badges of the French army ranks of field officers:

 : Inspector

 : Regional Inspector

 : Principal Inspector

 : Director

Oak and Laurel Leave Pattern: Principal Director

## Armament and equipment

### Air

In 2010 the aircraft fleet consists of Reims-Cessna F406 maritime patrol aircraft and C-T206, Eurocopter EC-135 and Aerospatiale AS-355 helicopters manufactured by Eurocopter. Two Reims-Cessna F406 operate out of Martinique and the rest are based in metropolitan France.

6 Reims-Cessna F406 and 3Eurocopter EC-135 are assigned to the atlantic region, 4 Reims-Cessna F406 and 2Eurocopter EC-135 are assigned to the mediterranean region, 2 C-T206, 1 Reims-Cessna F406 and 2 Aerospatiale AS-355 are based in Paris (Bourget) and 2 Reims-Cessna F406 are based in Fort de France (Martinique) soon to be joined by 2 additional Aerospatiale AS-355.

From 2012 onwards 8 Beechcraft King Air 350 will replace the F406.[8]

### Maritime

In 2010 the customs had 3 offshore patrol boats, 18 coastal patrol boats, 18 surveillance patrol boats and 5 speed boats. The boats are assigned as follows:

- North sea/Channel:
  - 1 Offshore Patrol Boat
  - 2 Coastal Patrol Boat
  - 1 Surveillance Patrol Boat
  - 2 speed boats
- Atlantic
  - 1 Offshore Patrol Boat
  - 4 Coastal Patrol Boat
  - 3 Surveillance Patrol Boat
  - 2 speed boats
- Mediterranean
  - 8 Coastal Patrol Boat
  - 8 Surveillance Patrol Boat
- Antilles/South America
  - 4 Coastal Patrol Boat
  - 5 Surveillance Patrol Boat
- Polynesia
  - 1 Offshore Patrol Boat
  - 1 Speed boat



Swift boat *Noroit* (DF12), a *Haize Hegoa* type patrol boat of the French customs, moored in Saint-Malo

### Ground forces

As of 2008 the Customs service had 3255 vehicles (including 355 motorbikes).

### Small Arms

Customs Agents are now armed with the 9mm Sig-Sauer SP 2022 pistols as the standard issued sidearm, a French custom-tailored variant of the SIG Sauer Pro. The pistol was ordered to replaced the PAMAS-G1 and several other pistols in service.

## References

[1] http://www.douane.gouv.fr/
[2] Missions of the DGDDI (http://www.douane.gouv.fr/page.asp?id=141)
[3] Center for the Study of Democracy: Study to identify best practices on the cooperation between border guards and customs administrations working at the external borders of the EU (http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/doc_centre/borders/docs/customs_bgs_final.pdf)
[4] p Site internet de la Douane: Son organisation (http://www.douane.gouv.fr/menu.asp?id=430)
[5] source: Site de la Douane: L'Histoire de la douane (http://www.douane.gouv.fr/page.asp?id=164) History of the French Customs
[6] Site de la Douane: Son organisation (http://www.douane.gouv.fr/menu.asp?id=430) Presentation of the French Customs
[7] http://www.douane.gouv.fr/data/file/6675.pdf Territorial organisation of the French Customs
[8] Surveillance maritime : La Douane va acquérir 8 nouveaux avions (http://www.meretmarine.com/article.cfm?id=113443), Mer et Marine, 14 juin 2010

# Direction centrale de la police aux frontières

The **Direction centrale de la police aux frontières** (DCPAF) (English: Central Directorate of Border Police) is a directorate of the French National Police that is responsible for carrying out immigration checks at certain border crossing points and border surveillance in some areas in France.[1]



Car of the DCPAF

## References

[1] List of national services responsible for border control (http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/doc_centre/borders/docs/List of national services responsible for border control.pdf)

# National Gendarmerie

| National Gendarmerie<br>*Gendarmerie nationale* | |
|---|---|
| Logo of the National Gendarmerie. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1791 |
| **Annual budget** | €7.7 billion |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | France |
| **Size** | 674,843 km² |
| **Population** | 66 million |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Military provost |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Paris |
| **Sworn members** | 98,155 (2011) |
| **Agency executive** | Général d'Armée Denis Favier [1], Directeur-Général |
| **Regions** | 3 |
| **Website** | |
| www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eng [2] | |

In France, the **National Gendarmerie** (French: *Gendarmerie nationale*, French pronunciation: [ʒɑ̃daʁməʁi nasjɔnal]) is a branch of the French Armed Forces, in charge of public safety, with police duties among the civilian population. It also contains a military police force and a special forces component (GIGN). It has a strength of more than 98,155 personnel in 2011.[3] The Gendarmerie works with the other national law enforcement agency, the Police Nationale, and from 2009, although it is a part of the armed forces establishment, it is now a part of the Ministry of the Interior as its military component and forms part of its operations and budget. It is mandated to fulfill national security duties and duties in support of its parent ministry.

# History

## One of the oldest institutions

**French Armed Forces**



**Components**

French Air Force

French Army

French Navy

Gendarmerie

**Ranks**

Ranks in the French Army

Ranks in the French Navy

**History of the French Military**

Military History of France

La Grande Armée

The Gendarmerie is the direct descendant of the **Marshalcy** of the ancien regime, more commonly known by its French title, the ***Maréchaussée***.

During the Middle Ages, there were two Grand Officers of the Kingdom of France with police responsibilities: The Marshal of France and the Constable of France. The military policing responsibilities of the Marshal of France were delegated to the *Marshal's provost*, whose force was known as the Marshalcy because its authority ultimately derived from the Marshal. The marshalcy dates back to the Hundred Years War, and some historians trace it back to the early twelfth century.

Another organisation, the **Constabulary** (French: ***Connétablie***), was under the command of the Constable of France. The constabulary was regularised as a military body in 1337.

Under King Francis I (French: François Ier, who reigned 1515–1547), the *Maréchaussée* was merged with the Constabulary. The resulting force was also known as the *Maréchaussée*, or, formally, the **Constabulary and Marshalcy of France** (French: ***connétablie et maréchaussée de France***), which unlike the constabulary was not a fully military force.

In 1720, the *Maréchaussée* was officially attached to the Household of the King (*Maison du Roi*), together with the "gendarmerie" of the time, which was not a police force at all, but a royal bodyguard. During the eighteenth century, the marshalcy developed in two distinct areas: increasing numbers of **Marshalcy Companies** (***compagnies de marechaussée***), dispersed into small detachments, were dotted around the French countryside providing law and

order, while specialist units provided security for royal and strategic sites such as palaces and the mint (e.g. the *garde de la prévôté de l'hôtel du roi* and the *prévôté des monnaies de Paris*.)

While its existence ensured the relative safety of French rural districts and roads, the *Maréchaussée* was regarded, in contemporary England (which had no effective police force of any nature), as a symbol of foreign tyranny. In 1789, on the eve of the French Revolution, the *Maréchaussée* numbered 3,660 men divided into small brigades (a "brigade" in this context being a squad of ten to twenty men.)

## The *Révolution*

During the revolutionary period, the *Maréchaussée* commanders generally placed themselves under the local constitutional authorities. Despite their connection with the king, they were therefore perceived as a force favouring the reforms of the French National Assembly.

As a result, the *Maréchaussée Royale* was not disbanded but simply renamed as the *gendarmerie nationale* (Law of 16 February 1791). Its personnel remained unchanged, and the functions of the force remained much as before. However, from this point, the gendarmerie, unlike the *Maréchaussée* became a fully military force. During the revolutionary period, the main force responsible for policing was the National Guard. Although the *Maréchaussée* had been the main police force of the *ancien regime*, the gendarmerie was initially a full-time auxiliary to the National Guard militia.

In 1791 the newly named *gendarmerie nationale* was grouped into 28 divisions, each commanded by a colonel responsible for three départements. In turn, two companies of gendarmes under the command of captains were based in each department. This territorial basis of organisation continued throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

## Nineteenth century

Under Napoléon, the numbers and responsibilities of the gendarmerie, renamed **gendarmerie impériale**, were significantly expanded. In contrast to the mounted *Maréchaussée*, the gendarmerie comprised both horse and foot personnel; in 1800 these numbered approximately 10,500 of the former and 4,500, respectively.



Elite Gendarme of the Imperial Guard

In 1804 the first Inspector General of Gendarmerie was appointed and a general staff established - based in the *rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore* in Paris. Subsequently special gendarmerie units were created within the Imperial Guard, and for combat duties in French occupied Spain.

Following the Second Restoration of 1815, the gendarmerie was reduced in numbers to about 18,000 and reorganised into departmental legions. Under King Louis Phillippe a "gendarmerie of Africa" was created for service in Algeria and during the Second Empire the Imperial Guard Gendarmerie Regiment was re-established. The majority of gendarmes continued in what was now the established role of the corps - serving in small sedentary detachments as armed rural police. Under the Third Republic the ratio of foot to mounted gendarmes was increased and the numbers directly incorporated in the French Army with a military police role reduced.[4]

In 1901, the École des officiers de la gendarmerie nationale was established to train its officers.

### Battle honours

Five battles are registered on the flag of the Gendarmerie:

- **Battle of Hondschoote** (1793): Four hundred gendarmes of the 32rd Division engaged in battle on the left wing of the army. They seized enemy artillery positions and lost 117 men.
- **Villodrigo** (1812): The 1st legion of Gendarmerie on horseback, belonging to the Brigade of Cavalry of the Army of the North, clashed with the British cavalry on 23 October 1812. Charging with sabres, they penetrated enemy lines, killing 250 and taking 85 prisoners. Colonel Béteille, commanding the brigade, received twelve sabre cuts, but he survived.
- **Taguin** (1843): Thirty gendarmes on horseback were mobilised to take part in tracking the tribe of the emir Abd-El-Kader and participated in his capture. In a painting by Horace Vernet, which immortalises the scene (and hangs in the Musée de Versailles), the gendarmes appear alongside the Algerian Governor-General, Henri d'Orléans, duc d'Aumale.
- **Sevastopol** (1855): Two infantry battalions of the Regiment of Gendarmerie of the Imperial Guard participated in taking the city. The 1st battalion seized a strategic position that contributed towards the final victory. A total of 153 Gendarmes fell.
- **Indo-China** (1945/1954): Three legions of infantrymen from the Republican Guard were formed at the end of 1946. Charged with the formation of the Cochin China Civil Guard, they assumed security roles and patrolled the borders, suffering heavy losses: 654 killed or missing, and 1,500 wounded.

The gendarmerie is sometimes referred to as the *maréchaussée* (an old name for the service), and the gendarmes as *pandores*. The symbol of the gendarmerie is a grenade, which is also worn by the Italian Carabinieri and the Grenadier Guards in Britain. The budget in 2008 was approximately 7.7 billion euros.[5]

## Missions

Its missions include:

- The policing of the countryside, rivers, coastal areas, and small towns with populations under 20,000, that are outside of the jurisdiction of the French National Police. The Gendarmerie provides policing for approximately half of the population of France;
- Criminal investigations under judiciary supervision;
- Crowd control and other security activities;
- The security of airports and military installations, as well as all investigations relating to the military, including foreign interventions;
- Participation in ceremonies involving foreign heads of state or heads of government; and
- Provision of military police services to the French military.

To fulfill the tasks pertaining to internal security, the Minister of the Interior, Internal Security and Local Rights is responsible for the use of the services of the National Gendarmerie. "To this end and in relation with the Minister of Defence, the Minister outlines the duties of the Gendarmerie services, save for the tasks related to criminal investigation, determines the conditions of fulfillment of these duties and the resulting terms of organisation" (decree dated 15 May 2002).[6]



The French Republican Guard is part of the National Gendarmerie and provides security as guards of honour during official ceremonies.

# Organisation

## Chain of command

While administratively a part of the French armed forces, and therefore under the purview of the Ministry of Defence, the Gendarmerie is operationally attached to the Ministry of the Interior for its operations within France, and criminal investigations are run under the supervision of prosecutors or investigating magistrates. Its members generally operate in uniform, and, only occasionally, in plainclothes.



Four Ile-de-France Departmental Gendarmes (two bikers) and one Republican Guard

## Role

In 2002, in accordance with commitments made by Jacques Chirac at the time of his campaign for the 2002 presidential election, the Gendarmerie were attached to the Ministry of the Interior for their duties within France. The gendarmes however retained their military status. The brigades were reorganised and were given a broader sphere of activity. New legislation resulted in a new distribution of Gendarmerie and the police force in France.

## Director-General

The Director-general of the Gendarmerie is appointed by the Council of Ministers, with the rank of Général d'Armée. The current Director-General is Général Denis Favier.

## Directorate-General

The headquarters of the force, called the Directorate-General of the National Gendarmerie, had been located since 1969 at rue St Didier in the XVI° district of the Paris Metropolis. As it grew, expansion was necessary, and now includes eleven other sites distributed throughout the capital and the outskirts of the city.

The Directorate-General of the national gendarmerie includes: - the general staff, divided into offices and services, - one inspectorate of gendarmerie (IGN), - the inspector-general - three services including/understanding each subdirectorate,

- The Inspectorate of the National Gendarmerie (I.G.N) - responsible for studies, information and control. In particular for:

- the judicial enquiries into gendarme misconduct. - the control and the administrative council of the formations of the gendarmerie as well as the economic analysis of the management led by these same formations. - measurements of prevention and control relating to hygiene, the safety and the working conditions.

- Human Resources Service (S.R.H.) - The general, chief of the service of human resources directs the management of the whole of the personnel of the gendarmerie, as well as the policy of recruitment and training of this personnel.
- Plans and Means Service (S.P.M.) - The controller general, chief of the service of the plans and means, translated into plans and programs budgetary objectives of the gendarmerie.
- Operations and Employment Service (S.O.E.) - The general, chief of the service of the operations and employment, has authority on:

- the subdirectorate of the organisation and the evaluation, - the subdirectorate of the international co-operation, - the subdirectorate of defence and the law and order, - the subdirectorate of public safety and the road safety, - the subdirectorate of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Directorate-General takes part in the correct operation of the organisation. It works: - for the units of the ground and with their profit (at the regional level, the areas and the legions are the essential interfaces so that the decisions taken in Paris correspond well to the needs felt on the ground) ; - as a body of decision-making aid political for all that concerns the gendarmerie in police headquarters (budget, employment...).

It employs 2991 active soldiers, 423 civilian volunteers and 363 other personnel (2004 Figures).

### Departmental Gendarmerie

The **Departmental Gendarmerie**, or *Gendarmerie Départementale*, also named «La Blanche»[7] *(The White)*, conducts local policing functions throughout the French territory. Its territorial divisions are based on the administrative divisions of France, particularly the departments from which the Departmental Gendarmerie derives its name.

It is divided into regions (headed by a general, one for each defence zone), themselves divided into legion [8] s (headed by a colonel, one for each of the 26 administrative region), themselves divided into *groupements* (one for each of the 100 *département*, thus the name), themselves divided into *compagnies* (one for each of the 342 arrondissements).

It maintains gendarmerie stations throughout the rural parts of the territory. In addition, it has specialised units:

- Research units, who conduct criminal investigations when their difficulty exceeds the abilities of the territorial units;
- Surveillance and intervention units, reinforce gendarmerie forces in high crime areas;
- Units for prevention of juvenile delinquency;
- Highway patrol
- Mountain units, specialised in search and rescue operations, surveillance and inquiries in mountainous areas.

In addition, the Gendarmerie has an institute (*Institut de recherche criminelle de la gendarmerie nationale*) specializing in the investigation of crimes by scientific and technological means.

Note that the research units may be called into action by the judiciary even within cities. As an example, the Paris research section of the Gendarmerie was in charge of the investigations into the vote-rigging allegations in the 5th district of Paris (see corruption scandals in the Paris region).

Gendarmes normally operate in uniform. They may operate in plainclothes only for specific missions and with their supervisors' authorisation.



Renault Mégane with the new gendarmerie colors



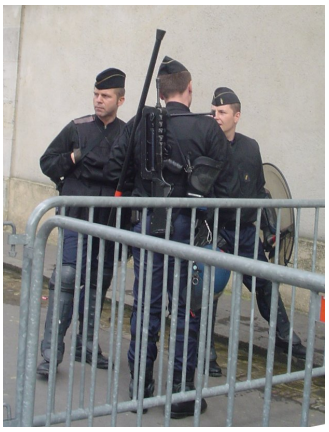
Gendarmes in a relaxed uniform, with soft hats



Gendarmerie's motorcycles

### Mobile Gendarmerie

The **Mobile Gendarmerie**, or *Gendarmerie Mobile*, also named « La Jaune » *(The Yellow)*, is currently divided into 7 defensive zones (Zone de Défense). These include the FGMI (La Force de Gendarmerie Mobile et d'Iintervention) located around Paris and six other zones (South-West, West, South-East, East, South and North) located throughout the rest of France. As a whole this is composed of 123 squadrons for a total of 17000 men and women.[9][10]



Some gendarmes mobiles equipped with shields, FAMAS and gas mask.

Its main responsibilities are

- crowd and riot control
- security of public buildings
- all policing tasks that require large amounts of personnel (Vigipirate counter-terrorism patrols, searches in the countryside...).

Such units may intervene abroad in varied cases such as a hostage crisis or the support of peacekeeping operations.

The civilian tasks of the *gendarmes mobiles* are similar to those of the police units known as *Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité* (CRS), for which they are often mistaken. Easy ways to distinguish them include:



Riot control gear: body armour, shield, tear gas mask, apparatus for throwing tear gas canisters

- the uniform of the CRS is blue, the *gendarmes mobiles* are clad in black;
- the CRS wear a big red CRS patch; the gendarmes have stylised grenades.
- the helmet of the *gendarmes mobiles* is blue.

Specialised units

It has the following specialised units:

- the intervention group of the Gendarmerie nationale (GIGN). By 2007, this new GIGN has been formed from the older GIGN (elite counter-terrorism and hostage rescue unit), the parachutist squadron of the Gendarmerie nationale (EPIGN) and the detachment to the security group of the President of the French Republic, whose responsibility was to ensure the safety of the President and of his family and guests. This new unit incorporates all the tasks of these units which were, then part, of the now defunct security and intervention group of the Gendarmerie nationale (GSIGN).[11]



Using tear gas

- the GBGM (*Groupement Blindé de la Gendarmerie Nationale*) Armoured which is part of the FGMI. It is composed of eight squadrons (out of the nineteen composing the FGMI) equipped with VXB armoured personnel carriers, better know in the Gendarmerie as VBRG (*Véhicule Blindé de Reconnaissance de la Gendarmerie*, "Gendarmerie reconnaissance armoured vehicle"). It is based at Versailles-Satory. In the past this unit had been equipped with AMX-VCI, Panhard AML and VBC-90 heavy armoured cars with

90 mm cannons. Its current equipment is already aging and it has been in the intention of the French government to replace it but this has been postponed.[12]



Using tear gas

## Special divisions

### Republican Guard

The Republican Guard is a ceremonial unit based in Paris. Their missions include:[13]

- Guarding important public buildings in Paris such as the Élysée Palace, the residence of the Prime Minister of France, Hôtel Matignon, the Senate, the National Assembly, the Hall of Justice, and keeping public order in Paris.
- Honour and security services for the highest national personalities and important foreign guests;
- Support of other law enforcement forces (with intervention groups, or horseback patrols);
- Staffing horseback patrol stations, particularly for the forests of the Île-de-France region;
- Transporting and escorting urgent organ transplants.

### Maritime Gendarmerie

Placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the Navy, its missions include:[13]

- police and security in the naval bases;
- maritime surveillance;
- police at sea;
- assistance and rescue at sea.

### Air Transport Gendarmerie

The Air Transport Gendarmerie (*Gendarmerie des Transports Aériens*) is placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the direction of civilian aviation of the transportation ministry, its missions include:[13]

- police and security in civilian airfields and airports;
- filtering access to aircraft, counter-terrorism and counter-narcotic activities, freight surveillance;
- surveillance of technical installations of the airports (control tower...);
- traffic control on the roads within the airports;
- protection of important visitors stopping for a layover;
- judiciary inquiries pertaining to accidents of civilian aircraft.

### Air Gendarmerie

The Air Gendarmerie (*Gendarmerie de l'Air*) is placed under the dual supervision of the Gendarmerie and the Air Force, it fulfills police and security missions in the air bases, and goes on the site of an accident involving military aircraft.[13]



Gendarmerie helicopter

### Ordnance Gendarmerie

The Ordnance Gendarmerie (Gendarmerie de l'Armement) fulfills police and security missions in the establishments of the Délégation Générale pour l'Armement (France's defence procurement agency).[13]

### Provost Gendarmerie

The Provost Gendarmerie (*Gendarmerie prévôtale*), created in 2013, is the military police of the French Army deployments outside of French territory.

### Overseas Gendarmeries

The non-metropolitan branches include units serving in the French overseas *départements* and territories (such as the Gendarmerie of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon), staff at the disposal of independent States for technical co-operation, Germany, security guards in French embassies and consulates abroad.

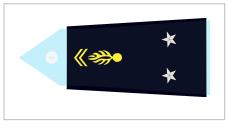
## Foreign Service

They have also served in:

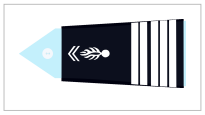
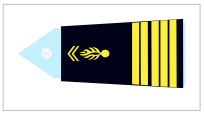
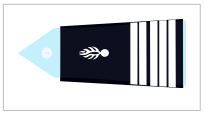
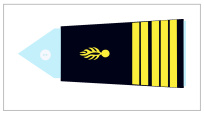
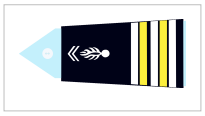
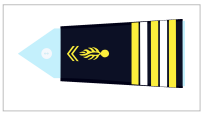
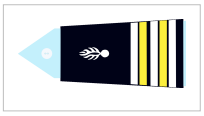
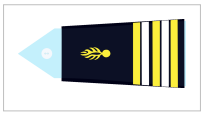
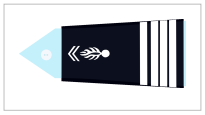
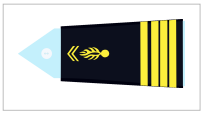
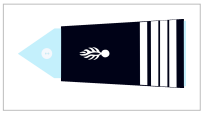
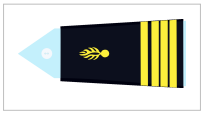
- Lebanon
- Algeria
- Kosovo
- Rwanda
- Ivory Coast
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Haiti
- Central Africa
- Republic of Macedonia
- Afghanistan

## Ranks

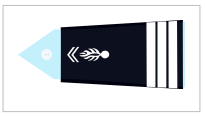
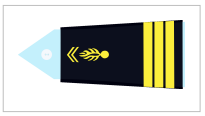
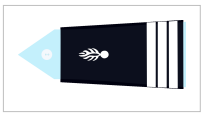
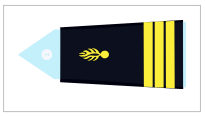
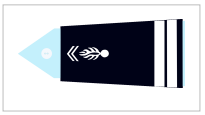
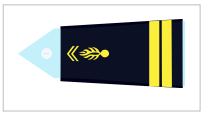
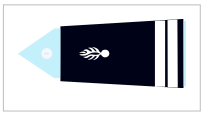
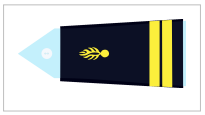
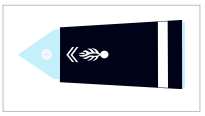
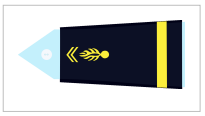
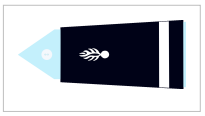
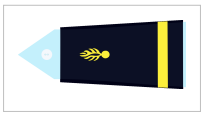
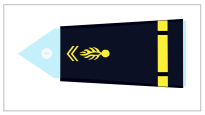
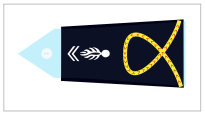
**Officiers Généraux** (*General Officers*)

| Grade (Rank) | Insigna Rank |
|---|---|
| **Général d'Armée** (*Army General*) |  |
| **Général de Corps d'Armée** (*Corps General*) |  |
| **Général de Division** (*Divisional General*) |  |
| **Général de Brigade** (*Brigade General*) |  |

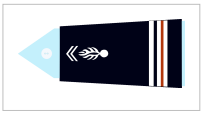
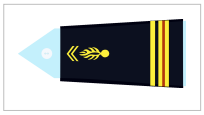
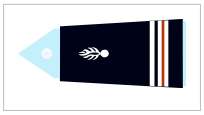
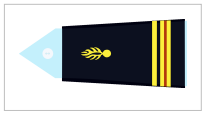
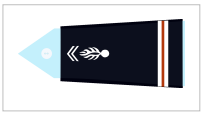
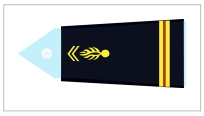
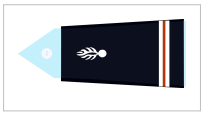
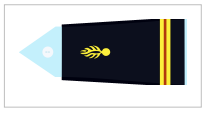
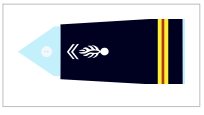
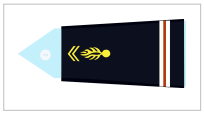
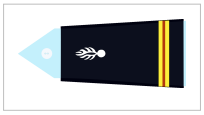
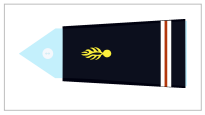
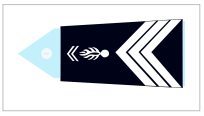
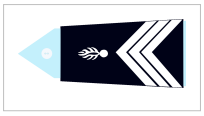
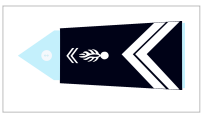
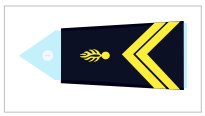
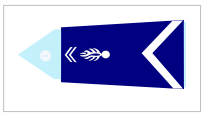
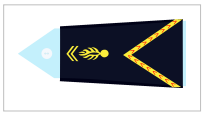
**Officiers supérieurs** (*Senior Officers*)

| Grade (Rank) | Insigna Rank Départementale | Insigna Rank Mobile | Corps administratif et technique | Insigna Rank Garde républicaine |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colonel** (*Colonel*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Lieutenant-Colonel** (*Lieutenant Colonel*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Chef d'Escadron** (*Squadron Leader*) (*Major*) |  |  |  |  |

**Officiers Subalternes** (*Junior Officers*)

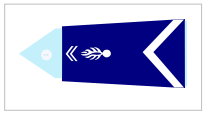
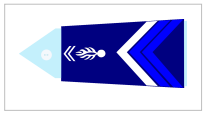
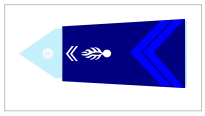
| Grade (Rank) | Insigna Rank Départementale | Insigna Rank Mobile | Corps administratif et technique | Insigna Rank Garde républicaine |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capitaine** (*Captain*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Lieutenant** (*Lieutenant*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Sous-Lieutenant** (*Sub-Lieutenant*) (*Second Lieutenant*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Aspirant** (*Aspirant*) |  | | | |
| **Élève Officier** (*Officer Cadet*) |  | | | |

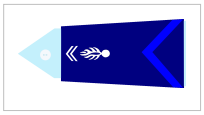
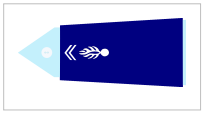
**Sous-officiers** (*Sub-Officers*)

| Grade<br>(Rank) | Insigna Rank<br>Départementale | Insigna Rank<br>Mobile | Insigna Rank<br>Corps de soutien | Insigna Rank<br>Garde républicaine |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Major**<br>(*Major*)<br>(*Sergeant Major*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Adjudant-Chef**<br>(*Chief Adjutant*)<br>(*Warrant Officer Class One*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Adjudant**<br>(*Adjutant*)<br>(*Warrant Officer Class Two*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Maréchal des Logis-Chef**<br>(*Chief Marshal of Lodgings*)<br>(*Staff Sergeant*) |  |  |  |  |
| **Gendarme**<br>(*Gendarme*)<br>(*Sergeant*) |  |  | |  |
| **Gendarme Réserviste**<br>(*Reservist Gendarme*) |  | | | |
| **Élève Sous-officiers**<br>(*Sub-Officer Cadet*) |  | | | |

**Gendarmes du Rang** (*Gendarmes of the Ranks*)

These lowest ranks are rare since the suspension of conscription.

| Grade<br>(Rank) | Insigna Rank<br>Départementale & Mobile |
|---|---|
| **Gendarme Adjoint Maréchal-des-logis**<br>(*Deputy Gendarme Marshal of Lodgings*)<br>(*Sergeant*) |  |
| **Gendarme Adjoint Brigadier Chef**<br>(*Deputy Gendarme Chief-Brigadier*)<br>(*Corporal*) |  |
| **Gendarme Adjoint Brigadier**<br>(*Deputy Gendarme Brigadier*)<br>(*Lance Corporal*) |  |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gendarme Adjoint 1ère Classe** (*Deputy Gendarme First Class*) |  |
| **Gendarme Adjoint** (*Deputy Gendarme*) |  |

## Manpower

The National Gendarmerie consisted of 105,389 personnel units by 31 December 2006. Career gendarmes are either commissioned or non-commissioned officers. The lower ranks consist of auxiliary gendarmes on limited-time/term contracts. The 103,481 military personnel of the National Gendarmerie is divided into:[14]

- 5789 officers and 78354 NCOs of gendarmerie;
- 237 officers and 3,824 NCOs of the technical and administrative body;
- 15,277 section volunteers, from voluntary gendarmes (AGIV) and voluntary assistant gendarmes (GAV);
- 1,908 civilian personnel are divided into civil servants, state workers and contracted workers;
- 40,000 reserve personnel. This reserve force had not yet reached the authorised size limit. Only 25,000 men and women were signed up for reserve engagements (E.S.R.).[15]

This personnel mans the following units:

Départemental Gendarmerie

- 1,055 Community brigades;
- 697 autonomous brigades ;
- 370 Surveillance and Intervention Platoons (PSIG);
- 271 Dog-handling Teams;
- 17 Mountain Platoons;
- 92 Departmental Brigades for Investigations and Judicial Services;
- 383 Research sections and brigades;
- 14 Air Sections;
- 7 River Brigades;
- 26 Coastal brigades;
- 93 departmental squadrons for roadway security;
- 136 Highway Platoons;
- 37 brigades for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;
- 21 Centers for Information and Recruitment.

Gendarmerie Mobile

123 squadrons

- 6 Special Security Platoons.

Special Formations

- 5 squadrons and 10 companies of Republican Guard;
- 40 brigades of gendarmerie for air transports and research sections (BGTA);
- 8 Protection Units;
- 19 Air sections and detachments;
- 18 gendarmerie armament units.

Other units

- 3 673 personnel overseas posts;
- 74 brigades and postes of the maritime gendarmerie;
- 54 brigades of Air Gendarmerie;
- 23 schools and Instruction Centers.[15]

### Prospective Centre

The Gendarmerie nationale's Prospective Centre (CPGN), which was created in 1998 by an ordinance of the Minister for Defence, is one of the gendarmerie's answers to officials' willingness to the modernise the State. Under the direct authority of the general director of the gendarmerie, it is located in Penthièvre barracks on avenue Delcassé in Paris and managed by Mr Frédéric LENICA, (assisted by a general secretary, Colonel LAPPRAND) "maître des requêtes" in the Conseil d'Etat.[16]

## References

[1] (http://www.marianne.net/blogsecretdefense/Le-general-Denis-Favier-nouveau-directeur-de-la-gendarmerie-nationale_a1006.html)
[2] http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eng
[3] Gendarmerie - Workforce (http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/fre/Sites/Gendarmerie/Presentation/Effectifs) 2011
[4] Edouard Detaille, pages 281-293, "L'Armee Francaise", ISBN 0-9632558-0-0
[5] 2008 Budget Bill, French Senate (http://www.senat.fr/rap/a07-094-8/a07-094-80.html)
[6] http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/english/gendarmerie
[7] After the colour of the silver stripes that the gendarmes wear on their kepis, as opposed to the golden striped of the Mobile Gendarmerie.
[8] http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/legion
[9] http://www.recrutement.gendarmerie.defense.gouv.fr/contenu/decouvrir/securite_publique/gendarme_mobile__1
[10] les escadrons des Zone de Défense (http://www.thierry-fanion-gendarmerie.com/rubrique,zone-de-defense,1107155.html)
[11] Accueil (http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/gign)
[12] Projet de loi de finances pour 2011 : Sécurité : Gendarmerie nationale (http://www.senat.fr/rap/a10-112-9/a10-112-910.html)
[13] http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/votre_espace/contents_in_english/organisation/special_branches/special_branches
[14] http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/votre_espace/contents_in_english/personnel/personnel
[15] http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/decouverte/moyens/effectifs/repartition/repartition_des_effectifs
[16] http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/votre_espace/contents_in_english/gendarmerie_nationale_s_prospective_centre_cpgn/gendarmerie_nationale_s_prospective_centre_cpgn

- Gilbert MAUREL "la guerre d'un gendarme en Algérie" ed L'Harmattan ISBN 978-2-336-00943-8

## External links

- Gendarmerie nationale official site at the French MoI (http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/eng/) **(English)**
- Gendarmerie nationale official site at the French MoI (http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/) **(French)**
- Gendarmerie nationale official site at the French MoD (http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/) **(French)**

# State Border Guard

The **State Border Guard** (Latvian: *Valsts Robezsardze*) is the border guard of Latvia.[1]

## References

[1] (http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/doc_centre/borders/docs/List of national services responsible for border control.pdf)

## External links

- State Border Guard official website (http://www.rs.gov.lv/)

# Federal Police (Germany)

| Federal Police<br>*Bundespolizei* | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Federal Police |
| **Abbreviation** | BPOL |
|  | |
| Logo of the BPOL (since 2009) | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | July 1 2005 |
| **Preceding agency** | Bundesgrenzschutz (BGS) (Federal Border Guard) |
| **Employees** | 40,000 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **Federal agency** | Germany |
| **General nature** | • Federal law enforcement<br>• Civilian police |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | BPOL-Präsidium, Potsdam |
| **Police Officers** | 30,000 |
| **Civilians** | 10,000 |
| **BPOL-Direktions** | |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Stations** | 67 |
| **Helicopters** | 132 |
| **Website** | |
| www.bundespolizei.de [1] (German) | |

The ***Bundespolizei*** (**BPOL**) is a (primarily) uniformed federal police force in Germany. It is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern (BMI)*).[2] Ordinary police forces (which are much more sizable in combined numbers) fall under the administration of the individual German states (*Bundesländer*) and are known as the *Landespolizei*.

The *Bundespolizei* was previously known as the *Bundesgrenzschutz* (BGS) ("Federal Border Guard") and had a more restricted role until July 1, 2005 when the law renaming the BGS as the BPOL was enacted. Prior to 1994 BPOL members also had military combatant status due to their historical foundation and border guard role.

## Missions

The BPOL has the following missions:

- border security, (*Grenzpolizei* or Grepo) to include passport control and the provision of coast guard services along Germany's 700 km coasts.
- protection of federal buildings of constitutional organs like Schloss Bellevue, the residence of the German Bundespräsident; they also protect the two highest German courts, both in Karlsruhe:
  - the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*) and
  - the Federal Court of Justice of Germany (*Bundesgerichtshof*)
- providing the federal government's mobile response force for internal security events,
- providing transportation security at international airports and on the German railways
- provides counter-terrorism forces (GSG 9).
- provides air (or sky) marshals.
- supports international police missions for the United Nations and EU in Kosovo, Sudan, Liberia, Afghanistan, Gaza Strip, Moldova and Georgia.
- document adviser for airlines around the world
- provides in-house security for German embassies in several countries
- It is one of several civil organisations providing rescue helicopter service.

The *Bundespolizei* can also be used to reinforce state police if requested to do so by a state *(Land)* government. The BPOL maintains these reserve forces to deal with major demonstrations, disturbances or emergencies to supplement the capabilities of the State Operational Support Units. Several highly trained detachments are available for crisis situations requiring armored cars, water cannon or other special equipment.

The BPOL has investigators who conducts criminal investigations only within its jurisdiction; otherwise the cases are referred to the appropriate state police force or to the federal criminal investigative agency, the Federal Criminal Police (*Bundeskriminalamt*, BKA).

In addition, the *Bundespolizei* cooperates closely with German state executive authorities such as the Prosecutor's Offices called *Staatsanwaltschaft* in pursuing criminal investigations.

## Strength

The *Bundespolizei* consists of around 40,000 personnel,

- 30,000 are fully trained police officers.
  - 21,000 provide border, railway and aviation security,
  - 6,000 serve in the Alert Police
  - 3,000 serve in the following special units:
    - the Central Office for Communications and Information,
    - GSG 9 and
    - the Aviation Wing,
- 10,000 salaried civilian (unarmed) support personnel,
  - 6,800 civil servants who perform administrative and support services
  - 2,000 Immigration inspectors (called the Individual Service) who perform operational duty handling border protection and immigration matters and flight passenger checks.

## Organization



*Bundesgrenzschutz* patch (1952 to 1976)

The BPOL national headquarters (BPOL-*Präsidium*) is in Potsdam performing all central control functions. Eight regional headquarters (BPOL-*Direktion*) control the BPOL stations conducting rail police and border protection missions. These areas of responsibility conform to the federal state boundaries which they did not do prior to 1 March 2008.

The regional headquarters are as follows:

- Bad Bramstedt covering Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern,
- Hanover covering Bremen, Hamburg and Lower Saxony,
- Sankt Augustin covering Northrhine-Westfalia,
- Koblenz covering Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse,
- Stuttgart covering Baden-Württemberg,
- Munich covering Bavaria,
- Pirna covering Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia, and
- Berlin covering Berlin and Brandenburg.




*Bundespolizei* patch (recent)

These regional headquarters each have an investigation department and a mobile inspection and observation unit. Moreover, they control the 67 BPOL stations (BPOL-*Inspektion*) which in turn control the *Bundespolizeireviere* or precincts located in places that require a 24-hour presence by BPOL officers.

A special *Direktion* is responsible for Frankfurt International Airport.

The central school for advanced and vocational training is in Lübeck and controls the five basic training schools in Swisttal, Neustrelitz, Oerlenbach, Walsrode and Eschwege. It is also in charge of the Federal Police Sport School in Bad Endorf and a competitive sport project in Kienbaum near Berlin . The sport school specialises in winter sport events and has trained many of Germany's top skiers and skaters such as Claudia Pechstein.

The *Zentrale Direktion Bundesbereitschaftspolizei* controls the mobile support and rapid reaction battalions located in Bayreuth, Deggendorf, Blumberg (near Berlin), Hünfeld, Uelzen, Duderstadt, Sankt Augustin, Bad Bergzabern, Bad Düben and Ratzeburg. The number of *Bereitschaftspolizei* companies increased in March 2008 from 28 to 29 comprising approx. 25 percent of Germany's police support units.[3]

### BPOL Special Units

The following special units also exist:




German Federal Police cutter BP21 *Bredstedt*

- The BPOL Aviation Group is directly subordinate to the BPOL HQ in Potsdam. It controls the five aviation squadrons around the country that operate the force's helicopters. These are located in Fuhlendorf (north, with satellite airfield in Gifhorn), Blumberg (east), Fuldatal (centre), Oberschleißheim (south) and Sankt Augustin (west). Its duties include; border surveillance, monitoring installations belonging to German Rail, helping in serious accidents and disasters in Germany and abroad, searching for missing persons, searching for criminals on the run, supporting the police forces of the federal states, providing transportation for persons whose security is endangered, providing transportation for guests of the Federal government, supporting federal and state authorities, and providing air search and rescue services in coordination with the 12 air rescue centers throughout Germany.

- The GSG 9 counter-terrorism group is directly subordinate to the BPOL HQ.
- The BPOL Information and Communications Center is now a department of the BPOL HQ in Potsdam.
- The water police stations with 16 patrol craft[] and helicopters are part of the German Federal Coast Guard and assigned to coastal BPOL stations. The watercraft include six offshore patrol vessels, e.g. those of the *Bad Bramstedt* class, as well as a number of fast inshore vessels and one tugboat.[]

## History




BGS canteen made in 1957

In 1951 the German government established a Federal Border Protection Force (*Bundesgrenzschutz* or BGS) composed of 10,000 men under the Federal Interior Ministry's jurisdiction. The force replaced allied military organisations such as the U.S. Constabulary then patrolling Germany's international borders. The BGS was described as a mobile, lightly armed police force for border and internal security despite fears that it would be the nucleus of a new West German army. When West Germany did raise an army, BGS personnel were given the choice of staying in the BGS or joining the army. Most decided to join the army.




BGS Cap, in use until 1976

In 1953, the BGS took control of the German Passport Control Service. In 1976, the state police grades replaced the military rank structure and BGS training was modified to closely match that of the state police forces (*Landespolizei*). The West German Railway Police (*Bahnpolizei*), formerly an independent force, and the East German *Transportpolizei* were restructured under the BGS in 1990. In July 2005, the BGS was renamed the *Bundespolizei* or BPOL (Federal Police) to reflect its transition to a multi-faceted federal police agency. The change also involved the shift to blue uniforms and livery for vehicles and helicopters. The German Interior Ministry reviewed the structure of the BPOL in 2007 and in March 2008 made the structure leaner to get more officers out of offices and onto patrol.

## Vehicles




BMW standard patrol car

*Bundespolizei* vehicles have number plates that are based on the BP XX-YYY system. BP stands for *Bundespolizei.* Older vehicles may still have the BGS "BG" plates.

XX is a number from 10 to 55 indicating the type of vehicle:

- 10 to 12: Motorcycle
- 15 to 19: Car
- 20 to 24: Four wheel drive car
- 25 to 29: Car
- 30 to 39: Medium four wheel drive vehicle
- 40 to 49: Trucks and buses
- 50 to 54: Armoured cars.
- 55: Trailers

YYY is a combination of up to three numbers.

The *Bundespolizei* have favoured, and in some cases still favour (where the model is still in production), the following types of car:

- BMW 5-series sedans and station wagons
- Volkswagen Passat sedans and Variant station wagons




A *Bundespolizei* van with the new colour scheme and old number plates

- Volkswagen Golf
- Volkswagen Transporter vans




BMW R 1150 RT motorcycle

## Aircraft inventory



A Eurocopter EC-135 of the *Bundespolizei* in the new livery




A Eurocopter Super Puma of the *Bundespolizei*




A Eurocopter EC-155 of the *Bundespolizei* (note: all *Bundespolizei* helicopters are to be repainted blue in the near future)

| Aircraft | Type | Versions | In service | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eurocopter EC-120 | training helicopter | EC 120 | 6 | replaced Allouette II in training role |
| Bell 212 | rescue- / transport helicopter | Bell 212 | 5 | to be replaced by 5 EC-155 in 2010-2012 |
| Eurocopter Super Puma | transport helicopter | AS 332 L1 | 20 | last Super Puma to arrive in 2010 |
| Eurocopter EC 135 | utility helicopter | EC 135 | 42 | replaced Allouette II, Bell UH-1D in liaison and MEDEVAC role |
| Eurocopter EC 155 | transport helicopter | EC 155 B | 15 | 5 further EC-155 ordered to replace remaining Bell 212 |

### Former aircraft

| Aircraft | Type | Versions | In service | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aérospatiale Alouette II | training and utility helicopter | SA 318C | - | last Allouette left the fleet in 2007 |
| Aérospatiale Puma | transport helicopter | SA 330 | - | last Puma left the fleet in 2008, replaced by Super Pumas |
| MBB Bo 105 | rescue helicopter | Bo 105CBS | - | replaced by Eurocopter EC-135T2i |

## Canine support

Approximately 500 working dogs are used in the Federal Police at present. Most of the dogs are German shepherds. Other dog races are also used such as malinois, Dutch shepherd, German wirehaired pointer, giant schnauzer and rottweiler. They accompany their handlers on daily missions in railway facilities, at airports, at the border or in physical security. Most working dogs live with the families of their handlers. Basic and advanced training is performed under the supervision of the Federal Police Academy at the Federal Police canine schools in Bleckede (Lower Saxony) and Neuendettelsau (Bavaria) where dogs and handlers go through patrol dog and explosive detection courses.

## References

[1] http://www.bundespolizei.de/
[2] OSCE Entry on BPOL http://polis.osce.org/countries/details.php?item_id=17#Country_Profile_Section_211
[3] Official BPOL news release on reorganisation (in German) (http://www.bundespolizei.de/cln_049/nn_249932/DE/Home/__Startseite/Neuorganisation/070426__konzept__neuorganisation,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/070426_konzept_neuorganisation.pdf)

## External links

- Bundespolizei home page (in German) (http://www.bundespolizei.de/cln_029/DE/Home/home__node.html__nnn=true)
- Historic Uniforms of the BGS, first camouflage (http://www.kamouflage.net/camouflage/en_00158.php), second camouflage (http://www.kamouflage.net/camouflage/en_00159.php) und third camouflage (http://www.kamouflage.net/camouflage/en_00077.php) pattern
- Information brochure about the *Bundespolizei* (in German and English) last updated August 2005 (http://www.bundespolizei.de/DE/Home/06__Presse/Infobroschuere__down,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Infobroschuere_down.pdf)
- (in German) - You can see the old Bundesgrenzschutz in historic pictures and films and you can listen songs of the Bundesgrenzschutz (http://www.bgs-erinnerung.de/)

# Bundeszollverwaltung

The **Bundeszollverwaltung** (**Federal Customs Service**) is a German executive and fiscal administrative unit of the federal government and part of the Federal Ministry of Finance. It was founded in 1949 in West Germany. The purpose of the Customs Service is to administer federal taxes, execute demands for payment on behalf of the federal government and federal statutory corporations, monitor the cross border movements of goods with regard to compliance with bans and restrictions, and prevent illicit work.[1]




## Mission

The Customs Service, as part of the *Finanzverwaltung* (fiscal administration), ensures the flow of revenue from federal trade tariffs and taxes (excise taxes — Branntwein taxes, electricity taxes, tobacco taxes, energy taxes, etc., including the beer tax, the revenues from which go to the German states), as well as revenues of the European Union (75% of all tariff income goes to the EU, 25% are retained to cover expenses and go to the federal government).

The Customs Service is responsible for monitoring the importing, transit and exporting of goods and monitors compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Its core duties include the prevention of the illegal import or export of weapons, drugs and other dangerous substances, as well as other forbidden items.

## Enforcement agency

The Customs Service's enforcement duties include monitoring the movement of goods into, through and out of the EU with respect to customs law, border police work, general police work in road traffic, protection of the German continental shelf in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea (more precisely, monitoring of underwater mining and exploration rights) as well as the fight against illicit work and money laundering. The Maritime Customs Service together with other agencies makes up the German Federal Coast Guard. The enforcement elements of the Customs Service in many areas cooperate strongly with the police forces of the German states and the federal police. They are law enforcement agencies and are also used to combat terrorism.



Patrol boat (Zollboot) "Wesermünde"

## Execution agency

The Federal Customs Service executes demands for payment by the federal government and federal legal persons under public law, for example, the *Bundesagentur für Arbeit* (the government employment agency). The civil servants in question have the right, just like bailiffs, to impound items and real estate, and to dispose of these.

## Auctioneer

Auctions regularly take place at offices of the Customs Service that are responsible for a certain category of objects. Items are auctioned off that have been impounded or that have been designated for disposal by agencies. Apart from the Customs Service, other agencies and administrations also use this service for auctioning off items. Some objects are excepted from these auctions, namely impounded goods such as:

- *Cigarettes and other tobacco products*, as these can only be put on the market if they comply with the provisions of the "Tobacco Taxation Law"
- *Weapons* – If these are of the sort that may be legally sold to those in possession of a permit (and are not classed as military weapons), they will be disposed of directly through the procurement office of the Customs Service in Offenbach am Main.
- *Narcotics* (drugs)
- *Animals and plants*; if these are classed as endangered, or threatened by extinction, they fall under the protection of CITES. Dead animals and plants may be left to public institutions for educational and exhibitional purposes, on demand (e.g. schools, museums, universities); living ones are transferred to zoological or botanical institutions.

## External links

Media related to Bundeszollverwaltung at Wikimedia Commons
Official website [2]

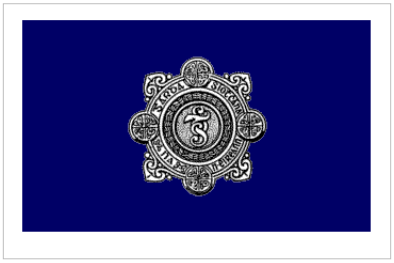
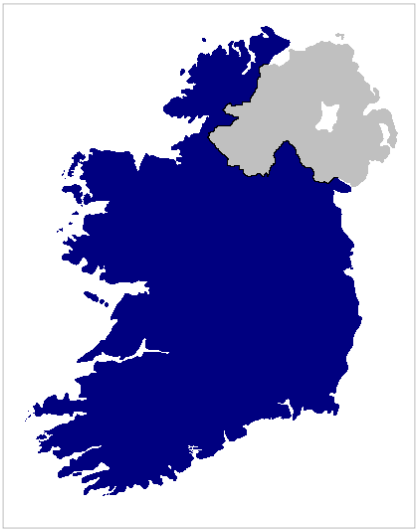



A West German customs dog (Zollhund) on the inner German border in 1984

## References

[1] Der Zoll: Von der Grenze zu (fast) grenzenlosen Möglichkeiten (http://www.zoll.de/g1_beruf_und_karriere/a0_aufgabenspektrum/index.html), aufgerufen am 28. Juni 2009
[2] http://www.zoll.de

# Garda Síochána

| An Garda Síochána | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Gardaí |
| Shield of An Garda Síochána | |
|  | |
| Flag of the Garda Síochána | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1922[*citation needed*] |
| **Preceding agencies** | • Royal Irish Constabulary<br>• Irish Republican Police<br>• Dublin Metropolitan Police (in 1925) |
| **Annual budget** | €1.400 billion (2013) |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Ireland |
|  | |
| An Garda Síochána area in dark blue | |
| **Size** | 70,273 km² |
| **Population** | 4,581,269 |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Local civilian police |
| **Operational structure** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Headquarters** | Garda Headquarters, Phoenix Park, Dublin |
| **Officers** | 13,300 |
| **Agency executive** | Martin Callinan, Commissioner |
| **Sections** | |
| **Regions** | 6 |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Stations** | 564 |
| **Marine/Sub-Aquas** | Garda Water Unit |
| **Aircrafts** | Defender (fixed wing) and EC135 (helicopters x2) |
| **Canines** | Garda Dog Unit |
| **Website** | |
| www.garda.ie [1] | |

**An Garda Síochána** (Irish pronunciation: [ən ˈgaːrˠdˠə ˈʃiːxaːnˠə]; meaning "the Guardian of the Peace"), more commonly referred to as the **Gardaí** ([ˈgaːrˠdˠiː] *gar-**DEE***, "Guardians"), is the police force of Ireland. The service is headed by the Garda Commissioner who is appointed by the Irish government. Its headquarters are in the Phoenix Park in Dublin.

## Terminology

The force was originally named the Civic Guard in English,[2] but in 1923 it became *An Garda Síochána* in both English and Irish. This is usually translated as "the Guardian(s) of the Peace".[3] *Garda Síochána na hÉireann* ("of Ireland", Irish pronunciation: [ˈgaːrˠdˠə ˈʃiːxaːnˠə nˠə ˈheːrʲənˠ]) appears on its logo but is seldom used elsewhere.

The full official title of the force is rarely used in speech. How it is referred to depends on the register of the speaker. It is known, in decreasing order of formality, as An Garda Síochána; *the* Garda Síochána; the Garda; the Gardaí (plural); or the Guards.[*citation needed*] Although *Garda* is singular, in these terms it is used a collective noun, like *police*.

An individual officer is called a *garda* (plural *gardaí*), or, informally, a "guard". A police station is called a *Garda station*. *Garda* is also the name of lowest rank within the force (e.g. "Garda John Murphy", analogous to the British term "constable" or the American "officer", "deputy", "trooper", etc.). "Guard" is the most common form of address used by members of the public speaking to a garda on duty. A female officer was once officially referred to as a *bangharda* ([ˈbˠanˌɣaːrˠdˠə]; "female guard"; plural *banghardaí*). This term was abolished in 1990,[4] but is still used colloquially in place of the now gender-neutral *garda*.

## Organisation

| Rank | Irish name | Number of operatives (31 March 2013)[5] |
|---|---|---|
| Commissioner | Coimisinéir | 1 |
| Deputy Commissioner | Leas-Choimisinéir | 2 |
| Assistant Commissioner | Cúntóir-Choimisinéir | 9 |
| Chief Superintendent | Príomh-Cheannfort | 41 |
| Superintendent | Ceannfort | 153 |
| Inspector | Cigire | 294 |
| Sergeant | Sáirsint | 1,933 |
| Gardaí | Gardaí | 10,933 |
| Reserve Gardaí | Gardaí Ionaid | 1200+ Continuous Training |
| Student Gardaí | Mac Léinn Ghardaí | N/A |

The force is headed by the Commissioner. His immediate subordinates are two Deputy Commissioners – in charge of "Operations" and "Strategy and Change Management", respectively – and a Chief Administrative Officer with responsibility for resource management (personnel, finance, ICT and accommodation). There are twelve Assistant Commissioners: one for each of the six geographical Regions, and the remainder dealing with various national support functions. At an equivalent or near-equivalent level to the Assistant Commissioners are the positions of Chief Medical Officer, Executive Director of ICT and Executive Director of Finance.

The six geographical Assistant Commissioners command the six Garda Force Regions, which are currently:

1. Dublin Metropolitan Region
2. Eastern
3. Northern
4. Southern
5. South-Eastern
6. Western

Directly subordinate to the Assistant Commissioners are approximately 50 Chief Superintendents, about half of whom supervise what are called Divisions. Each Division contains a number of Districts, each commanded by a Superintendent assisted by a team of Inspectors. Each District contains a number of Subdistricts, which are usually commanded by Sergeants.



A group of Garda officers

Typically each Subdistrict contains only one Garda station. A different number of Gardaí are based at each station depending on its importance. Most of these stations employ the basic rank of Garda, which was referred to as the rank of Guard until 1972. The most junior members of the force are students, whose duties can vary depending on their training progress. They are often bestowed with clerical duties, as part of their extra curriculum studies.

The Garda organisation also has over 2,500 non officer support staff encompassing a diverse range of areas such as human resources, occupational health services, finance and procurement, internal audit, IT and telecommunications, accommodation and fleet management, scenes-of-crime support, research and analysis, training and general administration. The figure also includes industrial staff such as traffic wardens, drivers and cleaners. It is ongoing government policy to bring the level of non officer support in the organisation up to international standards – thus enhancing its capacity and expertise in a range of specialist and administrative functions, and releasing more of its police officers for core operational duties.

## Reserve Gardaí

The Garda Síochána Act 2005 provided for the establishment of a Garda Reserve to assist the force in performing its functions, and supplement the work of members of the Garda Síochána.

The intent of the Garda Reserve is "to be a source of local strength and knowledge". Reserve members are to carry out duties defined by the Garda Commissioner and sanctioned by the Minister for Justice and Equality. With reduced training of 128 hours, these duties and powers must be operated under the supervision of regular members of the Force, and are also limited from those of regular members.

As of November 2010 there are 850 graduated Garda Reserve, and another 148 in further training, the first batch of 36 Garda Reserves graduated on 15 December 2006 at the Garda College, in Templemore.[]

## Sections

- Bureau of Fraud Investigation
- Central Vetting Unit
- Garda Emergency Response Unit
- Regional Support Unit
- Garda Information Services Centre
- Garda Síochána College
- Garda Síochána Reserve
- Garda Traffic Corps
- National Bureau of Criminal Investigation
- Garda National Immigration Bureau
- Garda National Drug Unit
- Garda National Surveillance Unit
- Operational Support Unit that consists of:-
  - Garda Air Support Unit
  - Garda Dog Unit
  - Garda Mounted Unit
  - Garda Water Unit
- Organised Crime Unit
- Garda Public Order Unit
- Garda Regional Support Units
- Special Detective Unit
- Garda Technical Bureau



Garda Mounted Unit



The two helicopters of the Garda Air Support Unit

## Rank structure

### Ranks of the Garda Síochána

| Rank | Student Reserve | Student | Garda Reserve | Garda | Sergeant | Inspector | Superintendent | Chief Superintendent | Assistant Commissioner | Deputy Commissioner | Commissioner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Insignia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Equipment

Most uniformed members of An Garda Síochána do not routinely carry firearms. It is a tradition of the service that standard policing should be carried out by uniformed officers equipped only with a wooden truncheon.

Individual Gardaí have been issued with ASP extendable batons as their standard issue weapon since March 2007 while handcuffs are equipped as restraints. The force is equipped with pepper spray among some Garda.[6]

The force, when originally created, was armed, but the Provisional Government reversed the decision and reconstituted the force as an unarmed police force. This was in contrast to the attitude of the British Dublin Castle administration, which refused appeals from the Royal Irish Constabulary that the force be disarmed.[] In the words of first Commissioner, Michael Staines, TD:



A member of the motorcycle unit of the Garda Síochána

> The Garda Síochána will succeed not by force of arms or numbers, but on their moral authority as servants of the people

According to Tom Garvin such a decision gave the new force a cultural ace: "the taboo on killing unarmed men and women who could not reasonably be seen as spies and informers."[]

### Armed Gardaí



Garda Síochána Emergency Response Unit on duty in Dublin

Although a primarily unarmed force, certain units within the Gardaí, such as detective units, Regional Support Units, and the Emergency Response Unit are commissioned to carry firearms.

The armed officers serve as a fall back to regular Gardaí, created in response to a rise in the number of armed incidents dealt with by regular members.[7] In order to be issued with a firearm, or to carry a firearm whilst on duty, a member must be in possession of a valid gun card.[*citation needed*]

Smith & Wesson Model 10 revolvers are in the process of being replaced by the Sig Sauer P226 and Walther P99C semi-automatic pistols. Replacing the Uzi 9mm sub-machine gun, Regional Support Units are equipped with Heckler & Koch MP7 sub-machine guns as the standard issue weapon alongside with the Heckler & Koch MP5.[*citation needed*]

In addition to issued pistols, non-lethal weapons such as tasers and large pepper spray canisters are equipped also by the ERU.[8]

## Diplomatic protection

The Garda Special Detective Unit, take on primary responsibility for providing armed close protection to senior officials in Ireland. They provide protection for: the President; Taoiseach; Tanaiste; Minister for Justice and Equality; Ambassadors deemed 'at risk'; as well as foreign dignitaries visiting Ireland and on occasion citizens deemed to require armed protection as designated so by the Garda Commissioner. A relatively small number of SDU members are attached to protective details, however, as and when there is a requirement further members are drawn from the unit.

## Vehicles

Garda patrol cars are white or silver in colour, with a fluorescent yellow and blue horizontal strip, accompanied by the Garda crest as livery. Traffic Corps vehicles adopt a half battenburg pattern. Unmarked patrol cars are also used in the course of regular, traffic and investigatory duties.



Garda Toyota Avensis

## History



New Garda recruits salute the President of Ireland, An Tóstal, 1954

The Civic Guard was formed by the Provisional Government in February 1922 to take over the responsibility of policing the fledgling Irish Free State. It replaced the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) and the Irish Republican Police of 1919–22. In August 1922 the force accompanied Michael Collins when he met the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle.[*citation needed*]

The Garda Síochána (Temporary Provisions) Act 1923 enacted after the creation of the Irish Free State on 8 August 1923,[9] provided for the creation of "a force of police to be called and known as 'The Garda Síochána'". Under section 22, The Civic Guard were deemed to have been established under and to be governed by the Act. The law therefore effectively renamed the existing force.

During the Civil War of 1922–23, the new Free State set up the Criminal Investigation Department as an armed, plain-clothed counter-insurgency unit. It was disbanded after the end of the war in October 1923 and elements of it were absorbed into the Dublin Metropolitan Police.




Garda Traffic Corps in Dublin

In Dublin, policing remained the responsibility of the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP, founded 1836) until it merged with the Garda Síochána in 1925. Since then the Garda has been the only civil police force in the state now known as Ireland. Other police forces with limited powers are the Military Police within the Irish Defence Forces, the Airport Police Service, and Dublin Port and Dún Laoghaire Harbour police forces.



Garda directing traffic in Dublin during the 1960s

### Scott Medal

First established in 1925, the Scott Medal for Bravery is the highest honour for bravery and valour awarded to a member of the Garda Síochána. The first medals were funded by Colonel Walter Scott, an honorary Commissioner of the New York Police Department.[10] The first recipient of the Scott Medal was Pat Malone of St. Luke's Cork City who – as an unarmed Garda – disarmed Tomás Óg Mac Curtain (the son of Tomás Mac Curtain).

To mark the United States link, the American English spelling of *valor* is used on the medal. The Garda Commissioner chooses the recipients of the medal, which is presented by the Minister for Justice and Equality.

In 2000, Anne McCabe – the widow of Garda Jerry McCabe, who was killed by armed Provisional IRA bank robbers – accepted the Scott Medal for Bravery that had been awarded posthumously to her husband.[]

The Irish Republican Police had at least one member killed by the RIC 21 July 1920.
The Civic Guard had one killed by accident 22 September 1922 & another was killed March 1923 by Frank Teeling. Likewise 4 members of the Oriel House Criminal Investigation Department were killed/Died of wounds during the Irish Civil War.[11] The Garda Roll of Honor lists 81 members of the Garda killed between 1922 to the present (See Below)

**Garda Commissioners**

| Name | From | Until | Reason |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michael Staines | February 1922 | September 1922 | resigned |
| Eoin O'Duffy | September 1922 | February 1933 | dismissed for encouraging military coup |
| Eamon Broy | February 1933 | June 1938 | retired |
| Michael Kinnane | June 1938 | July 1952 | died |
| Daniel Costigan | July 1952 | February 1965 | resigned |
| William P Quinn | February 1965 | March 1967 | retired |
| Patrick Carroll | March 1967 | September 1968 | retired |
| Michael Wymes | September 1968 | January 1973 | retired |
| Patrick Malone | January 1973 | September 1975 | retired |
| Edmund Garvey | September 1975 | January 1978 | replaced (lost government confidence) |
| Patrick McLaughlin | January 1978 | January 1983 | retired (wiretap scandal) |
| Lawrence Wren | February 1983 | November 1987 | retired |
| Eamonn Doherty | November 1987 | December 1988 | retired |
| Eugene Crowley | December 1988 | January 1991 | retired |
| Patrick Culligan | January 1991 | July 1996 | retired |
| Patrick Byrne | July 1996 | July 2003 | retired |
| Noel Conroy | July 2003 | November 2007 | retired |
| Fachtna Murphy | November 2007 | December 2010 | retired |
| Martin Callinan | December 2010 | *Incumbent* | |

## Garda Commissioners

The first Commissioner, Michael Staines, who was a Pro-Treaty member of Dáil Éireann, held office for only eight months. It was his successors, Eoin O'Duffy and Éamon Broy, who played a central role in the development of the force. O'Duffy was Commissioner in the early years of the force when to many people's surprise the viability of an unarmed police force was established. O'Duffy later became a short-lived political leader of the quasi-fascist Blueshirts before heading to Spain to fight alongside Francisco Franco's Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War. Broy had greatly assisted the Irish Republican Army (IRA) during the Anglo-Irish War, while serving with the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP). Broy's fame grew in the 1990s when he featured in the film *Michael Collins*, in which it was misleadingly suggested that he had been murdered by the British during the War of Independence, when in reality he lived for decades and headed the Garda Síochána from 1933 to 1938. Broy was followed by Commissioners Michael Kinnane (1938–52) and Daniel Costigan (1952–65). The first Commissioner to rise from the rank of ordinary Garda was William P. Quinn, who was appointed in February 1965.

One later Commissioner, Edmund Garvey, was sacked by the Fianna Fáil government of Jack Lynch in 1978 after it had lost confidence in him. Garvey won "unfair dismissal" legal proceedings against the government, which was upheld in the Irish Supreme Court[12] This outcome required the passing of the Garda Síochána Act 1979 to retrospectively validate the actions of Garvey's successor since he had become Commissioner.[13] Garvey's successor, Patrick McLaughlin, was forced to resign along with his deputy in 1983 over his peripheral involvement in a political scandal. The current Commissioner, since December 2010, is Martin Callinan.[14]

### Past reserve forces

During the Second World War (often referred to in Ireland as "the Emergency") there were two reserve forces to the Garda Síochána, An Taca Síochána and the Local Security Force.[15]

An Taca Síochána had the power of arrest and wore uniform, and were allowed to leave the reserve or sign-up as full members of the Garda Síochána at the end of the war before the reserve was disbanded. The reserve was established by the Emergency Powers (Temporary Special Police Force) Order, 1939.

The Local Security Force (LSF) did not have the power of arrest, and part of the reserve was soon incorporated into the Irish Army Reserve under the command of the Irish Army.[16]

## Policing abroad

Since 1989, the Garda Síochána has undertaken United Nations peace-keeping duties. Its first such mission was a 50 strong contingent sent to Namibia. Since then the force has acted in Angola, Cambodia, Cyprus, Mozambique, South Africa and the former Yugoslavia. The force's first fatality whilst working abroad was Sergeant Paul M. Reid, who was fatally injured while on duty with the United Nations UNPROFOR at "Sniper's Alley" in Sarajevo on 18 May 1995.

Members of the Garda Síochána also serve in the Embassies of Ireland in London, The Hague, Madrid and Paris. Members are also seconded to Europol in The Hague, Holland and Interpol in Lyon, France. There are also many members working directly for UN and European agencies such as the War Crimes Tribunal.

Garda officers also co-operate with members of the Police Service of Northern Ireland to combat cross-border crime. They have also accompanied politicians from the Republic, such as the President on visits to Northern Ireland.

Under an agreement with the British Government and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Garda Síochána and the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland are allowed to inspect the Sellafield nuclear facility in Cumbria, England.

## Controversy and allegations involving the force

Much like every police force in the world the Gardaí have faced many complaints against them including allegations of discourtesy, harassment and perjury.[17] A total of 1,173 complaints were made by the public against the Gardaí in 2005,[] while over 2000 complaints were made in 2009.[14]

Some incidents involving the Garda Síochána have attracted wide scale attention—such as those that led to the Morris and Barr Tribunals—and have resulted in broad reform initiatives.[*citation needed*] Other reports suggest that people who frequent gay and lesbian establishments feel that the Gardaí are not doing enough to tackle alleged anti-homosexual crime in Ireland.[18] In 2007 there was also some debate when a potential Sikh applicant of the Garda Reserve requested that he be allowed wear a turban in place of a standard uniform cap. Ultimately the provision was not made as it was stated that the force had the same uniform requirements for all members.[19]

## Mishandling of cases and complaints

The Kerry Babies case was one of the first public inquiries into mishandling of a Garda investigation. Later, in the 1980s, the Ferns Report (an inquiry into allegations of clerical sexual abuse) described as "wholly inadequate" the handling of one of eight formal complaints made to Wexford gardaí, but noted that the remaining formal complaints were handled in an "effective, professional and sensitive" manner.[20]

The Gardaí were also criticised in the Murphy Report[21] in relation to the handing over of the case of Fr. Edmondus (a pseudonym) to Archbishop McQuaid by Commissioner Costigan.[22] Some very senior Gardaí were criticised for regarding priests as being outside their remit in 1960.[23] On November 26, 2009, then Commissioner Fachtna Murphy apologised for the failure of An Garda Siochána to protect victims of child abuse in the Dublin Archdiocese.[24] He said that inappropriate relationships and contacts between gardaí and the Dublin Archdiocese had taken place at a time of undue or misguided deference to religious authorities and that these were incompatible with any investigation.[24] On 27 November 2009 he announced that a senior investigator would examine the findings in the report.[25]

The Gardaí were criticised by the commission of investigation into the Dean Lyons case for their handling of the investigation into the Grangegorman killings. In his report, George Birmingham said that the Gardaí had used leading questions in their interviews with Lyons, and had failed to act on a suspicion that Lyons' confession was unreliable. For a period, the gardaí involved in the case failed to act on the knowledge that another man, Mark Nash, had confessed to the crime. They were also criticised for failing to keep adequate records of their interviews with Lyons.[]

## Allegations resulting in Tribunals of Inquiry

In the 1990s and early 2000s the Garda Síochána faced a series of allegations, including suggestions of corrupt and dishonest policing in County Donegal. This became the subject of a judicial inquiry: the Morris Tribunal. The tribunal found that some gardaí based in County Donegal had invented a Provisional IRA informer, made bombs and claimed credit for locating them, and attempted to frame Raphoe publican Frank McBrearty Junior for murder – the latter case involving a €1.5m settlement with the State. In a report to the Minister for Justice the Morris Tribunal expressed grave concern about "organised insubordination" within the force that "proper discipline has been lost from An Garda Síochána", suggesting that a few mischief-makers abused their positions within the Garda and used the disciplinary process to damage the force. The tribunal also expressed concern that recruits were brought into an undisciplined culture that had the potential to do great damage in the longer term, and warned that a "terrible and costly" waste of talent would occur if the situation continued. These scandals damaged the reputation and standing of the force in County Donegal.[*citation needed*]

On 20 April 2000, members of the Emergency Response Unit shot dead, from behind, 27-year-old John Carthy at the end of a 25-hour siege as he left his home in Abbeylara, County Longford with a loaded shotgun in his hands. There were allegations made of inappropriate handling of the situation and of the overuse of armed force by the Gardaí. This led to a Garda inquiry, and subsequently, a Tribunal of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice Robert Barr. This inquiry was established on 1 July 2002, and the hearing of evidence was completed on 7 December 2004. The final report was expected within six months, but publication of the report was delayed until 20 July 2006. The official findings of the tribunal were that Sgt Michael Jackson made 14 mistakes in his role as negotiator during the siege, and that he failed to make real efforts to achieve resolution during the armed stand-off. It further stated however that Sgt Jackson was limited by lack of experience and resources (*psychologists, solicitors, dogs*). The tribunal recommended that there be an urgent review of Garda command structures, and that the ERU be equipped with stun guns and other non-lethal options, including "non-compliant firearms support police dogs".[26]

The Barr tribunal further recommended a formal working arrangement between Gardaí and State psychologists, and improvements in Garda training (especially in the context of ERU in siege situations, including those with mental illness as a factor). This included a recommendation that local Garda superintendents undergo refresher training for

one week every year as scene commanders and a similar refresher course for ERU officers of the rank of inspector or superintendent. Garda Commissioner Conroy, in a letter to the family of John Carthy, stated that the force was "truly apologetic" for his death.[27] Former Superintendent Joe Shelley, whose failure to interview John Carthy was cited in the Barr Tribunal Report as "extraordinary", and who was also severely criticised in the Report of the Morris Tribunal into the controversial death of Richie Barron, was awarded a top-up bonus of €110,000 when he took early retirement in July 2005. Justice Morris described Shelley's probe as "prejudiced, tendentious, utterly negligent in the highest degree".[28]

## Allegations involving abuse of powers

One of the first charges of serious impropriety against the force rose out of the handling of the Sallins Train Robbery in 1976. This case eventually led to accusations that a "Heavy Gang" within the force intimidated and tortured accused. This eventually led to a Presidential pardon for one of the accused.

In 2004, an RTÉ *Prime Time* documentary accused elements within the Garda of abusing their powers by physically assaulting people arrested. A retired Circuit Court judge (W. A. Murphy) suggested that some members of the force had committed perjury in criminal trials before him but later stated that he was misquoted, while a Minister of State (Dick Roche, a junior government minister) accused Gardaí in one instance of "torture". The Garda Commissioner accused the television programme of lacking balance.

The Prime Time documentary followed footage published by the Independent Media Centre Ireland showing scuffles between Gardaí and Reclaim the Streets demonstrators.[29] One Garda in this footage was later convicted of common assault, which is a summary matter, while several other Gardaí were acquitted.

## Allegations involving cross-border policing

The family of Eddie Fullerton, a Buncrana Sinn Féin councillor killed in his home by members of the Ulster Defence Association in 1991, have criticised the Gardaí's handling of the investigation and in 2005 they started a campaign for an inquiry.

The Smithwick Tribunal is also investigating allegations of collusion following the deaths of two Royal Ulster Constabulary officers killed by the Provisional IRA as they returned from a meeting with the Gardaí in the Republic of Ireland following a recommendation from the Cory Collusion Inquiry.

## Operations around the Corrib Gas Project

Protests at the proposed Royal Dutch Shell Corrib gas refinery in Kilcommon parish, Erris, County Mayo have seen a large Garda operation at its construction sites with up to 200 Gardaí involved,[30] making it the single biggest policing operation in the country at times. By September 2008, the cost of the operation was €10 Million and is estimated to have cost €13.5 Million by the end of January 2009.[31] This is comparable to the €20 Million budgeted for Operation Anvil, the operation targeting organised crime, criminal gangs and their associates.[32] A section of road used by the protesters has been dubbed "the Golden Mile" by Gardaí because of the overtime opportunities.[33] Complaints have been made about the Garda handling of the protests[34] and several TDs, including former Green Party leader Trevor Sargent have criticised the Garda's handling of the situation.[35]



Gardaí at the site of the proposed Corrib gas refinery in Erris, County Mayo

## Reform initiatives

Arising from some of the above incidents, the Garda Síochána has undergone a number of reform initiatives in recent years. The Morris Tribunal in particular recommended major changes to the organisation's management, discipline, promotion and accountability arrangements. Many of these recommendations were subsequently implemented under the Garda Síochána Act 2005.

> The Tribunal has been staggered by the amount of indiscipline and insubordination it has found in the Garda force. There is a small, but disproportionately influential, core of mischief-making members who will not obey orders, who will not follow procedures, who will not tell the truth and who have no respect for their officers
>
> —Justice Frederick Morris, Chairman and Sole Member of The Morris Tribunal, [36]

It was also stated by the tribunal Chairman, Justice Morris, that the code of discipline was extremely complex and, at times, "cynically manipulated" to promote indiscipline across the force. Judicial reviews, for example, were cited as a means for delaying disciplinary action.

The fall-out from the Morris Tribunal was considerable. While fifteen members of the force were sacked between 2001 and 2006, and a further 42 resigned in lieu of dismissal in the same period, Commissioner Conroy stated that he was constrained in the responses available to deal with members whose misbehaviour is cited in public inquiries.[37]

### New procedures and code of discipline

With strong support from opposition parties, and reflecting widespread political consensus, the Minister for Justice responded to many of these issues by announcing a new draft code of discipline on 17 August 2006. The new streamlined code[38] introduced new procedures to enable the Commissioner to summarily dismiss a Garda alleged to have brought the force into disrepute, abandoned duties, compromised the security of the State or unjustifiably infringed the rights of other persons.

In addition, a four member "non officer management advisory team" was appointed in August 2006 to advise on implementing change options and addressing management and leadership challenges facing the Gardaí. The advisers were also mandated to promote a culture of performance management, succession planning, recruitment of non officers with specialist expertise, and improved training. The advisory team included Senator Maurice Hayes, Emer Daly (former director of strategic planning and risk management at Axa Insurance), Maurice Keane (former group chief executive at Bank of Ireland), Michael Flahive (Assistant Secretary at the Department of Justice and Dr Michael Mulreany (assistant director general at the Institute of Public Administration).



Garda Headquarters, Phoenix Park, Dublin

### Enhanced non-officer support

Clerical and administrative support has been significantly enhanced in recent times. In the two-year period from December 2006 to December 2008 whole-time equivalent non officer staffing levels were increased by over 60%, from under 1,300 to approximately 2,100, in furtherance of official policies to release more desk-bound Gardaí for operational duties and to bring the level of general support in line with international norms. A new tier of middle and senior non officer management has also been introduced in a range of administrative and technical/professional support areas. A Chief Administrative Officer at Deputy Commissioner level was appointed in October 2007 to

oversee many of these key support functions.

## Garda Inspectorate

In accordance with Section 115 of the Garda Síochána Act, the Garda Síochána Inspectorate consists of three members who are appointed by the Irish Government. The functions of the Inspectorate, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- Carry out, at the request or with the consent of the Minister, inspections or inquiries in relation to any particular aspects of the operation and administration of the Garda Síochána,
- Submit to the Minister (1) a report on those inspections or inquiries, and (2) if required by the Minister, a report on the operation and administration of the Garda Síochána during a specified period and on any significant developments in that regard during that period, and any such reports must contain recommendations for any action the Inspectorate considers necessary.
- provide advice to the Minister with regard to best policing practice.

The first Chief Inspector (since July 2006), is former Commissioner of Boston Police, Kathleen M. O'Toole. She reports directly to the Minister for Justice and Equality.

From 2006 to 2009, O'Toole was supported by two other inspectors, Robert Olsen and Gwen M. Boniface. Olsen was Chief of Police for 8 years of the Minneapolis Police Department. Boniface is a former Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, and was one of 3 female police commissioners in Canada when appointed in May 1998. She suggested that rank and file Gardaí were not equipped to perform their duties or protect themselves properly. She also suggested that routine arming may become a reality but dismissed the suggestion that this was currently being considered.

## Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission

Over 2000 complaints were made against the organization in 2009.[14] The Garda Commissioner referred over 100 incidents where the conduct of a garda resulted in death or serious injury to the Ombudsman for investigation. Also newly instrumented, the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (referred to colloquially as the Garda Ombudsman or simply abbreviated to GSOC) replaces the earlier system of complaints (the Garda Síochána Complaints Board). Becoming fully operational on 9 May 2007, the Commission is empowered to:

- Directly and independently investigate complaints against members of the Garda Síochána
- Investigate any matter, even where no complaint has been made, where it appears that a Garda may have committed an offence or behaved in a way that justified disciplinary proceedings
- Investigate any practise, policy or procedure of the Garda Síochána with a view to reducing the incidence of related complaints

The Members of the Garda[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text [39]] Ombudsman Commission] are: Dermot Gallagher (Chairman; former Secretary General at the Department of Foreign Affairs), Carmel Foley (former Director of Consumer Affairs), and Conor Brady (former Editor of The Irish Times and author of a book on the history of the Gardaí). The Commission's first Chairman was Kevin Haugh (a High Court Judge) who died in early 2009, shortly before his term of office was to conclude.

### Public Attitudes to An Garda Siochana

The Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2008 found that 81% of respondents were satisfied with the Gardaí, although 72% believed the service needed improvement. 91% agreed that their local Gardaí were approachable.

The survey also found that 8% of people believed a Garda has acted unacceptably towards them; this rate was highest in Dublin South Central at 14%, lowest in Mayo at 2%. The most common complaint was of Gardaí being disrespectful or impolite.[40]

## Garda Band

The Garda Band is a public relations branch of the Garda Síochána, and was formed shortly after the foundation of the force. It gave its first public performance on Dún Laoghaire Pier on Easter Monday, 1923. The first Bandmaster was Superintendent D.J. Delaney and he formed a céilí and pipe band within the Garda Band. In 1938, the Dublin Metropolitan Garda Band (based at Kevin Street) and the Garda Band amalgamated and were based at the Garda Headquarters in Phoenix Park.

The band was disbanded in 1965. However to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Garda Síochána it was reformed in 1972.

Besides providing music for official Garda functions (such as Graduation Ceremonies at the Garda College) the band undertakes a community orientated programme each year performing at schools, festivals and sporting events. It has a long association with Lansdowne Road for Rugby union and Soccer Internationals, as well as Croke Park and the G.A.A., the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Dublin and the Rose of Tralee Festival.

In 1964 the band toured the United States and Canada under Superintendent J. Moloney, and has also traveled to international events and represented the country at police festivals and concerts in Switzerland, Germany and Northern Ireland.[*citation needed*]

## References


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[20] **The Ferns Report**, October 25, 2005 (http://www.bishop-accountability.org/ferns/)

[21] Report by Commission of Investigation into Catholic Archdiocese of Dublin (http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Part 1.pdf/Files/Part 1.pdf), part 1, sections 1.92 through 1.96

[22] Report by Commission of Investigation into Catholic Archdiocese of Dublin (http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Part 1.pdf/Files/Part 1.pdf), part 1, sections 1.92

[23] Report by Commission of Investigation into Catholic Archdiocese of Dublin (http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Part 1.pdf/Files/Part 1.pdf), part 1, sections 1.93

[24] Garda apologises for failures (http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/breaking/2009/1126/breaking75.html), Ciara O'Brien, The Irish Times, 26 November 2009

[25] Gardaí to examine abuse report findings (http://www.rte.ie/news/2009/1127/abuse.html), RTE News, 27 November 2009.

[26] Non-compliant dogs are "attack" dogs that bite or bring a person to the ground on command.

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[31] (http://www.breakingnews.ie/ireland/mhsnojmhkfmh/)
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[34] Western People: Complaints against 20 Gardaí in Corrib row (http://www.westernpeople.ie/news/story.asp?j=36781)
[35] (http://archives.tcm.ie/breakingnews/2006/11/21/story286010.asp)
[39] http://gardaombudsman.ie/gsoc-garda-ombudsman-about-us.htm#GSOCGardaOmbudsmanWhoWeAre

## External links

- Official site – An Garda Síochána[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.garda.ie)]]
- Garda Representative Association (http://www.gra.cc/)
- Garda Síochána[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.gardaombudsman.ie)] Ombudsman Commission]
- Garda[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://ireland.archiseek.com/buildings_ireland/dublin/northcity/phoenix_park/garda.html)] Headquarters, Phoenix Park, Dublin]
- Association of Garda[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.agsi.ie)] Sergeants and Inspectors]
- Garda Síochána[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.business2000.ie/cases/cases/case2.htm)] mission statement on community policing]
- Morris Tribunal (http://www.morristribunal.ie)
- Garda Síochána[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.oireachtas.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=4359&CatID=87)] Act 2005]
- Garda[[Category:Articles containing Irish-language text (http://www.garda.ie/honour/Default.aspx?Filter=A,E)] Roll of Honour]

# Guardia di Finanza

| Finance Guard<br>*Guardia di Finanza* | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| Coat of arms of the Guardia di Finanza, depicting the Cimon della Pala | |
| **Motto** | *Nec Recisa Recedit* |
| | Does not retreat even if broken |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | April 8, 1881 |
| **Employees** | 68,134[1] |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | ITA |
| **Governing body** | Italian Minister of Economy and Finance |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Gendarmerie |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Rome |
| **Elected officer responsible** | Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance Mario Monti |
| **Agency executive** | General Commander, Nino Di Paolo |
| **Website** | |
| [2] | |

The ***Guardia di Finanza*** (Italian pronunciation: [ˈgwardja di fiˈnantsa]; English: Finance Guard) is an Italian law enforcement agency under the authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance and part of the Italian armed forces. The Guard is essentially responsible for dealing with financial crime and smuggling; it has also evolved into Italy's primary agency for suppressing the drugs trade. The Guardia di Finanza maintains over 600 boats and ships and more than 100 aircraft to serve in its mission of patrolling Italy's territorial waters.

# Roles

The mission and institutional tasks of *Guardia di Finanza* (short GdF) are stated in the law 189 of April 23, 1959 and 68/2001 and are subdivided into priority ones (preventing, investigating and reporting financial evasions and violations, overseeing the compliance with the provisions of politico-economic interest and surveillance at sea for financial police purposes) and contribution ones (maintaining public order and safety and political-military defense of the borders).

The Guardia di Finanza has around 68,000 policemen (agents, NCOs, and officers). Its policepersons are in service in the Europol and OLAF (European Agency of Fight against the Fraud). Its Latin motto since 1933 is *Nec recisa recedit* (Italian: *Neanche spezzata retrocede*, English: Does not retreat even if broken).

Its activities are connected with financial, economic, judiciary and public safety: tax evasion, financial crimes, smuggling, money laundering, international illegal drug trafficking, illegal immigration, customs and borders checks, copyright violations, anti-Mafia operations, credit card fraud, cybercrime, counterfeiting, terrorist financing, maintaining public order, and safety, political and military defense of the Italian borders.

Members have been known to occasionally demand VAT receipts for items from members of the public who have recently bought an item, dined at a restaurant, or otherwise incurred VAT; prior to 2003, failure to produce one could lead to a substantial fine on the customer as well as the seller. [3] As of October 2003, the customer no longer incurs a fine.[4]

# History

## Light Troops Legion (1774)

The origins of the Guardia di Finanza date back to October 5, 1774, when the “Light Troops Legion” (*Legione truppe leggere*) was set up under the King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus III. This was the first example in Italy of a special corps established and organized for financial surveillance duties along the borders, as well as for military defense.



Guardia di Finanza police in central Rome

## Customs Guards Corps (1862)

Once the unification of Italy was completed in 1862, the "Customs Guards Corps" (*Corpo delle Guardie doganali*) was set up. Its main task was Customs surveillance and co-participation in the Country’s defense during war time.

## *Corpo della Regia Guardia di Finanza* (1881)

By Law no. 141 dated April 8, 1881, the Customs Guards Corps became the "Corps of the Royal Finance Guard" (*Corpo della Regia Guardia di Finanza*) whose task was to "impede, suppress and report smuggling activities and any other violation and transgression of financial laws and regulations", and to safeguard the interests of the tax administration, as well as to co-participate in enforcing law and order and public security.




Patrol Boat of the Guardia di Finanza

## Twentieth Century

By Royal Decree dated July 14, 1907, the Corps was issued 5-point star uniforms to mark its military status, even though the Army's military discipline regulation was extended to the Guardia di Finanza by Law dated July 12, 1908. The Corps served in the two World Wars and in the War of National Liberation, deserving 18 awards to its War Flag, which had been granted in 1914 to decree the total integration among the Italian Armed Forces.

Subsequently, the Corps took part in numerous rescue operations during serious natural disasters; for this commitment the Corps was decorated with 13 additional civil valor awards.

The re-organization of the police forces in 1919 also affected the Royal *Guardia di Finanza*. The responsibilities were divided between the Inspector General, who was an Army Officer with the rank of Lieutenant General responsible for military preparation, and the Commanding General, who was a Guardia di Finanza Officer subordinate to the former, but authorized to maintain direct relations with the Minister for ordinary institutional duties and for personnel management. In 1923, the "Investigative Tax Police" was set up as a specialized branch of the Royal Guardia di Finanza. Within a few years, its naval fleet, motor-vehicles and telecommunication structure underwent a complete change; the Statistical Service equipped with a data processing centre, the Air Service and the Canine Service (for anti-drugs checks) were set up. During the same years, the Corps' general organization was defined pursuant to Law no. 189 dated April 23, 1959, which laid down its institutional tasks, subsequently amended by specific sector provisions assigning certain responsibilities.

## Recent history

Besides the review of its organizational structure, laid out by the issuance of Presidential Decree Law no. 34 dated January 29, 1999, the updating of the Corps' institutional tasks was completed. Law Decree no. 68, dated March 19, 2001, whilst confirming the Corps' configuration as a military structure, enhanced its role as a police force having general competence on all economic, financial and judicial matters for the safeguard of the public budget and that of the regions, of the local authorities and of the European Union.

The Guardia di Finanza Historical Museum is custodian of the traditions of the Corps. It preserves artifacts of relevance to the Guardia di Finanza and promotes historical research, to aid researchers, scholars and military history enthusiasts.

### Anti-drug operations

From the statistic data of the anti-drug service central Direction, of the Department of the Interior,the 60% of the drug seized in Italy by all the strengths of law enforcement is found by the Guardia di Finanza. In 2005, the Financial Guard was responsible for 77% of the Heroin seizures, 69% of Cocaine seizures and 54% of Hashish and Cannabis seizures.



Guardia di finanza Agusta A109

### The Chiasso financial smuggling case

On June 3, 2009 near Chiasso, Switzerland (near the Swiss/Italian border), officers of the Corps detained two Japanese nationals in their 50s who had attempted to enter Switzerland and had in their possession a suitcase with a false bottom containing U.S. Treasury Bonds worth $134.5 billion.[5][6][7] While assessment as to the authenticity of the bonds is on-going, if the bonds prove to be genuine, the Corps will have intervened in the largest single act of smuggling (with respect to financial value) in recorded history.[8]

## Ranks

The *Guardia di Finanza* utilises a system of rank similar to that of the Italian Army

- General of Army Corps with special responsibilities - Commandant General (*Generale di Corpo d'Armata con incarichi speciali - Comandante Generale*) (Lieutenant-General)
- General of Army Corps - Second-in-Command (*Generale di Corpo d'Armata - Comandante in Seconda*) (Lieutenant-General)
- General of Army Corps (*Generale di Corpo d'Armata*) (Lieutenant-General)
- Divisional General posted to a higher grade - recorded as such (*Generale di Divisione - incarico grado superiore - iscritto in quadro*) (Major-General)
- Divisional General posted to a higher grade - not recorded as such (*Generale di Divisione - incarico grado superiore - non iscritto in quadro*) (Major-General)
- Divisional General (*Generale di Divisione*) (Major-General)
- Brigade General posted to a higher grade - recorded as such (*Generale di Brigata - incarico grado superiore - iscritto in quadro*) (Brigadier-General)
- Brigade General posted to a higher grade - not recorded as such (*Generale di Brigata - incarico grado superiore - non iscritto in quadro*) (Brigadier-General)
- Brigade General (*Generale di Brigata*) (Brigadier General)
- Colonel posted to a higher grade - recorded as such (*Colonello - incarico grado superiore - iscritto in quadro*) (Senior Colonel/Brigadier)
- Colonel posted to a higher grade - not recorded as such (*Colonello - incarico grado superiore - non iscritto in quadro*) (Senior Colonel/Brigadier)
- Colonel - Corps Commandant (*Colonello - Comandante di Corpo*) (Colonel-Commandant/Brigadier)
- Colonel (*Colonello*)
- Lieutenant-Colonel posted to a higher grade - recorded as such (*Tenente Colonello - incarico grado superiore - iscritto in quadro*)
- Lieutenant-Colonel posted to a higher grade - not recorded as such/Corps Commandant (*Tenente Colonello - incarico grado superiore - non iscritto in quadro/Comandante di Corpo*)

- Lieutenant-Colonel posted to a higher grade - not recorded as such (*Tenente Colonello - incarico grado superiore - non iscritto in quadro*)
- Lieutenant-Colonel - Corps Commandant (*Tenente Colonello - Comandante di Corpo*)
- Lieutenant-Colonel (*Tenente Colonello*)
- Major - Corps Commandant (*Maggiore - Comandante di Corpo*)
- Major (*Maggiore*)
- Captain (*Capitano*)
- Lieutenant - Company Commander and Naval Base Commandant when vacant (*Tenente - Comandante di Compagnia e Stazione Navale in sede vacante*)
- Lieutenant (*Tenente*)
- Second Lieutenant (*Sottotenente*)
- Inspector - Lieutenant (*Ispettore - Luogotenente*) (Conductor/Command Sergeant Major)
- Inspector - Adjutant Marshal(*Ispettore - Maresciallo Aiutante*) (Warrant Officer Class I/Command Sergeant Major)
- Inspector - Chief Marshal (*Ispettore - Maresciallo Capo*) (Warrant Officer Class I/Sergeant Major)
- Inspector - Ordinary Marshal (*Ispettore - Maresciallo Ordinario*) (Quartermaster Sergeant/First Sergeant)
- Inspector - Marshal (*Ispettore - Maresciallo*) (Warrant Officer Class II/Master Sergeant)
- Superintendent - Chief Brigadier (*Sovrintendenti - Brigadiere Capo*) (Staff Sergeant/Sergeant First Class)
- Superintendent - Brigadier (*Sovrintendenti - Brigadiere*) (Sergeant/Staff Sergeant)
- Superintendent - Vice Brigadier (*Sovrintendenti - Vice Brigadiere*) (Lance Sergeant/Sergeant)
- Select Appointee (*Appuntato scelto*) (Corporal)
- Appointee (*Appuntato*) (Lance Corporal/Private First Class)
- Select Revenue Officer (*Finanziere scelto*) (Private/Private E-2)
- Revenue Officer (*Finanziere*) (Private/Private E-1)

[9]

## Unit awards

The unit awards, as depicted on the unit coat-of-arms, are:

- 3 blue and gold ribbons for 3 Gold Medals of Military Valour
- 4 white and gold ribbons for 4 Silver Medals of Military Valour
- 1 blue ribbon with VI for six Bronze Medals of Military Valour
- 1 blue and white ribbon with II for two Crosses of Military Valour
- 1 green-white-red ribbon with IX for nine Gold Medals of Civil Valour
- 1 blue and red ribbon, with a cross, for 5 Knight's Crosses of the Military Order of Italy

Awards not included in the coat of arms but are included in its State Color are:

- 1 Gold Medal of Valor of the Finance Guard (2011)
- 1 Silver Medal of Civil Valor
- 9 Gold Medals of Civil Merit
- 2 separate Medals of Merited Service in Earthquake Relief (1908 and 1915, respectively)
- 2 Medals of Benemerited Financial Service
- 6 Gold Medals of Benemerited Service to Education, Culture and the Arts
- 2 Gold Medals of Benemerited Service to Public Health
- 2 Gold Medals of Benemerited Service to the Environment
- 1 Gold Medal of Merit of the Department of Civil Defense
- 3 Gold Medals of Merit of the Italian Red Cross
- UN Peacekeeping Medal (for service as part of UNMIK Kosovo 1995-2004)

- Gold Medal of the Eagle of the Republic of Albania (1997-2005)
- Military Double Gold Star of Sports Merit (2007)

## Special departments

- Gruppo di Investigazione Criminalità Organizzata (GICO): Organized Crime Investigation Group.
- Gruppo Operativo Antidroga (GOA): Counter-narcotics Group
- Gruppo Anticrimine Tecnologico (GAT): Counter-cybercrime Group
- Comando Operativo Aeronavale (ROAN): Air-Naval Operational Command
- Gruppo Tutela Patrimonio Archeologico: Stolen Art Recovery Group
- Antiterrorismo Pronto Impiego (ATPI): Antiterrorism and Rapid Response Service
- Servizio Cinofili: Police Dog Division (K9).

## Vehicles and equipment

### Cars

- Fiat Grande Punto
- Fiat Nuova Panda
- Land Rover Range Rover
- Fiat Croma
- Alfa Romeo 156
- Alfa Romeo 159
- Fiat Bravo
- Fiat Stilo 1.9 JTD
- Land Rover Freelander
- Land Rover Defender
- Iveco Massif
- Iveco Daily
- Isuzu D-Max
- Fiat Scudo
- Land Rover Discovery
- Nissan Navara

### Helicopters

- Agusta A109
- AgustaWestland AW139
- Agusta-Bell AB 412
- Nardi Hughes NH-500

### Airplanes

- Piaggio P.180
- Piaggio P.166DL3
- Piaggio P.166DP1
- ATR 42-500 MP



Guardia di finanza ATR-42

### Ships

- Fast GdF Interceptor boats with speed type ranges 65-70 knots, FB Design manufactured, stationed on Italian GdF lake bases and Italian coast.
- Patrol boat
- Patrol vessel
- Cutters

## Weapons

- Pistols: Beretta 92, and Beretta 84 BB
- Submachine gun: Beretta PM 12 S2
- Assault rifle: Beretta SC70/90
- Combat shotgun: SPAS-12

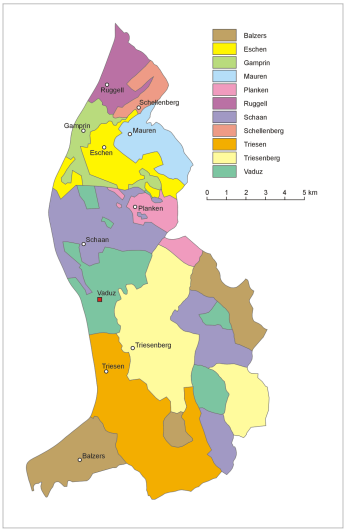
## References

[1] (http://www.gdf.gov.it/GdF/it/Archivio/Organizzazione/Chi_siamo/Personale_e_Reparti/)
[2] http://www.gdf.it/GdiF_in_English/index.html
[3] http://www.roderickconwaymorris.com/Articles/344.html
[4] http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/decreti/03269d3.pdf
[9] *Guardia di Finanza* - Ranks (http://www.gdf.gov.it/GdF/it/Chi_siamo/Organizzazione/Uniformi_e_gradi/I_gradi/index.html)

## External links

- Official website (http://www.gdf.it/GdiF_in_English/index.html)
- The funding of international islamic terrorism ~ Strategic analysis profiles ~ Guardia di Finanza General Headquarters - 2nd Department – Analysis Unit (http://www.gdf.it/Editoria/Studi_e_ricerche/info430620057.html)
- Annual Report of the Guardia di Finanza (http://www.gdf.it/repository/ContentManagement/node/N1711098661/RA2006_impaginato.pdf)
- Counter-cybercrime Group of the Guardia di Finanza (http://www.gat.gdf.it/sito_php/index.php)

# Law enforcement in Liechtenstein

| **Liechtenstein National Police Force**<br>*Liechtenstein Landespolizei* | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Landespolizei |
| **Abbreviation** | *LL* |
|  | |
| Patch of the Liechtenstein National Police Force. | |
| **Motto** | Für Gott, Fürst und Vaterland |
| | For God, Prince and Fatherland |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1933 |
| **Preceding agency** | Security Corps Auxiliary Corps |
| **Employees** | 125[1] |
| **Annual budget** | Secret |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Liechtenstein |
| **Operations jurisdiction*** | Administrative divisions of , Liechtenstein |
|  | |

| Map of Liechtenstein National Police Force's jurisdiction. | |
|---|---|
| **Size** | 160 km² (61 sq mi) |
| **Population** | 36,000 |
| **Governing body** | Office of Civil Protection |
| **Constituting instrument** | Liechtenstein Constitution |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Local civilian police |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Vaduz |
| **Sworn members** | 91 |
| **Unsworn members** | 38 (Security Corps) |
| **Elected officer responsible** | Hugo Quaderer, Minister |
| **Agency executive** | Adrian Hasler, Chief of Police |
| **Divisions** | |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Headquarters** | Vaduz |
| **Vehicles** | 45 |
| **Speedboats** | 2 |
| **Helicopters** | 1[2] |
| **Website** | |
| http://www.landespolizei.li/ | |
| **Footnotes** | |
| *** Divisional agency:** Division of the country, over which the agency has usual operational jurisdiction. | |

**Law enforcement in Liechtenstein** is handled solely by the small **Liechtenstein National Police Force** (**Landespolizei**),[3] composed of 91 officers and 34 civilian staff, a total of 125 employees (not including the Security Corps),[4] who police the 160 km² (61 sq mi) doubly landlocked alpine country in Western-Central Europe.[5] Bordered by Switzerland to its west, and Austria to its east,[6] Liechtenstein maintains a trilateral treaty which enables close cross-border cooperation between the police forces of the three countries; Liechtenstein is also a member of Interpol, and a signatory to a variety of other treaties.[7][14]

## Crime

Liechtenstein has a significantly low crime rate, with the last murder taking place, according to a serving officer, “about ten years ago” as of 2007.[14] Crime has always been low since the mid-1970s when Liechtenstein started to prosper as a nation.[] According to an *International Special Reports* study, the average Liechtenstein resident doesn't even lock their door.[] Liechtenstein jails hold very few, if any, inmates, with sentences over two years being transferred to Austria.[14][] However, officers in the Liechtenstein National Police Force have been armed since a shooting took place.Wikipedia:Manual of Style/Dates and numbers#Chronological items[] In 2004, Liechtenstein drafted 300 Swiss and Austrian police to assist security forces in the potential aftermath of a Liechtenstein victory over England, in a Euro Cup qualifying match, at Rheinpark Stadion.[8]

## Structure

Liechtenstein National Police Force are divided into three divisions, and two independently operated subdivision:[9][10]

- *Security and Traffic Control* (64 officers; 5 civilian men and women); Administration Security and Traffic Unit, Security Unit, Traffic Unit, Traffic Engineering and Prevention Unit, Special Police Unit (SWAT),[11] Border Unit, Riot Police,[12] and Protection Unit.[13]
- *Criminal Investigation* (16 officers; 10 civilian men and women); Administration Crime Investigation Division, Serious Crime Unit, Trace Unit, Financial Crime Unit, Forensic Unit, Crime Intelligence Unit.
- *Executive Support* (7 officers; 15 civilian men and women); Chief of Staff,[14] Systems Organization and Quality Department, Logistics, Emergence Command and Dispatch, Information Technology, Sate Penitentiary, and Relation Unit,
- *Chief of Staff and Commissioner's Office* (3 officers; 7 civilian men and women); Traffic and Administration Law Department, Legal Assistant, Commissioner's Office; Public Information Center, and Finance and Controlling.
- *Security Corps* (38 militiaman)[15][16][17] The Security Corps are a paramilitary force, composed entirely of Liechtensteiners, who can be called upon in case of a natural disaster, or riot situation. The Corps also performs honorary roles such as changing the guard, and presenting the Coat of Arms at official occasions. Differing from all other units (except for the Special Police Unit) the Corps are both trained and equipped with automatic weapons, most notably the Heckler & Koch UMP and MP5.

## Security

Law enforcement in Liechtenstein is handled solely by the Liechtenstein National Police Force,[] although a paramilitary force is maintained inside the police body.[15][18] Liechtenstein follows a policy of neutrality, and is one of few countries in the world that maintains no active military.[19] Liechtenstein's Army was abolished in 1868, soon after the Austro-Prussian War in which Liechtenstein fielded an army of 80 men, although they were not involved in any fighting.[][] However, Liechtenstein can reinstate its military if deemed necessary, although this is very unlikely.[20]

### Swiss Military

Switzerland has a relatively active military due to conscription. Several incidents have occurred during routine training:

- On 5 December 1985, rockets fired by the Swiss Army landed in Liechtenstein, causing a forest fire. Compensation was paid.[21]
- On 13 October 1992, following written orders, Swiss Army cadets unknowingly crossed the border and went to Triesenberg to set up an observation post. Swiss commanders had overlooked the fact that Triesenberg was not on Swiss territory. Switzerland apologized to Liechtenstein for the incident.[22]
- On 3 March 2007, a company of 171 Swiss soldiers mistakenly entered Liechtenstein, after taking a wrong turn in the darkness. The troops returned to Swiss territory before they had traveled more than 2 km into the country. The Liechtenstein authorities did not discover the "invaders", and were informed by the Swiss after the incident. The incident was disregarded by both sides. A Liechtenstein spokesman said "It's not like they invaded with attack helicopters".[23][24]

## Policing Treaties

Since 1933, Liechtenstein National Police Force has signed seven strategic treaties.[25]

- *Working Group Southwest*
- Europol
- International Police Association (IPA)
- Interpol
- Eastern Swiss police Concordat
- *Police union boss Constance*
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

## Emergencies

The national emergency telephone number is 112, for police it is 117, for the Fire Brigade it is 118, for the Ambulance Service it is 144, and for the Rega it is 1414.[26] The Fire Brigade also operates a 30 man volunteer Mountain Rescue Service.[27] Officer uniforms are similar to that of the Swiss cantonal police, both in color, and design.[28]

## Customs Control

The Swiss border between Switzerland and Liechtenstein is opened, but Swiss customs officers used to secure Liechtenstein's border with Austria.[29][30][31] Before December 2011, there were 21 Swiss, 4 Liechtenstein National Police, and 28 Austria border guards, who secured the 11.6 km long Liechtensteiner-Austrian border, however, only 20 percent is passable.[32][33]

In February 2007, there were hundreds of people trying to seek asylum in Liechtenstein, mainly from countries such as Somalia and Eritrea.[34] Due to the number of people attempting to cross the border, border guards were stationed on both the Liechtensteiner-Swiss border, and the Liechtensteiner-Austrian border, with the main objective of maintaining law and order for all Liechtensteiners.[35] This security measure lasted for about 90 days, with well over 800 people seeking asylum in Liechtenstein.[36][35]

On December 2011, Liechtenstein became the fourth non-European Union country to join the Schengen Area after Switzerland, Norway and Iceland.[37] Under the agreement, Liechtenstein will maintain an open border with both Switzerland and Austria, and will therefore, result in the closure of several Liechtensteiner-Austrian border stations.[] In addition, Balzers Heliport will restrict all helicopters coming from non-Schengen countries, which in theory, should limit security concerns.[38] However, Liechtenstein will strengthen its customs control in the way of a high-tech video surveillance system (over 60 cameras costing $2.3 million), and regular mobile border patrol units.[35][]

# Border Gallery




Looking at an Austria border sign.



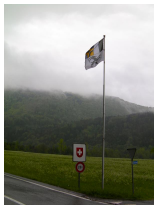
Looking into Austria from Liechtenstein, with a joint border station.



Looking into Austria from Liechtenstein, with a joint border station.



Looking from Switzerland to Liechtenstein, with no border controls.



Looking from Liechtenstein to Switzerland, with no border controls.



Looking at a pedestrian bridge crossing the Liechtensteiner-Swiss border.

## Notes

[3] However, there are ten Interpol and two Europol agents stationed in Vaduz.

[6] Geography of Liechtenstein (http://geography.about.com/library/cia/blcliechtenstein.htm)

[7] Landespolizei facts and figures (http://www.landespolizei.li/Portals/0/docs/pdf-Files/Imagebroschuere_LP_e_end.pdf)

[9] Landespolizei Structure (http://www.landespolizei.li/Portals/0/docs/pdf-Files/Imagebroschuere_LP_e_end.pdf)

[11] Also called the *Intervention Unit*, along with the *Security Corps* is considered by some Liechtensteiners to be a military unit, due in part to its deployment of body armour, a Bell UH-1 helicopter, and automatic weapons which include Heckler & Koch UMPs, Heckler and Koch MP5s, and Swiss SiG carbines. The unit also has semi-military roles such as counter-terrorism, maritime security, air defense, prisoner transport, and assists the Protection Unit in escorting VIPs.

[12] Also called the *Security Corps* is one of two independently operated subdivisions.

[13] The Protection Unit is mainly used by the royal family, however elected officials, diplomats, or ordinary citizens may request protection from the unit. Since 1989 the Special Police Unit was assigned to assist in case of need.

[14] Also called the *Chief of Staff and Commissioner's Office* is one of two independently operated subdivisions.

[15] Security Corps (http://www.landespolizei.li/Portals/0/docs/pdf-Files/FLip_Seiten Bepos.pdf)

[20] christopher-eger.suite101.com

[24] Oups ! (http://www.courrierinternational.com/article.asp?obj_id=71448)

[29] Liechtensteiner-Swiss Customs Union (http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp150_e.htm)

[33] Even though the Liechtenstein National Police Force maintain a border unit, the Swiss border police are responsible for border protection of both countries according to a customs union adopted in 1924.

[35] (http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/503CDB599A0F5546C1257719003AE5D5)

## External links

- Official website (http://www.landespolizei.li/)
- Official brochure (English) (http://www.landespolizei.li/Portals/0/docs/pdf-Files/Imagebroschuere_LP_e_end.pdf)

## References

# State Border Guard Service (Lithuania)

| State Border Guard Service<br>*Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnyba* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | VSAT |
| Insignia of State Border Guard Service of Lithuania | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | February 1, 1920 |
| **Preceding agency** | Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania |
| **Employees** | more than 5000 |
| **Annual budget** | 69.3M EUR (2008) |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Lithuania |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Vilnius |
| **Sworn members** | 7 |
| **Agency executive** | General Vainius Butinas, Commander |
| **Units** | |
| **Districts** | |
| **Website** | |
| http://www.pasienis.lt/ | |

The **State Border Guard Service** or **SBGS** (Lithuanian: *Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnyba*) is the organisation under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior charged with controlling and maintaining the security of Lithuanian borders on land, in the Baltic Sea and the Curonian Lagoon. Since December 21, 2007, Lithuania is part of the Schengen Area and SBGS, partner of Frontex, controls about 1,070 kilometres (660 mi) of Area's external land border with Kaliningrad Oblast and Belarus.

## History

### 1920–1940

Following the declaration of independence on February 16, 1918, Lithuania had to ensure its border protection. This was a difficult task to fulfill, because the borders were changing (Lithuanian took over the Klaipėda Region in 1923 and was in a perpetual dispute with Poland over the Vilnius Region), and the bodies protecting the border were changing as well (the customs and patrol guards, militia and army).

The formation of the first border regiment was started on 1 February 1920. On 26 January 1922, the Lithuanian defence minister, Jonas Šimkus, issued an order designating 29 June as Border Regiment Day. At that time, border regiments protected the border, and the State Border Police was formed in the Klaipėda Region on 18 June 1923. Later, border regiments, units of the Ministry of Defence, were disbanded, and the border police of the Ministry of

the Interior took over the protection of the state border on 1 January 1924. Before the first Soviet occupation, the number of Lithuanian border police was not large: 1,656 policemen in 1931 and 1,934 in 1933.

This strength was maintained until June 1940 when the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania. After that, some border guards were subject to political persecution, the border police was disbanded, and the Red Army took control of the Lithuanian border with Nazi Germany. Near the end of World War II, the Soviets occupied Lithuania for the second time. Throughout their rule, they protected only the Lithuanian border with the People's Republic of Poland.

## Struggle for independence 1990–1991

After Lithuania restored its independence on March 11, 1990, it had to ensure the protection and inviolability of its borders. By a resolution of 3 April 1990, the Supreme Council (Lithuanian parliament) assigned the Council of Ministers the task of establishing the Department of Defence thus initiating the formation of new state border guards. On 10 September 1990, the Government adopted a resolution with a view to forming services at the Ministry of Defence that were to ensure the economic protection of the Lithuanian borders. On 10 October 1990, the Government adopted a resolution to establish 61 border posts. These posts were to begin operation by 19 November, but due to lack of resources and personnel not all of them operated as intended.[]

Soviet security forces, mainly OMON, carried out a campaign against unarmed Lithuanian border guards: border guards' premises were burnt and wrecked, cars stolen and bombed, and guards were beaten and harassed. On 19 May 1991, Gintaras Žagunis, an officer at the Krakūnai border crossing point at the Lithuania–Belarus border, was shot dead while on duty. On 31 July 1991, seven Lithuanian officers were killed in Medininkai border point. The only survivor, Tomas Šernas, became disabled.[1] The attacks on Lithuanian border posts continued until the attempted August Coup in Moscow on 23 August 1991.

## From 1992

The Ministry of Defence issued an order by which the Frontier Guard Service was renamed as the State Border Guard Service, starting 6 August 1992. When the last Soviet soldier left Lithuania on 31 August 1993, the State Border Guard Service was already well established. On 18 July 1994, the Government adopted a resolution that restructured the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of Defence into the Border Police Department at the Ministry of the Interior. As during the interwar period, guarding of the Lithuanian borders became the duty of a border police.

After the system of border guarding was restored, the legal status of the state border had to be defined and the border itself demarcated. The Treaty on Restoration of the State Border between Lithuania and Latvia was signed on 29 June 1993. It required a considerable diplomatic effort to conclude and sign a treaty on the state border with Belarus on 6 February 1995. A similar treaty was signed with Poland the same year. The treaty on delimitation of the state border between Lithuania and the Russian Federation was signed during a summit in Moscow on 24 October 1997.

On 1 April 1997, the border police was re-structured. Eight border police districts were either newly formed or reorganised. Of these, seven districts guard the state border, and the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant Security Unit secured the nuclear power plant near the town of Ignalina. On 31 March 1999, the then Lithuanian minister of the interior, Stasys Šedbaras, issued an order to reestablish the celebration of the Border Guards' Day on 29 June.

On 10 October 2000, the Seimas adopted the Law on the State Border Guard Service and addressed the Government with a proposal to reorganise the Border Police Department in six months. By its resolution of 22 February 2001, the Government decided to re-organise the Border Police Department into the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior. When preparing for the re-organisation, a large number of legal acts were adopted which regulate the activity of the State Border Guard Service. Of these, the most prominent are the Law on the State Border Guard Service and the Law on the State Border and Protection Thereof. Prior to the re-organisation, the status of the Border Police Department and service in the border police were regulated by the laws on the police, on state service and others as well as by the Statute of Service in the System of the Interior. These legal acts were more about the

general activity of the police. After the re-organisation was complete, the State Border Guard Service began to perform its border guard functions starting 1 May 2001.

Lithuania became a member of the European Union (EU) on 1 May 2004 and of the Schengen Area on 21 December 2007. The Lithuanian border with Kaliningrad Oblast (Russia) and Belarus became the external border of the EU and the Schengen Area. The passport control on the Latvian and Polish borders was eliminated while the checks on the Russian and Belarusian borders was strengthened.

## Structure

### Districts

SBGS is divided into six districts:

- Ignalina Frontier District
- Vilnius Frontier District
- Varėna Frontier District
- Lazdijai Frontier District
- Pagėgiai Frontier District
- Coast Guard District



A Eurocopter EC 145 of the Lithuanian State Border Guard Service Aviation Unit

### Other units

- Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant Security Brigade (security of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant and nuclear material transportation)
- Border Guard School in Medininkai
- Foreigners Registration Centre (detainment of illegal immigrants and temporary housing of asylum seekers)
- Aviation Unit
- Special Tasks Unit

### Aviation unit

The Aviation Unit of the Lithuanian State Border Guard Service received new helicopters to patrol the European Union external border. Available aircraft in service:

| Aircraft | Origin | Type | Entered service | Versions | In service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eurocopter EC 120 | Europe | single-engine light utility helicopter | 2002 | EC 120B | 2 |
| Eurocopter EC 135 | Europe | twin-engine light utility helicopter | 2006 | EC 135T2+ | 2 |
| Eurocopter EC 145 | Europe | twin-engine medium utility helicopter | 2006 | EC 145 | 1 |
| Cessna 172 *Cutlass* | United States | single-engine utility aircraft | 2001 | Cessna 172RG | 1 |

Types retired from service:

- Kamov Ka-26 *Hoodlum* - operated 1992-2003 (3 ps.)

## References


- Official page of State Border Guard Service of Lithuania (English) (http://www.pasienis.lt/lit/English)


# Royal Marechaussee

| **Royal Military Constabulary**[1]<br>*Koninklijke Marechaussee* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | KMar |
|  | |
| Coat of Arms of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee | |
| **Motto** | *Zonder vrees en zonder blaam* |
| | Without fear and without dishonour |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | November 26, 1814 |
| **Employees** | 6000 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency**(Operations jurisdiction) | Netherlands |
| **Legal jurisdiction** | As per operations jurisdiction. |
| **Governing body** | Ministry of Defence (Netherlands) |
| **Constituting instrument** | Royal Decree of 1954 |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Military provost |
| **Specialist jurisdictions** | • National border patrol, security, and integrity.<br>• Protection of internationally protected persons, other very important persons, and-or of state property of significance. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | The Hague |
| **Agency executive** | Luitenant-Generaal Hans Leijtens, Commandant |
| **Website** | |
| www.marechaussee.nl/ [2] | |

The **Koninklijke Marechaussee**, the *Royal Netherlands Marechaussee*, abbreviated to KMar, (English is Royal Marshals, but commonly seen as Royal Military Constabulary) is one of the four Services of the armed forces of the Netherlands. It is a gendarmerie force performing military police and civil police duties.

## History

The *Corps de Maréchaussée* was created by King William I to replace the French Gendarmerie on October 26, 1814. The word *gendarmerie* had gained a negative connotation, so William called the new force *"marechaussée"* (he forgot the first acute accent in the document). Maréchaussée is an alternate French word for *gendarmerie*. At that time, the Marechaussee was a part of the army (*landmacht*). The Marechaussee was tasked with maintaining public order, law enforcement, and safeguarding the main roads. Although not specifically mentioned, this included police duties for the army. As such, the Marechaussee was part of the national police (*rijkspolitie*).

The Marechaussee was the only police force in many small municipalities, such as Venlo, especially in the southern provinces of Limburg and North Brabant.



A Marechaussee van

In 1908, Queen Wilhelmina assigned the Marechaussee the task of guarding the royal palaces, which had previously been done by gardeners. To this day, guarding a palace is called *"klompendienst"* (clog service).

On July 5, 1940, the German occupation government merged the Marechaussee with the *rijksveldwacht* and the *gemeenteveldwacht*. This meant that the Marechaussee lost its military status and the predicate Royal. These changes did not apply to the Marechaussee outside occupied Dutch territory. About 200 *marechaussees* guarded the Royal Family and the Dutch government-in-exile, and provided military police services to the Princess Irene Brigade, a brigade formed in the United Kingdom, consisting of Dutchmen.

After World War II, the Marechaussee was split into a *Korps Rijkspolitie* (National Police Corps) (as a replacement of the *rijksveldwacht* and the *gemeenteveldwacht*) and the *Royal Marechaussee*, which regained its military status. The main tasks for the Marechaussee since then have been border protection, military police and guard duties.

On July 3, 1956, Princess Beatrix became patroness of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee.

In 1994, the national and municipal police forces were merged into the present 25 regional police forces and the Korps landelijke politiediensten (National Police Services Agency). The National Police transferred its airport police and security tasks (primarily Schiphol) to the Marechaussee.

In 1998, the Marechaussee became a separate Service within the armed forces.

## Emblem



The Grenade

The emblem of the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee is, as with many other gendarmerie forces, a flaming grenade. In the 17th century, a new weapon was introduced in Europe: the hand grenade. The soldiers who handled grenades were called grenadiers. They became an elite type of soldier in all European armies. In France, the grenade symbol was adopted by the gendarmerie, and this was imitated by similar forces throughout Europe.

The flaming grenade (but in this case within an eight-pointed star) was also the emblem of the *Rijkspolitie*.

## Present KMar

The present marechaussee is a police organisation with a military status, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, but mostly working for the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. The RNLM performs the following duties:

- assistance to and replacement of the police
- escorting and protection of NATO convoys
- fighting illegal immigration
- fighting international crime
- guarding the national borders
- guarding the royal palaces and the house of the Prime Minister
- military police functions for the Dutch Armed Forces
- riot control and protection
- security and police work at all civilian airports, notably Schiphol Airport
- VIP close protection including the Royal Family and high-ranking government officials
- Special Protection Assignments Brigade (BSB), special forces for arrests, surveillance and protection
- KMOO, the Military Police Service

The first four units are territorial, other two have national rather than regional responsibilities.

## Ranks

This link shows the actual ranks in the Royal Netherlands Navy, Army, Air Force and Marechaussee (Military Police): Military ranks of the Dutch armed forces

## Equipment

- Diemaco C7
- Diemaco C8
- Glock 17
- Glock 26
- Heckler & Koch HK416
- Heckler & Koch MP5
- FN 303
- FN MAG (only on AIFV armoured vehicles)

## Spelling

In the course of time the two acute accents of the French spelling (Maréchaussée) were dropped. The lowest ranking personnel are referred to as marechaussees (without the capital M), a rank comparable to lance corporal & corporals.

## References

[1] http://www.politie.nl/ImagesLandelijk/politie%20in%20nederland%20engels_tcm31-85725.pdf
[2] http://www.marechaussee.nl/

## External links

- Marechaussee information on the Defence Ministry website (in English) (http://www.defensie.nl/english/marechaussee)
- Official Marechaussee website (in Dutch) (http://www.marechaussee.nl/)

# Garrison of Sør-Varanger

Coordinates: 69.725781°N 029.891294°E [1]

| Garrison of Sør-Varanger | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **Active** | 1945–present |
| **Country** | Norway |
| **Branch** | Army |
| **Type** | Long range reconnaissance patrol / border guard |
| **Role** | Reconnaissance patrols |
| **Size** | One garrison |
| **Garrison/HQ** | Høybuktmoen |
| **Colors** | Umbra green beret |
| **Mascot** | Vargen (the wolf) |
| **Commanders** | |
| **Current commander** | Lieutenant colonel<br>Jan Sigmund Østbø |
| **Commander-in-Chief** | Harald V |

**Garrison of Sør-Varanger** (Norwegian: *Garnisonen i Sør-Varanger*, **GSV**) is a military camp of the Norwegian Army. It is located at Høybuktmoen in Sør-Varanger Municipality in Finnmark county, Norway. The military camp sits adjacent to Kirkenes Airport, Høybuktmoen. The garrison is organized as a battalion and its main job is guard the 196-kilometer (122 mi) Norway–Russia border. It consists of the Training Company (GRKP/U), the Support Company (GAKP) and the Border Company (GRKP). The garrison also has an NCO school.[][2]

## Service at GSV

The troops stationed at GSV mainly consists of conscripted soldiers. Most of the soldiers are men, but there is also an increasing amount of women. GSV receives about 400 new conscripts every six months.



Personnel simulating an arrest

The first seven weeks of recruit training, which is standard for all military personnel in Norway. After basic training, some of the soldiers are transferred to the garrison company to work in and around the garrison to support the education of the GRKP/u, the GRKP itself and the mission-solvance of the GSV border company.

The rest of the soldiers stay in the education company to become border guards. After six months, through basic training, advanced training and specialist/designated training, the soldiers are divided up and sent to one of the six border stations.

The border service requires physical and mental stamina, discipline and the ability to think, decide and initiate. The service requires individuals and units to operate independently. The soldiers deployed for border service are basically trained as reconnaissance rangers. Most of the time in the education company consist of field exercise, fire drills and role specialisation.

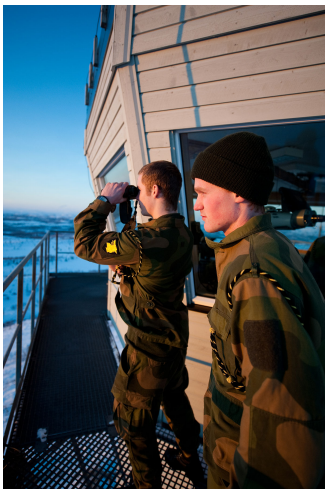
At the border, the soldiers are divided into four-man patrol teams. A typical patrol team consist of one patrol commander corporal, one communications technician, one medical specialist and one scout. Not assigned, but perfectly available for the teams are canine corporals, responsible for handling and training the patrol canines, and transportation corporals, responsible for mobility, administrative tasks and maintenance. In addition, a portion of the border guards are assigned with a dual role; reconnaissance and operations headquarters, they also serve as regular border guards.

The soldiers' main task is to function as border guards on the Russian border, guarding not only the border to a neighbouring country, but also the European border according to the Schengen Agreement. During wartime their task is to monitor enemy advance and gather intelligence on hostile movement, most likely during covert retreat southwards in Norway.

## Border stations

From north to south:

- Grense Jakobselv
- Korpfjell
- Elvenes
- Svanvik
- Skogfoss
- Gjøkåsen



Conscripts working at a border outpost

In addition to the border stations, the checkpoint at Storskog is the only legal crossing point between Norway and Russia. This checkpoint is manned by Eastern Finnmark Police District, the Norwegian Customs and Excise Authorities, and the Norwegian Border Commission.

Treaty and sovereignty enforcement of the Norwegian border to Russia is a three-agency operation. The police district is responsible for prosecution, fines,

and processing of illegal immigrants, asylum seekers, and border violations. The border commissioner is the policy-making and diplomatic department. It arranges contact and meetings with its Russian counterpart, makes agreements and rules, and is a substantial part of the diplomatic process. The garrison is responsible of military border patrol. The soldiers are granted police authority for border relations and is one of the few Norwegian law enforcement divisions carrying weapons and live ammunition on a daily basis.

## References

[1] http://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Garrison_of_S%C3%B8r-Varanger&params=69.725781_N_029.891294_E_

## External links

- GSV official webpage (http://www.mil.no/haren/gsv/start/;jsessionid=YXPQOTLHGBJUNQFIZYGSFEQ?_requestid=59161)
- Norwegian border commissioner official webpage (http://www.grensekom.no/)

# Border Guard (Poland)

| **Polish Border Guard**<br>*Straż Graniczna* | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| Patch of the Polish Border Guard. | |
|  | |
| Flag of the Polish Border Guard. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 12 October 1990 |
| **Preceding agencies** | • Border Defence Army (1945-89)<br>• Straż Graniczna (1928-39) |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Poland |
| **Governing body** | Ministry of Interior and Administration of the Republic of Poland |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Specialist jurisdictions** | • National border patrol, security, and integrity.<br>• Customs.<br>• Coastal patrol, marine border protection, marine search and rescue. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Minister responsible** | Jerzy Miller, Minister of Interior and Administration |
| **Agency executive** | Brig. Gen. Dominik Tracz, Commander in Chief |
| **Facilities** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Airplaness** | PZL-104, PZL M-28 |
| **Helicopterss** | PZL W-3 Sokół |
| **Website** | |
| http://www.strazgraniczna.pl/ | |

**Border Guard** (Polish *Straż Graniczna*, **SG**) is a Polish state security agency tasked with patrol of the Polish border. It existed in the Second Polish Republic from 1928 to 1939 and was recreated in Third Polish Republic in 1990. (During the times of the People's Republic of Poland, 1945-1989, the role of the border guards in Poland was carried out by the military formation of Border Defence Troops)

## 1928-1939

Straż Graniczna was founded in 1928. During the times of the Second Polish Republic, it was responsible for northern, western and southern border of Poland (with Germany, Free City of Gdańsk, sea border, Czechoslovakia and Romania). Eastern border, often raided by military bands supported by Soviet Union was under the jurisdiction of a separate, military formation (Border Defence Corps, *Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza* - KOP).

Responsibilities of Straż Graniczna included:

- prevention of illegal crossing of the land and sea border by people and goods (smuggling)
- ensuring safety and public order in the border area
- combat any threats to national security in the border area

Border Guard was organized in a military style, with uniformed and armed agents. It was controlled by the Ministry of Treasury, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Ministry of Military Affairs. The highest level of organizational structure of the agency was Main Headquarters (*Komenda Glowna*), based in Warsaw. It was followed by Regional Inspectorates, Border Inspectorates, stations and posts. It carried out actions through patrols, manning border checkpoints, tracking, rouses and intelligence work. It had its own river and sea flotilla, intelligence academy, and the Main School of Border Guard (*Centralna Szkola Strazy Granicznej*), which was located firstly in Gora Kalwaria (until 1928), then in Rawa Ruska. The school had a department of training of guard dogs, also located in Rawa Ruska.

Each station of the agency was responsible for some 20 to 25 kilometers of the borderline. The stations oversaw posts of the first line and posts of the second line. In 1938, there were 129 stations of the Border Guard, 419 posts of the first line (these were located right along the border), and 212 posts of the second line (located in the interior of the country, right behind posts of the first line).

### Regional inspectorates in 1939

- Mazovian Regional Inspectorate - Ciechanów,
- Pomeranian Regional Inspectorate - Bydgoszcz,
- Greater Poland Regional Inspectorate - Poznan,
- Silesian Regional Inspectorate - Katowice,
- Western Lesser Poland Regional Inspectorate - Krakow,
- Eastern Lesser Poland Regional Inspectorate - Lwow.
- Agency of the Customs Inspectorate of the Free City of Gdańsk.

In late 1938 and early 1939, following changes of borders of some Eastern European countries, the Border Guard took over protection of the boundary with Lithuania, while Border Defence Corps moved some of its units to the newly established border with Hungary. Furthermore, every station of the Border Guard was strengthened with a platoon of the Polish Army.

Members of Straż Graniczna, under General Walerian Czuma, participated in the Second World War, fighting in the Polish Army during the Invasion of Poland.

## 1945 - 1989

During the times of the People's Republic of Poland, the role of the border guards was carried out by the military formation of Border Defence Troops (*Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza*), being a part of the army.

## 1990 - present

Straż Graniczna has been reestablished in the Third Polish Republic as a civil, police-type service, with the act of 12 October 1990 and began operations on 16 May 1991. It considers itself the successor to the Second Polish Republic formations of Straż Graniczna and Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza.

From 1 May 2004, the day Poland became a member of the European Union, Straż Graniczna is guarding both the Polish and EU borders.

## Border Guard commanders

- Walerian Czuma (1939 March–September)

## Gallery



PZL-104M



Kaper-2 Patrol Craft



SG-323 Partol Craft



PZL W-3



PZL W-3



SG-325 Patrol Craft



Quad vehicle of Border Guard



Motorboat of Border Guard

## External links

- Straż Graniczna Homepage in Polish [1]

## References

[1] http://www.strazgraniczna.pl/wps/portal

# Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras

| **Foreigners and Borders Service**<br>*Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | SEF |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1974 |
| **Preceding agency** | Direcção-Geral de Segurança |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Portugal |
| **Primary governing body** | Government of Portugal |
| **Secondary governing body** | Ministry of Internal Administration |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian police |
| **Specialist jurisdiction** | |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Lisbon |
| **Website** | |
| www.sef.pt [1] | |

The ***Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras*** - **SEF** (English: Foreigners and Borders Service) is a police service integrated into the Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose mission is to enforce the immigration and asylum in Portugal, in accordance with the provisions of Constitution, law and government guidelines.

Among other duties, SEF is the agency responsible for the border control and the issuing residence permits to foreign nationals legally residing in Portugal.

## References

[1] http://www.sef.pt/

# Romanian Border Police

| Romanian Border Police<br>*Poliţia de Frontieră Română* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | PF<br>PFR |
|  | |
| Coat of arms of the Romanian Border Police | |
| **Motto** | PATRIA ET HONOR |
| | Motherland and Honour |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1999 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | ROU |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian police |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Bucharest |
| **Sworn members** | Yes |
| **Agency executive** | *Chestor principal de poliţie* Buda Ioan, *Inspector-general* |
| **Parent agency** | Ministry of Administration and Interior |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Unmarked carss** | ? |
| **Boats** | ? |
| **Planes** | ? |
| **Dogs** | ? |
| **Website** | |
| **(Romanian)** Poliţia de Frontieră [1] | |

The **Romanian Border Police** (Romanian: *Poliţia de Frontieră*) is the structure of the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Interior responsible for the border security and passport control at border crossing points, airports and ports.[2]

## Ranks

The Border Police uses the same ranking system as the Romanian Police, with different colors. (*see Romanian Police*)

Before 2002, the Border Police had military status and a military ranking system, within the Ministry of Administration and Interior (*see Romanian Armed Forces ranks and insignia*). In June 2002 it became a civilian police force, together with the National Police (the first police service in Eastern Europe to do so) and its personnel was structured into two *corps*:

- *Corpul ofiţerilor de poliţie* (Police Officers Corps) - corresponding to the commissioned ranks of a military force, to the ranks of Inspector, Superintendent and Commissioner in a British-style police force or to the both *Corps de conception et de direction* and *Corps de commande et d'encadrement* in the French National Police (*Police Nationale*).

| Rank | Shoulder insignia | Translated as | Military rank equivalent | French police rank equivalent | British Metropolitan Police rank equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chestor-general de poliţie* |  | Police Quaestor-General | General | *Directeur des services actifs* | Commissioner |
| *Chestor-şef de poliţie* |  | Police Chief-Quaestor | Lieutenant General | *Inspecteur général* | Assistant Commissioner |
| *Chestor principal de poliţie* |  | Police Principal Quaestor | Major General | *Contrôleur général* | Deputy Assistant Commissioner |
| *Chestor de poliţie* |  | Police Quaestor | Brigadier General | *Contrôleur général* | Commander |
| *Comisar-şef de poliţie* | | Police Chief-Commissioner | Colonel | *Commissaire divisionnaire* | Chief Superintendent |
| *Comisar de poliţie* | | Police Commissioner | Lieutenant Colonel | *Commissaire de police* | Superintendent Grade I |
| *Subcomisar de poliţie* | | Police Sub-Commissioner | Major | *Commandant* | Superintendent |
| *Inspector principal de poliţie* | | Police Principal Inspector | Captain | *Capitaine* | Chief Inspector |
| *Inspector de poliţie* | | Police Inspector | Lieutenant | *Lieutenant* | Inspector |
| *Subinspector de poliţie* | | Police Sub-Inspector | Second Lieutenant | *Lieutenant intern* | Temporary/Probationary Inspector |

- *Corpul agenţilor de poliţie* (Police Agents Corps) - corresponding to the non-commissioned ranks of a military force, to the *Corps de maîtrise et d'application* in the French National Police or to the ranks of Constable or Sergeant in a British-style police force.

| Rank | Shoulder insignia | Translated as | Military rank equivalent | French police rank equivalent | British Metropolitan Police rank equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agent-şef principal de poliţie* | | Police Principal Chief Agent | Sergeant Major | *Brigadier-major* | Station Sergeant |
| *Agent-şef de poliţie* | | Police Chief Agent | Master Sergeant | *Brigadier-chef* | Station Sergeant |
| *Agent-şef adjunct de poliţie* | | Police Deputy Chief Agent | Sergeant First Class | *Brigadier* | Sergeant |
| *Agent principal de poliţie* | | Police Principal Agent | Staff Sergeant | *Gardien de la paix* | Acting Sergeant |
| *Agent de poliţie* | | Police Agent | Sergeant | *Gardien de la paix stagiare* | Constable |

## Future prospects

Although the former Interior Minister Cristian David declared that the Border Police would be gradually integrated into the National Police until 2010[3] or 2011,[4] when Romania was expected to join the Schengen Area, the Border Police keeps its current status and remains the sole agency tasked with border security and passport control.

## References

[1] http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro/

[2] http://polis.osce.org/countries/details.php?item_id=40#Country_Profile_Section_177 OSCE entry on Romanian Border Police

[3] Evenimentul.ro, *Pînă în 2010, Poliţia de Frontieră va fi integrată în Poliţia naţională* (Until 2010, the Border Police will be integrated in the National Police) (http://www.evenimentul.ro/articol/pina-in-2010-politia-de-frontiera-va-fi-integrata-in-politia-nationala.html), accessed on June 19, 2008

[4] Adevărul, *Cristian David: În Italia nu e totul perfect!* (Cristian David: In Italy not everything is perfect!) (http://www.adevarul.ro/articole/cristian-david-in-italia-nu-e-totul-perfect/354433), accessed on June 19, 2008

## External links

- Official site (http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro)

# Border Guard Service of Russia

| Border Guard Service of Russia | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Border Patrol |
|   | |
| Logo of the Border Guard Service of Russia. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | June 12, 1992 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **Federal agency** | Russia |
| **Size** | 20,241 lineal kilometers |
| **General nature** | • Federal law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Specialist jurisdiction** | National border patrol, security, and integrity. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Moscow |
| **Parent agency** | Federal Security Service (Russia) |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Stations** | Yes |
| **Lockups** | Yes |
| **Patrol cars** | Yes |
| **Boats** | Yes |
| **Dogs** | Yes |
| **Website** | |
| [1] | |

The **Border Service of Russia** (Russian: Пограничная служба России), also called the **Border Force of Russia** (Пограничные войска России, *Pogranichnyie Voiska Rossii*) is a branch of Federal Security Service of Russia tasked with patrol of the Russian border. In English, the terms "Border Guards" and "Border Troops" are frequently used to designate this service. The Border service includes the Russian maritime border guard units (i.e., a coast guard).



Russian Border Guard Ensign

# History

## Imperial Russia

Border Guards were created in the Russian Empire in the 18th century, however, the origin of the Russian border service can be traced to Prince Mikhail Vorotynsky and his Great Abatis Border in the 16th century. In 1782 Catherine II of Russia created Border Customs Guards originally manned by Russian Cossacks as well as low-ranking cavalry troops. General Mikhail Barklay de Tolly organized in 1810 numerous border posts consisted of 11 regiments of Don and Bug Cossacks along all Western Russian border. Within two years Russian Border Guards were first to fight the Napoleon's invasion of Russia. In 1832 Cossacks and cavalry were replaced by armed customs officials subordinate to the ministry of finance in peacetime (in wartime the border guards were automatically transferred to the army). In the same year the coast guard was created, originally to observe Black sea and Azov sea coasts.

In 1893 Count Sergei Witte Russian minister of finance in the Alexander III's government reformed the service on October 13 that year into the Independent Border Guards Corps, a para-military rather than civilian organization headed by an army general and reporting directly to the ministry.

In 1906 about 40 000 soldiers and officers served in the IBGC responsible for the defence of the vast Imperial border. They served in 8 division sized districts as well as in the Saint Petersburg headquarters unit.

## Soviet period

**Soviet Border Troops**, (Russian: Пограничные войска СССР, Pogranichnyie Voiska SSSR) were the militarized border guard of the Soviet Union, subordinated to its subsequently reorganized state security agency: first to *Cheka*/OGPU, then to NKVD/MGB and, finally, to KGB. Accordingly, they were known as **NKVD Border Troops** and **KGB Border Troops** (with Russian abbreviations - *НКВД СССР*/- *КГБ СССР* added on the end of official names). Unlike border guards of many other countries, Soviet Border Troops were a centralized force including also the maritime border guard units (i.e., a coast guard).



NKVD border guards watching the frontier

### Modern period



Border guards of the Federal Security Service in Kaliningrad region, 2011

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Federal Border Guard Service of Russia was created on December 30, 1993 and given a status of separate government agency. This organization retained some old traditions, most notably the dark green-colored uniform and "Border Guarder's Day" (an official holiday commemorated by celebrations of ex-servicemen). First minister of FBS (Federal Border Service) was Andrei Nikolayev, young and outspoken general who later became deputy of the State Duma. Russian Border Guards were also stationed outside of Russia most notably in southern Tajikistan, in order to guard the border with Afghanistan, until summer 2005. On Afghan-Tajik border on many occasions they were engaged in heavy fighting with drug-traffickers and Islamic extremists. Armenia's border with Turkey and Iran is also still guarded by the Russians. On March 11, 2003 Russian president Vladimir Putin changed the status of Border Guard Service from a separate agency into a branch of Russian Federal Security Service. The current head of Border Guard Service of Russia is General Vladimir Pronichev. Border Guard Service of Russia is still tasked with a defence of the longest national border in the world.

In April 2012 Vladimir Pronichev announced that the country was planning to build 20 frontier posts in the Arctic region. Reasons for this development can be found in the increased abilities to explore hydrocarbon deposits in the north. It will also give Russia an ability to patrol and service the Northern Sea Route.[2]

## Mission

Responsibilities of Border Guard Service of Russia include:

- defence of the Russian national border, prevention of illegal crossing of the land and sea border by people and goods (smuggling).
- protection of economic interests of the Russian Federation and its natural resources within land and sea border areas, territorial waters and internal seas, including prevention of poaching and illegal fishing.
- combat any threats to national security in the border area, including terrorism and foreign infiltration.

## Organization

### Command

- The head of the Border Service - Army General Vladimir Kulishov (Deputy Director of Russia's FSB)
- First Deputy Head of the Border Service - Lieutenant-General Vladimir Rozhkov
- First Deputy Head of the Border Service - the head of the Organizational Department, Colonel-General Mansur Masgutovich Valiev
- Deputy head of Russia's FSB Border Service - the chief international treaty management Lieutenant-General Alexander L. Manilov
- Deputy Chief of the Border Service - Lieutenant-General Victor Trofimovich Trufanov
- Deputy Chief of the Border Service - Maj. Gen. Alexander O. Mizon
- Deputy Chief of the Border Service - Maj. Gen. Nikolai Nikolaevich Rybalkin
- Deputy Chief of the Border Service - Lieutenant General Gennady Semenovich Simuhin

## Old FPS Structure

**FPS Russia**, the **Federal Border Service** (Russian: Федеральная пограничная служба, Federal'naya Pogranichnaya Sluzhba), active from 30 December 1994 to 30 June 2003, was headed by a single centralized system, which included:

- border control;
- foreign intelligence corps;
- operational entities engaged in intelligence, counter, operational investigative activities, to ensure its own security system;
- border guards and other organs of the Border Service, provided by federal law;
- FPS Russia border troops;
- military educational institutions, vocational education,
- enterprises, institutions and organizations in Russia under the FPS (hereinafter referred to authorities and troops as FPS Russia), according to federal law



1990s emblem

## Lineup

Changes in the regional structure of the Border Service, instead of ten regional border (see the old structures FPS) for the new scheme includes regional offices of the border (in the federal districts) and 30 border offices. Includes the Maritime Border Guard.

Regional border districts:

- Regional Border Directorate of the Central Federal District
- Regional Border Management for the Southern Federal District
- Regional Border Directorate of the Ural Federal District
- Regional Border Directorate of the Volga Federal District
- Regional Border Directorate for the Siberian Federal District
- North West Regional Border Management
- Arctic regional border management on
- Regional Border Directorate for the Far Eastern Federal District

The military educational institutions, vocational education:

As adopted by presidential decree dated 23 April 2001, № 457

- Border Academy of Russia's FSB;
- Military Medical Institute, the Border Service of Russia's FSB in the Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy;
- Golitsynsky Military Institute of the Border Service;
- Kaliningrad Military Institute of the Border Service;
- Kurgan Military Institute of the Border Service;
- Moscow Military Institute of the Border Service;
- Khabarovsk Military Institute, the Border Service;
- The First Cadet Corps of the Border Service.

Enterprises, institutions and organizations which are subordinate to the Border Service:

- medical and health institutions of the Border Service;

- Repair Plant;
- parts logistics, technical and other support.

## References

[1] http://fsb.ru

- Приложение N 2 к Указу Президента Российской Федерации от 19 июля 1997 г. N 732 Annex 2 to N decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 19 Jul, 1997 N 732

## Border Service Timeline

- The border and internal troops (Guard) VCHK-OGPU-NKVD-USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs
- 29 September 1918 - The headquarters of the hull forces (internal security) VCHK
- 1 April 1921 - The Office of troops VCHK-OGPU
- 1 December, 1922 - The headquarters of the troops OGPU
- 3 October 1923 - Inspektsiya troops GPU - OGPU
- 6 November 1926 - The Directorate of Border Guard Troops and OGPU
- 10 July 1934 - General Directorate of Border and internal security (GUPVO) Soviet NKVD
- 29 September, 1938 - General Directorate of Border and Interior Troops (GUPVV) Soviet NKVD

From 1938 to 1957:

- The Directorate of Border Troops (GUPV)
- The Directorate of troops for the protection of railway facilities
- The Directorate of troops for the protection of critical business industry
- The Directorate escort troops (GUKV)
- General Directorate of Military Supplies (GUVS)
- The main military construction management
- 9 June 1956 - GUPVV USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs
- 2 April 1957 - GUPVV USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was disbanded in connection with the transfer of border troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Soviet KGB when the Soviet Union SM

The border troops (Guard):

- 28 May, 1918 - Border Guard when Narkomate Finance (later - in the military and Narkomate Foreign Trade)
- 24 November 1920 - features in the GS VCHK-GPU, then to the CGB GPU and the headquarters of a frontier corps (Border Division) headquarters troops OGPU
- 28 July 1923 - Department of Border Guard GPU, OGPU
- 6 November 1926 - The Directorate of Border Guard Troops and OGPU
- 10 July 1934 - Soviet NKVD GUPVO
- 29 September, 1938 - Soviet NKVD GUPVV
- 8 March 1939 - Soviet NKVD GUPV
- 17 October, 1949 - GUPV MGB USSR
- 14 March 1953 - GUPV USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs
- 9 Jun, 1956 - based GUPV, GUVKO and MAT USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was organized by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs GUPVV
- 2 April 1957 - GUPV KGB when the Soviet Union SM
- 5 July 1978 - GUPV KGB
- In December 1991 - after the reorganization of KGB, the General Directorate of Border Troops were abolished and formed the Committee for the Protection of the State border of the Soviet Union with the Joint Command of the border forces led by was assigned to the post of chairman of the Committee - Chief of Soviet border troops.

- In 1992 - a Border troops of the Russian Federation, which have been subordinated to the Ministry of Security.
- In 1993 - Federal Border Service - General Command of Border Troops of Russian Federation with the status of federal ministries.
- In 1994 - renamed the Federal Border Service (FPS Russia).
- 4 May, 2002 - FPS Russia renamed the Border Service of the Russian Federation, which consists of specially authorized federal executive body for the Border Service (FPS Russia), troops and other organizations.
- 11 March, 2003 - Vladimir Putin abolished the function of FPS conveyed to the FSB. FPS Russia renamed PS Russia's FSB

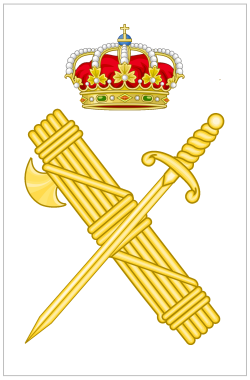
## Source

Лубянка. Lubyanka. Органы ВЧК-ОГПУ-НКВД-НКГБ-МГБ-МВД-КГБ 1917-1991. Справочник, документы (Международный фонд Демократия, Москва 2003) - Authorities VCHK-OGPU-NKVD-NKGB-MGB-MVD-KGB 1917-1991. Reference documents (International Fund for Democracy, Moscow 2003)

## External links

- Official website (http://fps.fsb.ru/) - in Russian.
- Border Guard profile on agentura.ru (http://www.agentura.ru/dossier/russia/fsb/structure/ps/) -in Russian.
- Russian non-military security forces (http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/ru_oxr.html)

# Civil Guard (Spain)

| Civil Guard<br>*Guardia Civil* | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | GC |
|  | |
| Badge of the Civil Guard | |
| **Motto** | *El honor es mi divisa* |
| | Honour is my emblem |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | May 13, 1844 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | Spain |
| **Governing body** | Government of Spain |
| **Constituting instrument** | Spanish Constitution of 1978 |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Gendarmerie |
| **Specialist jurisdictions** | • Highways, roads, and-or traffic.<br>• National border patrol, security, and integrity.<br>• Coastal patrol, marine border protection, marine search and rescue. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Overviewed by** | Directorate-General of the Police and the Civil Guard |
| **Headquarters** | Madrid, Spain |
| **Officers** | 80,000 |
| **Minister responsible** | Jorge Fernández Díaz, Minister of the Interior |
| **Agency executives** | • Arsenio Fernández de Mesa[1], Director-General<br>• Lt. Gen. Cándido Cardiel Ojer, Deputy Director of Operations |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Barracks** | 2,691 |

| Notables | |
|---|---|
| **People** | • Francisco Javier Girón, Colonel, for being the founder<br>• Antonio Tejero, Lt. Col., for attempted coup d'état |
| **Anniversary** | • October 12 |
| **Award** | • Laureate Cross of Saint Ferdinand |

| Website |
|---|
| [2] |

The **Civil Guard** (Spanish: *Guardia Civil*; [ˈɡwarðja θiˈβil]) is the Spanish gendarmerie. It has foreign peace-keeping missions and maintains military status and is the equivalent of a federal military-status police force. As a police force, the Guardia Civil is comparable today to the French Gendarmerie, the Italian Carabinieri, the Portuguese National Republican Guard and the Dutch Royal Marechaussee as it is part of the European Gendarmerie. The Guardia Civil uses as its leading emblem the words "El honor es mi divisa" (Honour is my emblem), a motto emphasizing the unit's esprit de corps. Guardia precincts are called *casas cuartel* (garrison posts).



A Nissan Patrol GR of the Guardia Civil.

## History


Horse Guards of the Guardia Civil during the ceremonies of the Dos de Mayo 2008 in Madrid

The Guardia Civil was founded as a national police force in 1844 during the reign of Queen Isabel II of Spain by the Basque Navarrese aristocrat Francisco Javier Girón y Ezpeleta, 2nd Duque de Ahumada and 5th Marqués de las Amarillas, an 11th generation descendant of Aztec Emperor Moctezuma II.[3] Formerly, law enforcement had been the responsibility of the Holy Hermandad, an organization of municipal leagues. Corruption was pervasive in the Hermandad, where officials were constantly subject to local political influence, and the system was largely ineffective outside the major towns and cities.[4] Criminals could often escape justice by simply moving from one district to another.[4] The first Guardia police academy was established in the town of Valdemoro, south of Madrid, in 1855. Graduates were given the Guardia's now famous *tricorne* or *Cavaliers* hat as part of their duty dress uniform.

The Guardia was initially charged with putting an end to brigandage on the nation's highways, particularly in the province of Andalucia, which had become notorious for numerous robberies and holdups of businessmen, peddlers, travelers, and even foreign tourists.[5][6][7] Banditry in this region was so endemic that the Guardia found it difficult to completely eradicate. As late as 1884, one traveler of the day reported that it still existed in and around the city of Málaga:[8]

> The favorite and original method of the Malagueño highwayman is to creep up quietly behind his victim, muffle his head and arms in a cloak, and then relieve him of his valuables. Should he resist, he is instantly disembowelled with the dexterous thrust of a knife...[The Spanish highwayman] wears a profusion of amulets and charms...all of undoubted efficacy against the dagger of an adversary or the rifle of a Civil Guard.[8]

The Guardia Civil was also given the political task of restoring and maintain land ownership and servitude among the peasantry of Spain by the king, who desired to stop the spread of anti-monarchist movements inspired by the French revolution. The end of the First Carlist War had left the Spanish landscape scarred by the destruction of civil war, and the government was forced to take drastic action to suppress spontaneous revolts by a restive peasantry. Based on the model of light infantry used by Napoleon in his European campaigns, the Guardia Civil was transformed into a paramilitary force of high mobility that could be deployed irrespective of inhospitable conditions, able to patrol and pacify large areas of the countryside. Its members, called 'guardias', maintain to this day a basic patrol unit formed by two agents, usually called a "pareja" (a pair), in which one of the 'guardias' will initiate the intervention while the second 'guardia' serves as a backup to the first.

## The modern force

Today the Guardia Civil is a police force subject to the checks and supervision expected in a democratic society. Moreover, the guardias' proven effectiveness throughout history, whether in controlling banditry or in addressing the subsequent challenges and tasks given them, meant that additional tasks have been added regularly to their job description.

Today, they are primarily responsible for policing and/or safety regarding the following (but not limited to) areas and/or safety related issues (given in no special order):

- highway patrol,
- protection of the Royal Family and the King of Spain,
- military police
- counter drugs operations,
- anti-smuggling operations,
- customs and ports of entry control,
- Airport Security
- safety of prisons and safeguarding of prisoners,
- weapons licenses and arms control,
- security of border areas,
- bomb squad and explosives,
- security in rural areas
- anti-terrorism;
- coast guard,
- police deployments abroad (embassies);
- intelligence and counter-intelligence gathering,
- cyber- and internet crime;
- hunting permits and
- environmental law enforcement (SEPRONA).

## Peacekeepers

The Guardia Civil has been involved in operations as peacekeepers in United Nations sponsored operations, including operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Haiti, East Timor and El Salvador. They also served with the Spanish contingent in the war in Iraq, mainly in intelligence gathering, where seven of its members were killed . In addition to *el instituto armado* ("the armed institution"), the Guardia Civil is known as *la benemérita* ("the well-remembered"). They served in the Spanish colonies, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Spanish Guinea and Spanish Morocco.



Mounted Guardia Civil

The Guardia Civil has a sister force in Costa Rica also called the Guardia Civil. The Costa Rican 'guardias' often train at the same academy as regular Spanish officers.

## Characteristics

Members of the Guardia typically patrol in pairs.

Members of the Guardia Civil often live in garrisons (*casa-cuartel*) with their families.




Guardia Civil's CASA CN235 surveillance aircraft

Since the Guardia Civil must accommodate the families of its "guardias", it was the first police force in Europe that accommodated a same-sex partner in a military installation.

The symbol of the Guardia Civil consists of the Royal Crown of Spain, a sword and a fasces. The different units have variations of this symbol.

## Uniforms

The traditional headdress of the Guardia is the *tricornio* hat, originally a tricorne. Its use now is reserved for parades or ceremonies. For other occasions a cap, a beret or the characteristic "gorra teresiana" is worn.[9] A wide range of clothing is worn according to the nature of the duties being performed. The historic blue, white and red uniform of the Guardia is now retained only for the Civil Guard Company of the Royal Guard and the *gastadores* (parade markers) of the Civil Guard Academy.[10]

A modernised new style of working uniform was announced for the Civil Guard in 2011, for general adoption during 2012. This comprises a green baseball cap, polo shirt and cargo pants. The historic three-cornered hat is to be retained for ceremonial parades and duty outside public buildings, together with the army-style tunic and trousers previously worn. The kepi-like "gorra teresiana" is, however, to be abolished.

## Ranks and insignia

| NATO Code | OF-8 | OF-7 | OF-6 | OF-5 | OF-4 | OF-3 | OF-2 | OF-1 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | Teniente General | General de División | General de Brigada | Coronel | Teniente Coronel | Comandante | Capitán | Teniente | Alférez |
| US equivalent | Lieutenant General | Major General | Brigadier General | Colonel | Lieutenant Colonel | Major | Captain | First Lieutenant | Second Lieutenant |

| NATO Code | OR-9 | | OR-8 | OR-7 | OR-6 | OR-5 | OR-4 | OR-3 | OR-2 | OR-1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | Suboficial Mayor | Subteniente | Brigada | Sargento Primero | Sargento | Cabo Mayor | Cabo Primero | Cabo | Guardia Civil de Primera | Guardia Civil |
| US equivalent | Sergeant Major | Master Gunnery Sergeant | First Sergeant | Gunnery Sergeant | Staff Sergeant | Sergeant | Corporal | Lance Corporal | Private First Class | Private |

## Specialities

The Corps has been organised into different specialties divided into operational and support specialties:[11]

- **Seguridad Ciudadana** - Public Order and Prevention service, which makes up the bulk of the Guardia Civil.
- **GEAS** (Grupo Especial de Actividades Subacuáticas) - Divers.
- **GRS**(Grupo de Reserva y Seguridad) - Riot control
- **SEMAR** (Servicio Marítimo) - Guardia Civil's Naval Service, tasked with seashore surveillance and fisheries inspections.
- **SEPRONA** (Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza) - Nature Protection Service, for environmental protection.
- **SAER** (Servicio Aéreo) - Guardia Civil Air Service.
- **Servicio Cinológico** - K-9 Unit, for Drugs and explosives detection and people finding.
- **Servicio de Montaña** - Mountain and Speleology Rescue.
- **Jefatura Fiscal y de Fronteras** - Customs and Revenue Service
- **SIGC** (Servicio de Informacion de la Guardia Civil) - Intelligence Service.
- **TEDAX** (Técnicos Especialistas en Desactivación de Artefactos Explosivos) - lit, Explosive Artifacts Defuser Specialised Technicians (EOD)
- **Agrupación de Tráfico** - Traffic Group, The Guardia Civil's Highway Patrol, tasked with the control of highways and trunk roads.
- **GAR** (Grupo de Acción Rápida) - Rapid Reaction Group. Special antiterrorist unit, operating within Basque Country provinces.

- **UCO** (Unidad Central Operativa) - Central Operative Unit, a branch of the Policía Judicial focused on complex or nation-wide investigations.
- **UEI** (Unidad Especial de Intervención) - Special Intervention Unit.

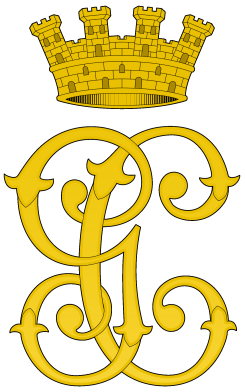
## Requirements

- Spanish citizenship
- Good standard or native Spanish language ability
- Cadets at sixteen and adult service between eighteen and thirty-one years old.
- More than 1.65 metres (65 in) tall (men) and 1.55 metres (61 in) (women)
- Having obtained the Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) degree
- No record of chronic illness and general good health.
- Be able to swim

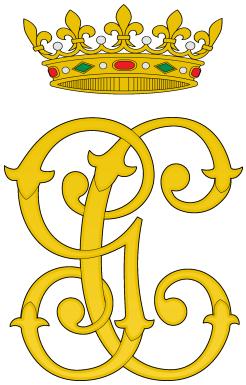


Monogram used by the Civil Guard.

## Criticisms



Civil Guard emblem during the Second Republic (1931–1939)



Civil Guard monogram during the Francoism (1939–1975)

On 23 July 2007, Roberto Flórez García, a retired GC officer assigned to the Centro Nacional de Inteligencia was charged with spying for a foreign power (allegedly Russia).[12]



Peugeot 307 of the Civil Guard.

## Political involvement

Throughout the nineteenth century the Spanish army regularly became involved in politics; the Guardia Civil was no exception. For this reason, the *guardias* were seen historically as a reactionary force. On 3 January 1874, General Manuel Pavía y Rodríguez de Alburquerque stormed congress and ended the Spanish First Republic with a company of thirty guardias civiles.

The first three decades of the 20th Century in Spain was a time of great political turmoil. During this period the Guardia Civil served frequently in the restoration of order remaining mostly loyal to established regimes. Thus, it supported the dictatorship of General Miguel Primo de Rivera (1923–1930), but it also supported the Second Spanish Republic (1931–1939). During the Spanish Civil War, the Guardia Civil forces split almost evenly between those who remained loyal to the Republic, 53% of the members[13] (which changed their name to *Guardia Nacional Republicana* - "National Republic Guard")[14] and the rebel forces.[15] After the war, under the authoritarian government of General Francisco Franco (1939–1975), the Guardia Civil was reinforced with the members of the *Real Cuerpo de Carabineros de Costas y Fronteras* - "Royal Corps of Coast and Frontier Carabiniers".[16]



BMW R1200RT of the Highway Patrol of the Civil Guard.

The involvement of Guardia Civil figures in politics continued well to the end of the twentieth century: on 23 February 1981, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, a member of the Guardia Civil, participated with other military forces in the failed 23-F coup d'etat. Along with 200 members of the Guardia Civil, Lt. Col. Tejero briefly took hold of the lower house of the Cortes before the coup collapsed following a nationally-televised address by King Juan Carlos which denounced the coup.

## Police brutality

At the end of the nineteenth century, the Guardia Civil conducted a campaign against criminal and anarchist elements of the Andalusian population, a campaign in which numbers of otherwise innocent members of the public found themselves accused them of being members of the secret society *The Black Hand*. For this reason the 'guardias' of that era were portrayed negatively in the literature and popular history, particularly by Spanish expatriate artists and writers.

Critics of the *Guardia Civil*, particularly Republican sympathizers have alleged numerous instances of police brutality because of the organization's association with Franco's regime. The fact that the Guardia largely operated in mostly rural and isolated parts of the country increased the risk of police violations of individual civil rights through lack of supervision and accountability. García Lorca's poems have contributed to the Guardia Civil's reputation as, at least at the time, a heavy-handed police force.

## Notes

[2] https://www.guardiacivil.es/es/

[3] http://www.oldbooksmith.com/register-montezuma.html

[4] de Rementeria y Fica, Mariano, *Manual of the Baratero* (transl. and annot. by James Loriega), Boulder, CO: Paladin Press, ISBN 978-1-58160-471-9 (2005)

[5] Quevedo, A. and Sidro, J., *La Guardia Civil: La Historia de esta Institución*, Madrid (1858)

[6] de la Iglesia, Eugenio, *Reseña Histórica de la Guardia Civil*, Madrid (1898)

[7] Driessen, Henk Driessen, *The 'Noble Bandit' and the Bandits of the Nobles: Brigandage and Local Community in Nineteenth-century Andalusia*, European Journal of Sociology 24, (1983), pp. 96-114

[8] Scott, Samuel P., *Through Spain: A Narrative of Travel and Adventure in the Peninsula*, Philadelphia, PA: J. P. Lippincott Company (1886), pp. 130-131

[10] José María Bueno, pages 164 and 168 "La Guardia Civil, su historia, organización y sus uniformes, I.S.B.N. 84-86629-34-9

[15] *The International Bridgades* (http://web.usal.es/~iea/Texts/WebQuests_Americans/Unit_6/Bessie_Text_4_6.PDF) - Colodny, Robert G. Accessed 2008-05-12.

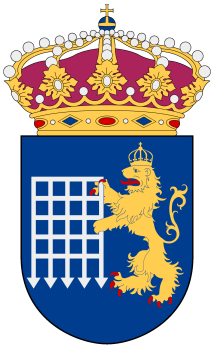
## References


- de la Iglesia, Eugenio, *Reseña Historica de la Guardia Civil*, Madrid (1898)


## External links

- Official web page (https://www.guardiacivil.es/es/)
- Spanish police forces forum (http://www.foropolicia.es/foros/) The most complete forum about different Spanish police forces.
- Seproneros members not Official web page (http://www.seproneros.com/index.jsp)
- Civil Guards members not Official web (http://www.benemeritos.es/)

# Swedish Customs Service

| Swedish Customs Administration | |
|---|---|
| *Tullverket* | |
|  | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1636 |
| **Jurisdiction** | Sweden |
| **Headquarters** | Stockholm |
| **Employees** | 2,100[] |
| **Agency executive** | Therese Mattsson[], Director-General of Swedish Customs[] |
| **Parent agency** | Ministry of Finance |
| **Website** | |
| www.tullverket.se [1] | |

The **Swedish Customs** (Swedish: ***Tullverket***, literally "Customs Administration") is the customs service of Sweden. It is a department of the Government of Sweden.

## History

Customs duties have existed in Sweden since the twelfth century, and the current organisation was created in 1636. During this period, the Swedish administration was being developed as Sweden was then a great power. The first Collector-General or Head of Customs was Mårten Augustinsson.[]

Customs duties, known as "fiscal tolls", were first introduced to raise revenue for the state. Other tolls were introduced later to protect Swedish industry, so-called "protective tariffs". In earlier times, most goods were transported by sea. Vessels arriving in Sweden had to pass through the "Great Sea Toll" where customs duties were paid. There was also a domestic toll, known as the "Little Toll". In the case of the Little Toll, Swedes were forced to pay duty on goods they brought into towns to sell, an important source of income for the Swedish monarchy.[]

In line with the arrival of duties, so came the rise of smuggling. Different goods have been smuggled at different times. From the 18th Century to the mid 19th Century, it was common to smuggle cloth. This was because the government was keen to encourage a textiles industry in Sweden and introduced customs duties and an import ban to prevent foreign cloth coming into the country. In the period between the two world wars, 1920-1939, alcohol was the item most smuggled. From the 1960s drug smuggling started to become a problem in Sweden, and remains one today.[]

Another clear trend is the growing trade with other countries with the aid of new technology, such as the internet. Goods ordered from countries outside the EU through the internet are also subject to duty and other charges.[]

Upon joining the European Union in 1995, Sweden also joined the EU customs union, which means the customs regulations are standardised throughout the EU.[] The joint customs union is slightly different to that of the Schengen Area covering free-travel.

## Current role

Approximately 75 million travellers, ships, containers and vehicles cross Sweden's frontiers every year.[] Swedish Customs works in the midst of this flow of goods and people.

The work of Swedish Customs within the law enforcement field extends across the entire chain of a criminal investigation, from intelligence and checks at the customs channel to a completed preliminary investigation. Border protection officers, customs investigators and customs prosecutors work together to combat criminal activity. Customs officers have the right to stop and search individuals, interview, investigate and to search premises.[]

## References

[1] http://www.tullverket.se/en/startpage.4.4ab1598c11632f3ba9280002814.html

## External links

- Official website (http://www.tullverket.se/en/startpage/)

# Border Guard Corps

**Border Guard Corps** (French: *Corps des gardes-frontière*, German: *Grenzwachtkorps*, Italian: *Corpo delle guardie di confine*) are a federal law enforcement agency, which acts as both the border guard and customs service for Switzerland. It is an uniformed section of the Federal Customs Administration, which is attached to the Federal Department of Finance. The BGC conducts people, vehicle and object searches, anti-drugs and anti-smuggling operations and investigates document forgery.[1] They also enforce road traffic laws.[2]

Since 1924 the BGC operate border checkpoints on the Austrian-Liechtensteiner border.[3]




A joint border checkpoint at the Austrian-Liechtensteiner border.

## References

[1] Mandate (http://www.ezv.admin.ch/ezv/00434/01475/index.html?lang=en)
[2] Record of achievement (http://www.ezv.admin.ch/ezv/00434/01476/index.html?lang=en)
[3] Liechtensteiner-Swiss Customs Union (http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp150_e.htm)

## External links

- Official website (http://www.ezv.admin.ch/ezv/00434/01475/index.html?lang=en)

# State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

| State Border Guard Service of Ukraine | |
|---|---|
| Державна прикордонна служба України | |
| (DPSU) / (ДПСУ) | |
|  | |
| Service insignia | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | July 31, 2003 |
| **Preceding Agency** | State Border State Committee |
| **Jurisdiction** | Ukraine |
| **Headquarters** | 30 vulytsia Volodymyrska, Kiev |
| **Agency executives** | General of Army of Ukraine Mykola Lytvyn, Head of DPSU<br>Colonel General of Ukraine Pavlo Shysholin, First Deputy |
| **Child agency** | Ukrainian Sea Guard |
| **Website** | |
| www.pvu.gov.ua [1] | |

**State Border Guard Service of Ukraine** (Ukrainian: *Державна Прикордонна Служба України, Derzhavna Prykordonna Sluzhba Ukrayiny*; abbr. *ДПСУ*, ***DPSU***) is the border guard of Ukraine. It is an independent law enforcement agency of special assignment, the head of which is subordinated to the President of Ukraine.

The Service was created on July 31, 2003 after the reorganization of the State Committee in Affairs for Protection the State Border. All the activities of the agency as well as the Sea Guard are regulated by the State Committee in Affairs for Protection of the State Border (shortly DerzhKordon).Wikipedia:Please clarify During wartime, units of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine fall under the command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine includes the Ukrainian Sea Guard (the country's coast guard). It is also responsible for running "Temporary Detention Centres", in which refugees are held.

## Current Staff

The current head of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine is Colonel-General Mykola Mykhailovych Lytvyn (brother of Volodymyr Lytvyn). There are two first deputies: Colonel-General Pavlo Shysholin, responsible for Border Security, and Colonel-General Mykhaylo Koval, responsible for personnel/staffing.[2]

## Structure

Main Directories

- West Region (Lviv)
- North Region (Zhytomyr)
- East Region (Kharkiv)
- South Region (Odessa)
- Azov-Black Sea Region (Simferopol)
- Separate controlled border checkpoint "Kyiv" (OKPP Kyiv)



A Ukrainian border guard post on the Ukrainian-Polish border

## Temporary Detention Centres

- Pavschino (Military Unit 2142)[3]

## History




A Ukrainian border control exit stamp from Kiev's Boryspil Airport

Ukrainian border guards are national successors of the Soviet Border Troops. They were formed from the approximately 17,000 Border Troops located in Ukraine. The organisation was first titled in 1991 the "Ukrainian Border Troops", which was later subordinated to the "Ukraine's State Committee for State Border Guarding".

From 1991 to at least 1993, the new borders with Russia and Belarus were not guarded; the Border Troops were only deployed along the western borders (minus Moldova) and on the Black Sea.[4] This situation recognised, another 9,000 personnel were added to the Border Troops at the expense of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and by the end of 1993, border posts were established in the north along the Russian and Belarus borders. In 1999 the authorised strength of the force was again increased to 50,000.

In 2003 new legislation was adopted, and this somewhat changed the legal status of the institution. In March 2003, the Border Troops became the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and its status was legally changed from 'military formation' to 'special law-enforcement body.' The force was legally granted 50,000 personnel including 8,000 civilian employees.

On 4 July 2012, a State Border Guard Service Diamond DA42 aircraft failed to make its scheduled radio contact with ground units. SAR mission revealed the plane has crashed into wooded mountainous area in Velykyi Bereznyi Raion, killing all 3 crew members on board. An investigation is underway.[5]

## References

[1] http://www.pvu.gov.ua/control/uk/index
[2] http://www.pvu.gov.ua/keriv.htm
[3] Council of Europe Anti-Torture Committee visits Ukraine (http://www.cpt.coe.int/documents/ukr/2002-12-13-eng.htm) accessed 21-08-07
[4] Leonid Polyakov, 'Paramilitary Structures in Ukraine,' Almanac on Security Sector Governance in Ukraine 2010, 143-144, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.
[5] Фотографии с места катастрофы самолета Diamond DA-42 в Закарпатье (http://ua-reporter.com/novosti/119031)

## External links

- DPSU's official website (http://www.pvu.gov.ua/control/en/index)
- Agency's history page on official website (http://www.pvu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/article?art_id=46586&cat_id=46540)

# UK Border Agency

| UK Border Agency | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviation** | UKBA |
| Logo of the UK Border Agency. | |
|  | |
| Ensign of the UK Border Agency Customs Cutters. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1 April, 2008 |
| **Preceding agencies** | • Border and Immigration Agency<br>• UKvisas<br>• port of entry functions of HM Revenue and Customs |
| **Employees** | 23,500 |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency**(Operations jurisdiction) | United Kingdom |
| **Legal jurisdiction** | United Kingdom |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Specialist jurisdictions** | • National border patrol, security, and integrity.<br>• Customs. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF |
| **Sworn members** | 10,000 |
| **Unsworn members** | 10,000 |
| **Minister responsible** | Mark Harper, Minister of State for Immigration |
| **Agency executive** | Rob Whiteman, Chief Executive |
| **Parent agency** | Home Office |
| **Facilities** | |
| **UKBA 42m Customs Cutters** | Five |
| **Planes** | Yes |
| **Detection dogs** | Over 100 |
| **Website** | |

| ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk [1] |
|---|

On 26 March 2013, the Home Secretary announced plans to split the UK Border Agency into 2 separate entities - the UK Border Agency to deal with immigration and visas, and Border Forceto take responsibility for immigration law enforcement.

The agency's head office is 2 Marsham Street, London. Rob Whiteman has been Chief Executive since September 2011. Over 23,000 staff work for the agency, in over 130 countries. It is divided into four main operations, each under the management of a senior director: operations, immigration and settlement, international operations and visas and law enforcement.[]

The agency has come under formal criticism from the Parliamentary Ombudsman for consistently poor service, a backlog of hundreds of thousands of cases, and a large and increasing number of complaints.[2] In the first nine months of 2009–10, 97% of investigations reported by the Ombudsman resulted in a complaint against the agency being upheld.[] The complainants were asylum, residence, or other immigration applicants.[]

On 26 March 2013, it was announced by Home Secretary Theresa May that the UK Border Agency would be abolished and its work returned to the Home Office. Its executive agency status was removed[] as of 31 March 2013 [] and the agency will be split into two new organisations; UK Visas and Immigration focusing on the visa system and an immigration enforcement organisation focusing on immigration law enforcement.[] [3] The immigration enforcement part of the UKBA had already been separated from the rest of the agency in April 2012 and now operates as the UK Border Force.

## Role

The agency attained full agency status on 1 April 2009. Immigration Officers and Customs Officers retained their own powers for the enforcement and administration of the UK's borders, although management of the new organisation is integrated and progressively officers are cross trained and empowered to deal with customs and immigration matters at the border. The Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 received Royal Assent on 21 July 2009. This allows the concurrent exercise of customs powers by HMRC Commissioners and the Director of Border Revenue; it is the first step in overhauling immigration and customs legislation.



A UK Border Agency officer examines counterfeit football shirts upon their arrival in the United Kingdom

The UK Border Agency has a staff of 23,500 people located in over 130 countries. Overseas staff vet visa applications and operate an intelligence and liaison network, acting as the first layer of border control for the UK. The organisation operates as the single force at the border for the UK. Local immigration teams work within the regions of the United Kingdom, liaising with the police, HMRC, local authorities and the public.[4] In August 2009 HM Revenue and Customs transferred several thousand customs detection officers to the agency, following Parliament agreeing to give it customs control powers. The agency now investigates smuggling. The agency is developing a single primary border control line at the UK border combining controls of people and goods entering the country.

The agency's E-borders programme checks travellers to and from the UK in advance of travel, using data provided by passengers via their airline or ferry operators. The organisation uses automatic clearance gates at main international airports.

The agency manages the UK Government's limit on non-European economic migration to the UK. It is responsible for in-country enforcement operations, investigating organised immigration crime and to detecting immigration offenders including illegal entrants and overstayers. The body is also responsible for the deportation of foreign

national criminals at the end of sentences.

The UK Border Agency's budget combined with that of the Border Force was £2.17 billion in 2011-12. Under the spending review the agency will cut costs by up to 23%.[] At its peak the agency employed around 25,000 staff, but 5,000 posts are due to be cut by 2015 against the 2011-12 levels.[5]

Founding Chief Executive Lin Homer left the agency in January 2011 to become the Permanent Secretary at the Department for Transport. Deputy Chief Executive Jonathan Sedgwick was acting chief until the new CEO, Rob Whiteman, took over on 26 September 2011. Sedgwick is now director of international operations and visas.[6] In July 2011, the strategic policy functions of the agency moved to the Home Office.

Home Secretary Theresa May announced to Parliament on 26 March 2013 that the agency would be abolished due to continuing poor performance, and replaced by two new smaller organisations which would focus on the visa system and immigration law enforcement respectively. The UKBA's performance was described as "not good enough", partly blamed on the size of the organisation. A report by MP's also criticised the agency, and described it as "not fit for purpose". It was also claimed that the agency had provided inaccurate reports to the Home Affairs Select Committee over a number of years.[] The agency was split internally on 1 April 2013, becoming a visa and immigration service and separate immigration law enforcement service.[7]

## Structure

The agency is divided into four sections:[]

- Operations
- Immigration and settlement – managing all "in-country" operational areas such as casework functions and enforcement.
- International operations and visas – managing all work outside the UK including visa issuing overseas and pre-flight checks but excluding juxtaposed controls.
- Enforcement and crime – undertakes criminal investigations, managing criminal cases, manages detention and removal centres and removes foreign national prisoners.



Lunar House, headquarters of the UK Border Agency.

The Government is planning to introduce a border policing command as part of a new National Crime Agency. UK Border Agency tasking will be informed by the intelligence and threat assessments produced by the command. It is likely that the new command will also be able to call on agency assets for operations against cross-border organised crime gangs.

The work of the agency is monitored by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, John Vine.[8]

## Powers

Presently, staff hold a mixture of powers granted to them by their status as immigration officers and customs officers.



UKBA Cutters, such as HMC Searcher, are capable of top speeds of 26 knots[9]

### Immigration powers

Immigration officers have the power of arrest and detention conferred on them by the Immigration Act 1971, when both at ports and inland. In practice, border force officers exercise powers under Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971 and inland immigration officers under S28A-H of the Immigration Act 1971 and paragraph 17 of Schedule 2. This has led to separate training for border and inland officers.

This act is applicable in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. "Designated Immigration Officers" are port immigration officers who have been trained in detention under PACE. UK Border Agency immigration officers wear a uniform with rank insignia. Enforcement immigration officers wear body armour and carry handcuffs and ASP batons.



The UKBA often cooperates with the Police, such as at this customs raid. The officer on the left is a Police Community Support Officer (PCSO)

### Customs powers

Customs officers have wide-ranging powers of entry, search and detention. The main power is to detain anyone who has committed, or who the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect has committed, any offence under the Customs and Excise Acts.[10]


Offices of the UK Border Agency in Sheffield

### Removal of foreign nationals

The UK Border Agency removes foreign national criminals at the end of their prison terms. Over 5000 foreign national prisoners are deported each year. The agency also removes failed asylum seekers and others illegally in the UK. A 2009 report by the National Audit Office cited lack of detention space to support the asylum process. The agency has over 3000 detention spaces in removal centres run by private contractors or the Prison Service.[11]

# Immigration control

## Common travel area



UKBA officers man the UK border at London Heathrow Airport's Terminal 5

Immigration control within the United Kingdom is managed within a wider Common Travel Area (CTA). The CTA is an intergovernmental agreement that allows freedom of movement within an area that encompasses the UK, Isle of Man, Channel Islands (Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney) and the Republic of Ireland. Authorised entry to any of the above essentially allows entry to all the others but it is the responsibility of the person entering to ensure that they are properly documented for entry to other parts of the CTA. Despite the CTA it is still possible to be deported from the UK to the Republic of Ireland and vice versa.

## Juxtaposed controls

Entry to the UK via the Channel Tunnel from France or Belgium or by ferry through selected ports in north-east France is controlled by juxtaposed immigration controls in Britain, France, and Belgium, i.e. travellers clear UK passport control in France or Belgium and those travelling to France or Belgium clear French controls while in the UK. Belgium does not maintain controls in the UK as the first Schengen country entered is France. UK Border Agency checkpoints in France are operated at Gare de Calais-Fréthun, Gare de Lille Europe, Channel Tunnel, Calais ferry terminal, Dunkirk ferry terminal and Gare du Nord station, Paris. A checkpoint operated at Boulogne-sur-Mer until the port closed in August 2010.

# Controversies

## Student visas

There have also been difficulties with the management of student visas under Tier 4 of the Points-Based System. The assessment of the Independent Chief Inspector, carried out between July and August 2010, found that there was an inconsistent response towards applications, with some cases given extra time to prepare and others dismissed for minor reasons.[12]

## Dropped casework

In November 2011, the Home Affairs Select Committee issued a report that found that 124,000 deportation cases had been shelved by the UKBA. The report said the cases had been dumped in a "controlled archive", a term used to try to hide the fact from authorities and auditors that it was a list of lost applicants.[13]

## Border checks

Following allegations that staff were told to relax some identity checks, in November 2011 the UK Home Office suspended: Brodie Clark, the Head of the Border Force;[] Carole Upshall, director of the Border Force South and European Operation;[] Graham Kyle, director of operations at Heathrow Airport.[] The Home Office is presently investigating allegations that Clark had agreed to "open up the borders" at certain times in ways ministers would "not have agreed with".[] It is alleged that between July and the end of October 2011, queues at passport control were "managed" so as not to annoy holiday makers.[] The BBC reported that staff may have been told not to scan biometric passports at certain times, which contain a digital image of the holder's face, which can be used to compare with the printed version and check the passport has not been forged.[] It is also believed that "warning index checks"

at Heathrow and Calais were also suspended, which would have applied strict security checks against official watchlists of terrorists, criminals, and deported illegal immigrants.[14]

After Clark refused the offer to take early retirement, he was suspended and the investigation began.[] A two-week inquiry led by former Metropolitan Police detective Dave Wood, currently head of the agency's enforcement and crime group, sought to discover to what extent checks were scaled down, and what the security implications might have been. A second investigation, led by former MI6 official Mike Anderson, the Director General of the Home Office's strategy, immigration and international group, sought to investigate wider issues relating to the performance of UKBA regarding racism.

It was then announced on 5 November by Theresa May that an independent inquiry would also be undertaken, led by the Chief Inspector of the UK Border Agency, John Vine.[15] The Border Force became a separate organisation on 1 March 2012.[16]

## References

[1] http://ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/
[2] Fast and Fair? (http://www.ombudsman.org.uk/__data/assets/tpdf_file/0016/673/UKBA-2010-02-09.pdf) – report on UK Border Agency by the Parliamentary Ombudsman, published 9 February 2010
[3] http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/organisation/

## External links

- Official website (http://ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk)

# Guernsey Border Agency

The Guernsey Border Agency is the law enforcement body charged with tackling cross border crime and administering the customs and immigration systems for the Bailiwick of Guernsey. The agency is headed by a Chief - Rob Prow.[1]

The Agency has been established in shadow form following a decision to separate the executive functions of setting strategy and policy (which will be the responsibility of the Home Department and a law enforcement commission) and operational law enforcement. The island has had an integrated customs and immigration function since 1975. The new agency brings financial crime and drugs responsibilities to the new agency from the Guernsey Police.

The agency has around 90 officers and staff. It has a cutter and can call on mutual aid from French customs and UK Border Agency aircraft and vessels if required.

The agency is based at New Jetty, White Rock, St Peter Port, Guernsey.

## References

- States of Guernsey website
- GBA business plan

# Canada Border Services Agency

| Canada Border Services Agency<br>*Agence des services frontaliers du Canada* | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | Border Services |
| **Abbreviation** | CBSA/ASFC |
| Previous Uniform Shoulder Patch of Border Services Officers | |
| Heraldic Badge of the Canada Border Services Agency | |
| **Motto** | *Protectio Servitium Integritas* |
| | Protection, Service, Integrity |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | December 12, 2003 |
| **Preceding agencies** | • Canada Customs and Revenue Agency<br>• Citizenship and Immigration Canada (enforcement branch)<br>• Canadian Food Inspection Agency (port of entry examination) |
| **Employees** | 12,000+ |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **Federal agency** | Canada |
| **Governing body** | Public Safety Canada |
| **Constituting instruments** | • Order in Council P.C. 2003–2064<br>• Canada Border Services Agency Act [1] |
| **General nature** | • Federal law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Elected officer responsible** | Steven Blaney, Minister of Public Safety |
| **Agency executive** | Luc Portelance, President |
| **Regions** | |
| **Website** | |
| CBSA Homepage [2] | |

The **Canada Border Services Agency** (**CBSA**) (French: *Agence des services frontaliers du Canada—ASFC*) is a federal law enforcement agency that is responsible for border enforcement, immigration enforcement and customs services.

The Agency was created on December 12, 2003 (the same day Paul Martin became Prime Minister of Canada), by an order-in-council amalgamating Canada Customs (from the now-defunct Canada Customs and Revenue Agency) with border and enforcement personnel from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). The Agency's creation was formalized by the *Canada Border Services Agency Act*,[3] which received Royal Assent on November 3, 2005.

Since the September 11 attacks against the United States, Canada's border operations have placed a dramatic new emphasis on national security and public safety. The Canada-United States Smart Border Declaration, created by

John Manley and Tom Ridge, has provided objectives for co-operation between Canadian and American border operations.

The CBSA oversees approximately 1,200 service locations across Canada, and 39 in other countries. It employs over 12,000 public servants, and offers around-the-clock service at 119 land border crossings and thirteen international airports.[4]

The Agency oversees operations at three major sea ports and three mail centres, and operates detention facilities in Laval, Toronto, Kingston and Vancouver.

The CBSA operates an Inland Enforcement branch, which tracks down and removes foreign nationals who are in Canada illegally. Inland Enforcement Officers are "plain-clothes" units, and are armed with the same sidearm (PX4 Storm) as port of entry Border Services Officers.

## History

Prior to 2004, border security in Canada was handled by three legacy agencies:

- Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency

The CBSA was created in an attempt to address issues found in a review by the Auditor General including an inability to share certain security information and shortcomings in inter-agency communication.[5]

On July 6, 2010, CBSA was granted its own armorial bearing consisting of a coat of arms and a heraldic badge by the Canadian Heraldic Authority. The unveiling ceremony was the last function attended by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as part of her 2010 Royal Tour of Canada. The ceremony was also attended by the Governor General Michaëlle Jean and Prime Minister Stephen Harper.[6]

## Changes to the CBSA

Since the creation of the Agency in 2003, the CBSA has undergone significant changes to its overall structure as services previously offered by different agencies are now housed under a single banner. Not only has the structure of the organization changed, but the range of duties and the institutional priorities have changed. Where the prior coupling of Canada Customs with the Canada Revenue Agency lent itself to a focus on tax collection, the new Agency was created to address heightened security concerns post-9/11, and to respond to criticisms, mostly from the United States, that Canada was not doing enough to ensure the security of North America.

Substantial changes began before the 2001 terrorist attacks in the US. In May 1998, the Government of Canada passed an Act to amend the Customs Act and the Criminal Code,[7] which changed agency policy to allow the officers to arrest and detain individuals at the border for non-customs related violations of Canadian law. These new responsibilities led to the implementation of use of force policies. Border Services Officers across Canada started to carry collapsible batons, OC spray and handcuffs. The 2006 Canadian federal budget introduced $101 million to equip CBSA officers with side arms and to eliminate single-person border crossings to help officers perform their duties. The decision to arm BSOs has been a subject of some controversy in Canada for several years, but the idea has had the support of other law enforcement agencies as well as the union that represents the affected officers.

In August 2006, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that arming BSOs would begin in early 2007 and would continue over the next 10 years. Some of the first officers to be armed will be those working at the Windsor, Ontario port of entry, the busiest highway port of entry in Canada. Arming at the other Ports of Entry across Canada is being conducted systematically with those Ports considered the busiest and/or most dangerous to be completed first. At this time it has not been decided when, and if, officers at airports will be armed.

### Current CBSA structure

- Minister of Public Safety
  - President
    - Executive Vice-President
      - Vice President, Programs
      - Vice President, Operations
        - Regional Director General, Atlantic Region
        - Regional Director General, Quebec Region
        - Regional Director General, Greater Toronto Area Region
        - Regional Director General, Northern Ontario Region
        - Regional Director General, Niagara Falls/Fort Erie Region
        - Regional Director General, Southern Ontario Region
        - Regional Director General, Prairie Region
        - Regional Director General, Pacific Region
      - Vice President, Human Resources
      - Vice President, Information, Science and Technology
      - Vice President, Comptrollership
      - Vice President, Corporate Affairs

## Responsibilities

The Agency's legislative, regulatory and partnership responsibilities include the following:[8]

- **Administering** legislation that governs the admissibility of people and goods, plants and animals into and out of Canada
- **Detaining** those people who may pose a threat to Canada
- **Removing** people who are inadmissible to Canada, including those involved in terrorism, organized crime, war crimes or crimes against humanity
- **Interdicting** illegal goods entering or leaving the country
- **Protecting** food safety, plant and animal health, and Canada's resource base
- **Promoting** Canadian business and economic benefits by administering trade legislation and trade agreements to meet Canada's international obligations
- **Enforcing** trade remedies that help protect Canadian industry from the injurious effects of dumped and subsidized imported goods
- **Administering** a fair and impartial redress mechanism
- **Promoting** Canadian interests in various international forums and with international organizations
- **Collecting** applicable duties and taxes on imported goods

## Border Services Officer


CBSA officers and police in Vancouver

A **Border Services Officer** (BSO) is a federal law enforcement officer employed by the Canada Border Services Agency. BSOs are designated peace officers, and primarily enforce customs and immigration-related legislation, in particular the *Customs Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* as well as over 90 other Acts of Parliament. Because of their peace officer designation, they also have the power to enforce other Acts of Parliament, including the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Border Services Officers are equipped with handcuffs, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, batons, and are currently being armed with Beretta PX4 Storm pistols. The arming initiative began in 2007 and will cover most officers in Canada by 2016.

Border Services Officers are trained at the CBSA Learning Centre, located in Rigaud, Quebec. The training begins with a 4-week online program called Pre-OITP, and a 18-week program called CBSA Officer Induction Training Program (OITP) which covers a range of topics from criminal law to Immigration and customs legislations.

### Operations rank structure

- Border Services Officer (usually referred to as just Officer): No insignia, although one stripe is technically allowed.
- Trainer: 1 $^{1}/_{2}$ silver stripes
- Superintendent: 2 standard silver stripes
- Chief of Operations (Commanding Officer of a Point of Entry, i.e. a land checkpoint or an airport inspection area): 3 standard silver stripes
- Director (Commanding Officer of a District, which is multiple land borders or an airport): 1 gold CBSA pin and 1 gold pip
- Regional Director General (Commanding Officer of a Region, i.e. Pacific Region): 1 gold CBSA pin and 2 gold pips
- Vice President (of operations): 1 gold CBSA pin and 3 gold pips
- President (the head of the Agency): 1 gold CBSA pin and 4 gold pips

## Incidents

On October 16, 2012, a CBSA officer was shot on duty at the Peace Arch Douglas Border Crossing. The attacker was an American man who shot the CBSA officer then killed himself. The CBSA officer, Lori Bowcock, was shot in the neck but she survived. This is the first time since CBSA's inception that an officer was shot on duty.[9]

## Operations

### Immigration

The CBSA plays a key role in immigration to Canada, as it has assumed the port-of-entry and enforcement mandates formerly held by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. CBSA officers work on the front lines, screening persons entering the country and removing those who are unlawfully in Canada.

As of the end of 2003 there were up to 200,000 illegal immigrants in Canada (most residing in Ontario). Most are refugee claimants whose refugee applications were rejected by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada.[] There are very few illegal immigrants who enter the country without first being examined by the CBSA. The reason for this is that Canada is physically very difficult to get to, with the exception of crossing the Canada/U.S. border. As the U.S. is itself a prime destination for illegal immigrants, not many illegal immigrants then attempt to cross the border into Canada in the wild. This differs significantly from the illegal immigration patterns in the U.S., which

stem from illegal border crossings.

There has been a recent increase in the number of illegal entrants from St. Pierre & Miquelon who travel in makeshift boats. High unemployment in the French colony has spurred this increase, which has been acknowledged by the Government of France. The CBSA and Royal Canadian Navy are considering increased marine patrols to intercept the illegal migrants. While residents could lawfully travel to France, the expensive airfare has made the relatively short 5.5-nautical-mile (10 km; 6 mi) boat ride to the Canadian province of Newfoundland more attractive for destitute economic migrants. [10]

## Examinations, searches and seizures

All persons and goods entering Canada are subject to examination by CBSA officers. An examination can be as simple as a few questions, but can also include an examination of the subject's vehicle and/or luggage, more intensive questioning, or personal searches. The intensity of an examination depends on the reasonable grounds that the officer has to escalate the intensiveness of a search.

Examinations are performed to ensure compliance with Customs and Immigration legislation. CBSA officers are given their authority by the *Customs Act*[] and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.* In addition, BSOs are also able to enforce other Acts of Parliament as they are designated as Peace Officers under the Criminal Code of Canada.

The agency will also seize items it labels obscene, as it did in February 2009 when it detained and banned two films by the adult film director Michael Lucas.[11] The CBSA's Policy On The Classification Of Obscene Material states that the "ingestion of someone else's urine... with a sexual purpose" makes a film obscene.[12]

In the year 2000 after a ten-year-long controversy over items the agency labeled obscene, the case reached the British Columbia Supreme Court. One judge in the case concluded not only that Customs officials had wrongly delayed, confiscated, destroyed, damaged, prohibited or misclassified materials imported by the appellant on numerous occasions, but that these errors were caused “by the systemic targeting of Little Sisters' importations in the Vancouver Customs.[13]

Secondary examination can at times be a lengthy process and may cause delays to travellers selected for examination.

## Detector dog service

The CBSA's use of detector dogs began with three canine units at the Windsor port of entry in 1978. The program has since expanded to include 69 detector dog teams located at ports across Canada. Detector dogs work in mail, air, land and marine modes. Each dog is trained to detect specific commodities, and are generally trained to fit into one of three profiles:

- narcotics, explosives and firearms
- currency
- plants, food and animals

**Role**

Detector dogs provide Border Services Officers (BSOs) with one of the most effective tools in the detection of contraband. Although other tools are available to BSOs, detector dogs are highly efficient in their ability to accurately locate the source of a scent, and thus can save time in labour-intensive examinations of vehicles, luggage and cargo. This speeds up the process for BSOs as well as for the travelling public.

The CBSA uses passive detector dogs, unlike some other law enforcement agencies, which use active dogs. When a passive dog detects a scent that it has been trained to recognize, it sits beside the source of the smell. While active dogs, which bark, scratch, dig or bite at the source of the scent, were used initially by the CBSA, passive dogs allow the officer to circulate among passengers more peacefully, and are considered by the Agency to be more effective in the course of their work. The Passive Dog training was implemented in 1993, and is now the Agency's preference.

**Training**

Detector Dog teams (consisting of a dog and a single handler) undergo a 12 week training course at the CBSA Learning Centre. The handlers are Border Services Officers, and are trained on how to care for, maintain, and train their dogs. They are also trained to understand the Cone of Scent. Odour particles always disperse in the shape of a cone: more concentrated at the source, and less concentrated farther away. After the initial training, the handler must keep up a training regimen to ensure their dog remains in top form. Only about 1 in 10 dogs who begin the training eventually become detector dogs.

While there is no specific description for a detector dog, the CBSA looks for certain characteristics that make a better potential detector dog,[] including:

- ability and desire to retrieve
- good physical condition
- alertness
- sociability
- boldness
- temperament

**About the dogs**

Detector dogs begin training between the ages of 11 and 16 months and work for an average of 8 to 10 years. Several different breeds are used, but the CBSA primarily uses Labrador Retrievers for firearm, drug and currency detection, and the Beagle for plant, food and animal detection. Dogs that are used to detect firearms, drugs and currency live with their handler. However, dogs trained to detect agricultural products live in a commercial kennel as living around large amounts of food full-time can cause the dog to become desensitized to some scents. While the dog is at work, it is transported in air-conditioned vehicles that act as a mobile kennel.

The AMPS program, implemented in December 2005, is a system that encourages compliance with Customs legislation through the tendering of monetary penalties. It is used mainly as an enforcement tool on technical infractions, where the subject did not necessarily intend to breach the legislation, but failed to comply in some way. For more serious or deliberate infractions, the goods in question may be seized or subject to forfeiture. AMPS penalties are imposed depending on the severity and frequency of the infraction. Multiple infractions will result in higher penalties under the AMPS system.

# Intelligence initiatives

## Intelligence

The Canada Border Services Agency maintains a robust and comprehensive Intelligence program, which is mandated to provide timely, accurate and relevant intelligence support to operational decision makers at all levels within the Agency. Information is lawfully collected from a variety of sources, including open and closed source materials, domestic and international intelligence partners, joint operations with other law enforcement agencies, sophisticated technical means, covert surveillance, and informants/human intelligence. Intelligence officers and analysts are deployed within Canada—along the borders and throughout the country—as well as overseas.

The CBSA turns the information it collects into intelligence by using automated risk analysis, analytical tools, and risk management. This allows it to work toward its objective of balancing security concerns with the need to facilitate the flow of people and goods. The Agency seeks to manage risks through a number of means, including the collection and analysis of intelligence information, the use of detection tools, the analysis of indicators and judgment of front-line officers, and random checks.

Threat and risk assessments are widely recognized as valuable decision-making tools when setting examination priorities. The Agency's intelligence directorate conducts a border risk assessment of its border operations every 2–3 years. Under this process, the Agency assesses the risks of smuggling contraband, such as drugs, firearms, proceeds of crime, child pornography, illicit tobacco etc. The information is assessed and ranked by commodity and by mode of transport. The Agency will include the risks of irregular or illegal migration of people, and the movement of food, plants, and animals, now under the Agency's broader mandate, in the next version of its border risk assessment.

The Agency also prepares a national port risk assessment every two years. The Agency assessed the relative risk to 168 ports of entry in 2006 and 220 in 2004. Regional intelligence analysts, in consultation with other sources and port operational staff, complete a questionnaire detailing port demographics, traffic volume, enforcement, and intelligence information. The 2006 risk assessment ranked 23 ports as high-risk and included information on suspected criminal and national security risks, as well as the risk of irregular or illegal migration of people.

In addition to the border and port risk assessment processes, the intelligence directorate provides daily, weekly and monthly updates on specific threats and trends in unlawful activities. Intelligence officers and analysts frequently participate in tactical and operational law enforcement activities such as search warrants, arrests, surveillance, the recruitment and retention of confidential informers, interviews of detainees and the analysis of seized goods and evidence.

## Border Watch

The CBSA Border Watch toll free info line offers citizens the opportunity to report suspicious cross border activity directly to the Agency in a direct and confidential manner. The Border Watch line differs from other phone lines for the public, such as Crimestoppers or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police info line in that it is designed to focus directly on border-related intelligence. The toll free number is 1-888-502-9060.

# Canada-US Cooperation

## Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan

The Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan, also known as the Smart Border Accord, was signed in 2001 and is an initiative of the Government of Canada, specifically the CBSA, RCMP and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and the Government of the United States, specifically the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the United States Coast Guard. The two major signatories to the Declaration were Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and then-US Director of Homeland Security Tom

Ridge.

The accord was set up in order to facilitate the cross-border flow of travellers and goods, while co-ordinating enforcement efforts in the two countries.

The accord consists of 30 points of common interest[] to improve both security and trade between the two countries. Included in the plan are initiatives to improve the biometric features of Permanent Resident Cards in both countries, sharing Advanced Passenger Information, and creating compatible immigration databases.

There are four main pillars to the Action Plan:

- Secure flow of people
- Secure flow of goods
- Investing in secure infrastructure
- Coordination and information sharing in the enforcement of these objectives

### Canada–United States Integrated Border Enforcement Teams

Integrated Border Enforcement Teams[] (IBETs) were created as a part of the Accord to consolidate the law-enforcement and intelligence-gathering expertise of different agencies in both countries. The key Canadian contributors to the IBETs are the CBSA, RCMP, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. ICE Teams. However, IBETs also enlist the help of other municipal, state/provincial and federal agencies on certain projects.

In Canada, IBETs operate in 15 regions across the Canada-U.S. Border in air, sea and land modes. They are based on a model started along the British Columbia-Washington State border in 1996. Since their inception, IBETs have helped disrupt smuggling rings involved in the drug trade, alcohol, tobacco and vehicle smuggling, and human trafficking.

## Commerce and trade-oriented programs and initiatives

### Customs self assessment program

The CSA program gives approved importers a streamlined accounting and paying process for all imported goods. Importers are required to apply for acceptance into the program

### Advance Commercial Information

A major ongoing project of the CBSA is Advance Commercial Information, which requires shipborne and airborne cargo entering Canada to be registered with the Agency. This assists officials at seaports and airports in their inspections, and allows for the tracking of suspicious materials. These phases of the project were implemented in 2005, with a similar highway and rail cargo program to follow in the near future.

## TV show

Since 2012, CBSA has participated in a documentary called *Border Security: Canada's Front Line*, produced by Canadian National Geographic Channel. It is similar in format to the Australian version in following CBSA officers from various ports and Inland Enforcement Teams.[14] The show has attracted criticism from the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association and the Canadian Bar Association due to its approach to privacy rights and its one-sided narrative.[15]

## Notes

[1] http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/c-1.4/
[2] http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
[3] Canada Border Services Agency Act (http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/c-1.4/). Laws.justice.gc.ca. Retrieved on 2013-07-12.
[6] Armorial bearings presented to CBSA by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (http://www.newswire.ca/en/releases/archive/July2010/06/c2468.html)
[9] Canadian border officer shot without warning: CBSA president (http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/canadian-border-officer-shot-without-warning-cbsa-president-1.1002216)
[10] National Post, 30 December 2009, page A7, "Unemployment on St. Pierre & Miquelon brings migrants"
[11] Michael Lucas Implores Obama, Harper to Talk About Porn (http://business.avn.com/company-news/31059.html), AVN News, February 20, 2009.
[12] Lucas Porn Films Detained At Border (http://www.dnamagazine.com.au/articles/news.asp?news_id=8073&c=1990), DNA Magazine, February 13, 2009
[13] 2000 SCC 69 (http://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/2000/2000scc69/2000scc69.html). CanLII. Retrieved on 2013-07-12.
[14] BORDER SECURITY: Canada's Front Line (http://natgeotv.com/ca/border-security)
[15] Border Security reality show called risk for vulnerable migrants (http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2013/04/30/border_security_reality_show_called_risk_for_vulnerable_migrants.html)

## External links

- Canada Border Services Agency Official site (http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/)
- CBSA Wanted List (http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/wc-cg/menu-eng.html)
- Smart Border 30-Point Action Plan (http://www.dfait.gc.ca/can-am/main/border/32_point_action-en.asp)
- Canada Nexus Border crossing system (http://www.rfident.org/rfidnexus.htm)—Educational video on ID cards with RFID chips
- Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/prg/le/bs/ibet-en.asp)
- IBETs 2006 Joint Cross-Border Operations (http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/security/ibets_success_e.htm)
- Chapter 5—Keeping the Border Open and Secure—Canada Border Services Agency (http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_200710_05_e_23829.html)
- Gomorrahy.com (http://gomorrahy.com/)—Archives CBSA Quarterly List of Admissible and Prohibited Titles

# U.S. Customs and Border Protection

| U.S. Customs and Border Protection | |
|---|---|
| **Common name** | U.S. Customs and Border Protection |
| **Abbreviation** | CBP |
|  | |
| Patch of CBP | |
|  | |
| Logo of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. | |
|  | |
| CBP officer badge | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | March 1, 2003 |
| **Preceding agencies** | • Some functions of the United States Department of Agriculture<br>• Immigration inspectors and the United States Border Patrol<br>• Functions of the United States Customs Service |
| **Employees** | 63,560+ (2013) |
| **Annual budget** | $11.86 billion (2013) |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Federal agency** | USA |
| **General nature** | • Federal law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Ronald Reagan Building<br>Washington, D.C. |
| **Federal Law Enforcement Sworn Officerss** | 45,741 |
| **Agency executive** | David Aguilar (Acting), Commissioner |
| **Parent agency** | U.S. Department of Homeland Security |
| **Commands** | Office of Field Operations, Office of Border Patrol, Office of Air and Marine |
| **Website** | |
| www.cbp.gov [1] | |

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection** (**CBP**) is a federal law enforcement agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security charged with regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. regulations, including trade, customs, and immigration. CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the United States.[2][3] It has a workforce of more than 45,600 sworn federal agents and officers. It has its headquarters in Washington, D.C.[4]

While its primary mission is preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, CBP is also responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally including those with a criminal record, stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband, protecting United States agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases, and protecting American businesses from intellectual property theft.

# Organization

## Overview

CBP has a workforce of over 58,000 employees, including officers and agents, agriculture specialists, aircraft pilots, trade specialists, mission support staff, and canine enforcement officers and agents.

- More than 21,180 CBP Officers inspect and examine passengers and cargo at over 300 ports of entry.
- Over 2,200 CBP Agriculture Specialists work to curtail the spread of harmful pests and plant and animal diseases that may harm America's farms and food supply or cause bio- and agro-terrorism.
- Over 21,370 Border Patrol Agents protect and patrol 1,900 miles (3,100 km) of border with Mexico and 5,000 miles (8,000 km) of border with Canada.
- Nearly 1,050 Air and Marine Interdiction Agents prevent people, weapons, narcotics, and conveyances from illegal entry by air and water.
- Nearly 2,500 employees in CBP revenue positions collect over $30 billion annually in entry duties and taxes through the enforcement of trade and tariff laws. These collections provide the second largest revenue for the U.S. Government. In addition, these employees fulfill the agency's trade mission by appraising and classifying imported merchandise. These employees serve in positions such as import specialist, auditor, international trade specialist, and textile analyst.
- The CBP Canine Enforcement Program conducts the largest number of working dogs of any U.S. federal law enforcement agency. K-9 teams are assigned to 73 commercial ports and 74 Border Patrol stations throughout the nation.[5][6]

There are 327 officially designated ports of entry and an additional 14 pre-clearance locations[7] in Canada, Ireland and the Caribbean. CBP is also in charge of the Container Security Initiative, which identifies and inspects foreign cargo in its mother country before it is to be imported into the United States.

The major offices operating under CBP are:

- The Office of Field Operations (OFO); headed by Assistant Commissioner Thomas S. Winkowski.
- The Office of Border Patrol (OBP); headed by Chief Michael J. Fisher.
- The Office of Air and Marine (OAM); headed by Assistant Commissioner Randolph D. Alles.
- The Office of International Trade (OT); headed by Assistant Commissioner Allen Gina.
- The Office of Information and Technology (OIT); headed by Assistant Commissioner Charles Armstrong.
- The Office of Administration (OA); formerly the Office of Finance; headed by Assistant Commissioner Eugene Schied.
- The Office of Training and Development (OTD); headed by Assistant Commissioner Christopher J. Hall.
- The Office of Internal Affairs (IA); headed by Assistant Commissioner James Tomsheck.
- The Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL); headed by Assistant Commissioner Donna Bucella. Established in July 2011, following a re-organization of the Office of Intelligence & Operations Coordination (OIOC) from the merger of the former Offices of Intelligence and Anti-Terrorism in July 2007.

CBP assess all passengers flying into the U.S. for terrorist risk via Joint Terrorism Task Force and systems such as Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indication Technology US-VISIT, and the Student and Exchange Visitor System SEVIS. CBP also works with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to screen high-risk imported food shipments in order to prevent bio-terrorism/agro-terrorism.

Through the Container Security Initiative, CBP works jointly with host nation counterparts to identify and screen containers that pose a risk at the foreign port of departure before they are loaded on board vessels bound for the U.S. CSI is implemented in 20 of the largest ports in terms of container shipments to the U.S., and at a total of 58 ports worldwide.

The Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection program allows pre-screened, low-risk travelers from Mexico to be processed through dedicated lanes. NEXUS is a similar program on the country's northern border with Canada. Along both borders, CBP has implemented the Free and Secure Trade, which utilizes transponder technology and pre-arrival shipment information to process participating trucks as they arrive at the border. An agreement with Canada allows CBP to target, screen, and examine rail shipments headed to the U.S.

## Structure

- Commissioner
  - Deputy Commissioner
    - Office of Field Operations
    - Office of Air and Marine
    - Office of Border Patrol
    - Intelligence and Operations Coordination
    - International Affairs
    - International Trade
    - Human Resources Management
    - Technology Innovation and Acquisitions
    - Information and Technology
    - Administration
    - Public Affairs
    - Internal Affairs
    - Congressional Affairs

## Enforcement powers

CBP has the authority to search outbound and inbound shipments, and uses targeting to carry out its mission in this area. Under Section 596 of the Tariff Act, CBP is required to seize and forfeit all merchandise that is stolen, smuggled, or clandestinely imported or introduced.[8] CBP is also required to seize and forfeit controlled substances, certain contraband articles, and plastic explosives that do not contain a detection agent. In conjunction with the Department of State and the Bureau of the Census, CBP has put in place regulations that require submission of electronic export information on U.S. Munitions List and for technology for the Commerce Control List. CBP uses advance information from the Automated Targeting System and the Automated Export System to identify cargo that may pose a threat. CBP also works with the Departments of State and Defense to improve procedures on exported shipments of foreign military sales commodities.

Merchandise may also be seized and forfeited if:

- Its importation is restricted or prohibited because of a law relating to health, safety or conservation;
- The merchandise is lacking a federal license required for the importation;
- The merchandise or packaging is in violation of copyright, trademark, trade name, or trade dress protections;
- The merchandise is intentionally or repetitively marked in violation of country of origin marking requirements; or
- The imported merchandise is subject to quantitative restrictions requiring a visa or similar document from a foreign government, and the document presented with the entry is counterfeit.

### Civil penalties

Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is the basic and most widely used customs penalty provision for the importation of goods. It prescribes monetary penalties against any person who imports, attempts to import, or aids or procures the importation of merchandise by means of false or fraudulent documents, statements, omissions or practices, concerning any material fact. Penalties may be applied even in situations where there is no loss of revenue.

Section 592 infractions are divided into three categories of culpability, each giving rise to a different maximum penalty:

- *Fraud*, an act or omission done intentionally to defraud the United States Department of Revenue. The maximum civil penalty for a violation is the domestic value of the merchandise in the entry or entries concerned.
- *Gross negligence*, an act or omission with actual knowledge of, or wanton disregard for, the relevant facts and a disregard of section 592 obligations. The maximum civil penalty is the lesser of the domestic value of the merchandise or four times the loss of revenue (actual or potential). IF the infraction does not affect revenue, the maximum penalty is 40% of the dutiable value of the good.
- *Negligence*, involving a failure to exercise due care in ascertaining the material facts or in ascertaining the obligations under section 592. The maximum civil penalties are the same for gross negligence, except the lesser of *twice* the domestic value of the merchandise or twice the loss of revenue is used. The penalty cannot exceed 20% of the dutiable value.

The Customs Modernization Act amended section 592 to apply existing penalties for false information to information transmitted electronically and allows Customs to recover unpaid taxes and fees resulting from 592 violations. It also introduced the requirement that importers use "reasonable care" in making entry and providing the initial classification and appraisement, establishing a "shared responsibility" between Customs and importers, thus allowing Customs to rely on the accuracy of the information submitted and streamline entry procedures. To the extent that an importer fails to use reasonable care, Customs may impose a penalty under section

US Customs Agriculture Specialist Officers are allowed to issue civil penalties in accordance with CFR 7 & 9.

### Criminal penalties

In addition to the civil penalties, a criminal fraud statute provides for sanctions to those presenting false information to customs officers.[9] Section 542 provides a maximum of 2 years imprisonment, or a $5,000 fine, or both, for each violation involving an importation or attempted importation.

## History

### U.S. Customs Service

Responding to an urgent need for revenue following the American Revolutionary War, the First United States Congress passed, and President George Washington, signed the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789, which authorized the collection of duties on imported goods. Four weeks later, on July 31, the fifth act of Congress established the United States Customs Service and its ports of entry.

For nearly 125 years, the U.S. Customs Service was the primary source of governmental funds, which paid for the nation's early growth and infrastructure.[10] Purchases include the Louisiana and Oregon territories; Florida, Alaska, and Washington, D.C.; funding the National Road and the Transcontinental Railroad; building many of the United States' lighthouses; and the U.S. Military and Naval academies.

In March 2003, the Customs Service was dissolved to form part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Division.

### Immigration and Naturalization Service

Shortly after the American Civil War, some states started to pass their own immigration laws, which prompted the U.S. Supreme Court to rule in 1875 that immigration was a federal responsibility.[*citation needed*] The Immigration Act of 1891 established an Office of the Superintendent of Immigration within the United States Department of the Treasury. This office was responsible for admitting, rejecting, and processing all immigrants seeking admission to the United States and for implementing national immigration policy. "Immigrant inspectors", as they were then called, were stationed at major U.S. ports of entry collecting manifests of arriving passengers. A "head tax" of fifty cents was collected on each immigrant.



Immigration inspectors, c. 1924

In the early 20th century Congress's primary interest in immigration was protecting American workers and wages – the reason it had become a federal concern in the first place. This made immigration more a matter of commerce than revenue; hence, in 1903, Congress transferred the Bureau of Immigration to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor.

After World War I, Congress attempted to stem the flow of immigrants, still mainly coming from Europe, by passing laws in 1921 and 1924 limiting the number of newcomers by assigning a quota to each nationality based upon its representation in previous U.S. census figures. Each year, the U.S. State Department issued a limited number of visas; only those immigrants who had obtained them and could present valid visas were permitted entry.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice in 1940.

### Reorganization (2003 to present)



U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers

CBP became an official agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003, combining employees from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (specifically the Plant Protection Quarantine inspectors),[11] the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (specifically, immigration inspectors and the United States Border Patrol), and the United States Customs Service. This transformation was led by former Commissioner Robert C. Bonner.

W. Ralph Basham was nominated to the post of Commissioner by President George W. Bush on January 30, 2006.[*citation needed*] Basham had 28 years of experience as a law enforcement manager, including serving as the head of the Secret Service and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. He had also served as the chief of staff for the Transportation Security Administration. It is the largest federal law enforcement agency that works closely with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

## Personnel

### CBP Officers (OFO)




CBP – Office of Field Operations Shoulder Patch

CBP officers[12] are federal law enforcement officers empowered to exercise the authority and perform the duties provided by law and Department of Homeland Security regulations, including making arrests, conducting searches, making seizures, bearing firearms, and serving any order or warrant. CBP officers have full law enforcement powers on and off duty. CBP officers defend against terrorist intrusion by identifying high risk individuals who are attempting to enter into the United States; stop criminal activities – such as drug trafficking, child pornography (including on computers, cell phones, and other electronic media), weapons trafficking, and money laundering – by inspecting vehicles and trucks; and prevent the illegal entry of individuals, the smuggling of prohibited goods, and other customs and immigration violations. Officers are armed with Heckler & Koch P2000 pistols chambered in .40 S&W, expandable batons, and oleoresin capsicum pepper spray. In accordance with Public Law 110-161, CBP officers are covered under special law enforcement retirement, and all candidates must be referred for selection for this position before reaching their 37th birthday.

Officer candidates attend the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, in Glynco, Georgia for 20 weeks of paid training. Candidate training consists of basic law enforcement skills, including Anti-Terrorism; Detection of Contraband; Interviewing; Cross-cultural Communications; Firearms Handling and Qualification; Immigration

and Naturalization Laws; U.S. Customs Export and Import laws, Defensive Tactics and Driving; Crime Investigation Site; Arrest Techniques; Baton Techniques; Examination of Cargo; Bags and Merchandise; Border Search Exception; Entry and Control Procedures; Passenger Processing; and Officer Safety and Survival. Those candidates selected for duty locations requiring Spanish may receive an additional 6 weeks of Spanish Language training. Officers who additionally serve on CBP's Special Response Team are trained for an additional six weeks with the U.S. Border Patrol Tactical Unit in Artesia, New Mexico. For more information on training, download FLETC Training PDF[13] and reference the specific program title of Bureau of Customs and Border Protection Integrated Training Program (BCBPI).



Officers boarding a ship.

CBP Officers may begin their careers in any region for which they apply. The duty region is selected during the application phase, and generally cannot be changed once selected. Proficiency in Spanish is a duty requirement only for those stationed along southern border regions, although it is not a requirement before being hired. CBP Officers stationed along southern border regions will undergo Spanish language training before coming on duty.

The CBP Officer position is categorized as a "critical-sensitive" position in law enforcement. For this reason, officer candidates must undergo a single scope background investigation before being appointed. In addition, officer candidates must undergo drug and medical examination, polygraph examination, physical fitness test, and video based interview during the pre-appointment phase.[14]

## CBP Officer (OFO) ranks and insignia

| Title | Collar insignia | Pay grade |
|---|---|---|
| Assistant Commissioner, Field Operations (AC) | | SES |
| Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Field Operations (DAC) | | SES |
| Director, Field Operations (DFO) | | SES |
| Area Port Director (PD) | | GS-14 or GS-15 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assistant Area Port Director (APD) Watch Commander(WC) |  | GS-14 |
| Chief CBP Officer (CCBPO) CBP Officer Program Manager |  | GS-13 |
| Supervisory CBP Officer (SCBPO) |  | GS-13 |
| CBP Officer K-9 Lead (CBPO-Canine) |  | GS-12 |
| CBP Officer Enforcement (CBPOE) CBP Officer Intelligence (CBPOI) |  | GS-12 |
| CBP Officer (CBPO) (Journeyman) |  | GS-12 |
| CBP Officer (CBPO) |  | GS-9, GS-11 |
| CBP Officer (CBPO) |  | GS-5, GS-7 |

## Agriculture Specialists (OFO)

CBP Agriculture Specialists[15] receive 11 weeks of paid training at the Professional Development Center in Frederick, Maryland. Agriculture Specialists are stationed at international ports of entry located at airports, seaports, and land borders throughout the U.S. and along the Canadian and Mexican borders; they are also stationed overseas in various countries authorized by the United States to have commodities pre-cleared. They are uniformed federal officers with the authority to conduct random inspections of luggage or items entering the country and the power to seize prohibited or contaminated items, such as certain kinds of fruit. Agricultural Specialists issue civil fines, not to be confused with collecting duty or tax, to both international travelers and commercial entities in accordance with the federal laws CFR 7 & 9; they do not however collect duty taxes. They also serve as expert and technical consultants in the areas of inspection, intelligence, analysis, examination and law enforcement activities related to the importation of agricultural/commercial commodities and conveyances at the various ports of entry. Agriculture Specialists apply a wide range of federal, state and local laws and agency regulations when determining the admissibility of agriculture commodities while preventing the introduction of harmful pests, diseases and potential agro-terrorism into the United States. They participate in special enforcement, targeting or analysis teams charged with collecting and analyzing information and identifying high-risk targets; or conduct visual and physical inspections of cargo, conveyances or passenger baggage. The Agriculture Specialist plans, conducts, and supervises remedial actions such as treating, disinfecting and decontaminating prohibited commodities, conveyances, contaminants or agricultural materials.[16][17]



Ag Specialist badge


Ag Specialists doing lab work.

The Agriculture Specialist position is categorized as a "sensitive" position in law enforcement and may be granted up to the "Secret" level security clearance. Candidates must undergo a single scope background investigation before being appointed. In addition, the candidates must undergo drug and medical examinations and a video based interview during the pre-appointment phase.



Border Patrol Agent badge

## Border Patrol Agents (OBP)

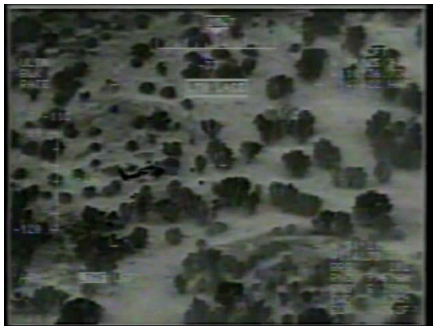
United States Border Patrol Agents[14] are federal law enforcement agents who actively patrol the borders to prevent persons from entering or leaving the United States without government permission. Agents detect and prevent the smuggling and unlawful entry of aliens into the United States, along with apprehending those people found to be in violation of immigration laws. Agents work to lower crimes and

improve the quality of life in border communities. In some areas Agents are deputized or have peace-officer status and use it to enforce local and state/territory laws.



Border Patrol Agent reading the Miranda Rights to a suspect.

One of the most important activities for a United States Border Patrol Agent is "line watch". This involves the detection, prevention and apprehension of terrorists, illegal aliens and smugglers of both aliens and contraband at or near the land border by maintaining surveillance from a covert position, following up leads, responding to electronic sensor television systems, aircraft sightings, and interpreting and following tracks, marks and other physical evidence. Some of the major activities are farm and ranch check, traffic check, traffic observation, city patrol, transportation check, administrative, intelligence, and anti-smuggling activities.



Border Surveillance video captured by a UAS (likely along the Mexican border).

All agents complete a 55-day paid "Basic Academy" training at the U.S. Border Patrol Academy in Artesia, New Mexico. Training includes such topics as immigration and nationality laws, physical training (PT), weapons and marksmanship. For those needing Spanish language instruction, an additional 40 days may be required beyond the 55 days of Basic Academy training. Border Patrol Agents must be willing to work overtime and varying shifts under arduous conditions, and be proficient in the carry and use of firearms. They may also be sent on temporary assignments on short notice, or on permanent reassignments to any duty location. All new agents begin their careers along the Southwest border, where a working knowledge of Spanish is required.[14][18]

## Border Patrol (OBP) ranks and insignia

| Location | Title | Collar insignia | Shoulder ornament | Pay grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Border Patrol Headquarters** | Chief of the Border Patrol |  | Gold-plated | Senior Executive Service (SES) |
| | Deputy Chief of the Border Patrol |  | Gold-plated | SES |
| | Division Chief |  | Gold-plated | SES |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deputy Division Chief |  | Gold-plated | GS-15, General Schedule |
| | Associate Chief |  | Gold-plated | GS-15 |
| | Assistant Chief |  | Gold-plated | GS-14 |
| | Operations Officer |  | Gold-plated | GS-13 |
| | | | | |
| **Border Patrol Sectors** | Chief Patrol Agent (CPA) |  | Silver-plated | SES |
| | Deputy Chief Patrol Agent (DCPA) |  | Silver-plated | SES |
| | Division Chief/ACTT Director |  | Silver-plated | GS-15 |
| | Executive Officer/Assistant Chief Patrol Agent (ACPA) |  | Silver-plated | GS-15 or GS-14 |
| | Special Operations Supervisor (SOS) |  | Silver-plated | GS-13 |
| | Operations Officer |  | Silver-plated | GS-13 |
| | Supervisory Border Patrol Agent (SBPA) |  | Silver-plated | GS-13 |
| | | | | |
| **Border Patrol Stations** | Patrol Agent in Charge (PAIC) |  | Oxidized | GS-15 or GS-14 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assistant Patrol Agent in Charge (APAIC) |  | Oxidized | GS-14 or GS-13 |
| | Watch Commander (WC) |  | Oxidized | GS-14 or GS-13 |
| | Special Operations Supervisor (SOS) |  | Oxidized | GS-13 |
| | Supervisory Border Patrol Agent (SBPA) |  | Oxidized | GS-13 |
| | Border Patrol Agent (BPA) | | No insignia | GL-5, 7, 9, GS-11, 12 |
| | | | | |
| **Border Patrol Academy** | Chief Patrol Agent (CPA) |  | Silver-plated | GS-15 |
| | Deputy Chief Patrol Agent (DCPA) |  | Silver-plated | GS-15 |
| | Assistant Chief Patrol Agent (ACPA) |  | Silver-plated | GS-14 |
| | Training Operations Supervisor (TOS) |  | Oxidized | GS-14 |
| | Supervisory Border Patrol Agent (Senior Instructor) |  | Oxidized | GS-13 |
| | Supervisory Border Patrol Agent (Instructor) |  | Oxidized | GS-13 |
| | Border Patrol Agent (Detailed Instructor) |  | Oxidized | GS-11, 12 |

**Border Patrol Shoulder ornaments**










## Air and Marine Interdiction Agents (OAM)

**Air Interdiction Agents**[19]

**Marine Interdiction Agents**[20]

## Employee morale



CBP officers at a ceremony

In July 2006, the Office of Personnel Management conducted a survey of federal employees in all 36 federal agencies on job satisfaction and how they felt their respective agency was headed. DHS (which includes CBP) was last or near to last in every category including

- 36th on the job satisfaction index
- 35th on the leadership and knowledge management index
- 36th on the results-oriented performance culture index
- 33rd on the talent management index

The low scores were attributed to major concerns about basic supervision, management and leadership within DHS. Based on the survey, the primary concerns are about promotion and pay increase based on merit, dealing with poor performance, rewarding creativity and innovation, and the inability of leadership to generate high levels of motivation in the workforce, recognition for doing a good job, lack of satisfaction with various component policies and procedures and lack of information about what is going on with the organization and complaints from the traveling public.[21][22]

In June 2007, CBP Commissioner W. Ralph Basham announced to employees that the agency would be conducting 125 different focus groups in 12 different cities around the country to better understand their concerns as expressed in the Human Capital Survey. The agency is also going to give employees who are not a part of that focus group process an intranet virtual focus group where they can express their views and their concerns. The commissioner stated: "We are looking at this very seriously. We want to hear from the employees, we want to hear from these focus groups, we want to drill down on this survey." As 2011, more than four years after this statement was made, these focus groups have never been reported to have been held, nor have any plans been reported for them to be held in the future.

A November 2007 Government Accountability Office report showed that low staffing, training, and overwork is a large problem within CBP, and an average of 71 officers leave the service every two weeks.[23]

### Polygraphing

Two years prior to 2013, the United States Congress mandated that applicants to CBP jobs undergo polygraph testing. The agency polygraphs about 10,000 applicants annually. From the start of the polygraphing until August 16, 2013, over 200 confessions of wrongdoing had been made. Many of the applicants confessed that they had close associations with drug traffickers or that they were directly involved in smuggling of drugs and illegal immigrants. The agency accused ten applicants of using countermeasures. As part of the "Operation Lie Busters", the name of the crackdown on polygraph countermeasures, all ten were not selected for employment.[24]

## Equipment

| Vehicle | Country of Manufacture | Type | Notes | Picture |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ford Explorer | United States | K-9 | |  |
| Ford Crown Victoria | Canada | Cruiser | |  |
| Ford Freestyle/Taurus X | United States | cruiser | |  |
| Jeep TJ | United States | Utility vehicle | |  |
| Chevrolet Tahoe / Chevrolet S-10 Blazer | United States | Sport utility vehicle | |  |
| AM General Hummer | United States | SUV | |  |
| Dodge Ram | United States | Pickup truck | |  |
| Ford F-series | United States | Pickup truck | |  |
| Chevrolet Silverado/GMC Sierra | United States | Pickup truck | |  |
| Dodge Ram Van | United States | Van | |  |
| Hughes OH-6 Cayuse | United States | helicopter | |  |
| MD Helicopters MD 600 | United States | Helicopter | |  |
| Eurocopter AS350 | France | Light utility helicopter | |  |
| Bell Helicopters UH-1 Huey | United States | Helicopter | |  |
| UH-60 Blackhawk | United States | Heavy utility helicopter | |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beechcraft Super King Air | United States | Fixed-wing aircraft | |  |
| Lockheed P-3 Orion - Lockheed P-3 LRT | United States | long range patrol | |  |
| Lockheed P-3 Orion - P-3AEW&C variant | United States | Airborne early warning and control | |  |
| Elbit Hermes 450 | Israel | UAV | |  |
| MQ-9 Reaper | United States | UAV | |  |
| Safe Boat International Walk Around Cabin / Safe Boat International RB-S "Defender" Class | United States | marine craft | |  |



Office of Air and Marine Boats and Helicopter



Unmanned aerial vehicle (Office of Air and Marine Unmanned Aircraft System) – MQ-9 Reaper



OAM Unmanned aerial vehicle control.



OAM UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter assists ICE Special Agents.



Office of Air and Marine helicopter and boats



OAM MQ-9 Reaper



Border Patrol sign allows lost or injured immigrants to call for help.

## Criticism

National Public Radio's *Morning Edition* reported that CBP radiation-detection equipment at ports is better at detecting kitty litter than dangerous weapons, and that U.S. borders are so porous that congressional investigators carrying simulated nuclear materials have walked across unchallenged.[25]

In an article entitled "DHS Decision-Making: Competence or Character?", James Giermanski states that the fundamental problem within CBP is that the agency has weak and sometimes flawed management. He says that DHS and CBP suffer from "seriously flawed decision-making", citing the "door only" policy, radio frequency identification technology, and lack of focus on exports which contain bombs.[26]

The agency's practice of performing internal document checks on buses and trains running entirely within U.S. territory has been called "coercive, unconstitutional, and tainted by racial profiling".[27]

The United States Court of International Trade found that CBP improperly classified merchandise when it had untrained chemists testifying before the court. The court found that there were errors in the laboratory reports, that CBP destroyed the evidence, and the tests used by the chemist did not meet any Daubert Factors.[28]

During a federal court case for unlawful removal,[*citation needed*] CBP and United States Department of Justice attorneys cited the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Garcetti v. Ceballos* (04-473), which ruled that CBP employees do not have protection from retaliation by CBP managers under the First Amendment of the Constitution. The free speech protections of the First Amendment have long been used to shield whistleblowers from retaliation. In response to the Supreme Court decision of *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 985, the Whistleblower Protection Act of 2007, and the Senate passed its version of the Whistleblower Protection Act (S. 274), which has significant bipartisan support.

Some in Congress, such as Senator Susan Collins (R-ME),[29] have argued that the combined infrastructures of ICE, CIS, and CBP should be merged into one agency called U.S. Border Enforcement Administration(BEA) followed by seven major offices: Office of Investigations, Office of Border Patrol, Office of Air and Marine, Office of Field Operations, Office of Agriculture, Office of Immigration Adjudications, and Office of Deportation and Removal.

Canadian author and marine biologist Peter Watts accused customs officers of assaulting him and throwing him in jail for the night of December 1, 2009 when he was returning to Toronto from the U.S.[30] Watts was tried before a jury and was found guilty of obstructing a federal officer. In April 2010 he was given a suspended sentence, and a fine.[] However, due to immigration laws,[] Watts' felony conviction prevents him from re-entering the United States.[]

See also the criticisms against the United States Border Patrol, a federal law enforcement agency within CBP.

## References

[1] http://www.cbp.gov

[2] " This is CBP (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/about/mission/cbp_is.xml)." U.S. Customs and Border Protection. December 11, 2008. Retrieved June 19, 2010.

[3] " CBP Statistics as of Fiscal Year 2009 (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/about/accomplish/fy09_typical_day.xml)." U.S. Customs and Border Protection. February 16, 2010. Retrieved October 7, 2010.

[4] " CBP Headquarters (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/headquarters.xml)." U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Retrieved on June 19, 2010.

[5] U.S. Customs and Border Protection Canine Enforcement Program (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/fact_sheets/k9_enforce/fact_sheet_canines.xml)

[6] Mission, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Canine Enforcement Program (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border_security/canines/canine.xml)

[8] 19 U.S.C. 1595a(c) (http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/19/1595a.html)

[9] 18 U.S.C. 542

[10] History of the U.S. Customs Service (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/about/history/history.xml)

[13] FLETC.gov (http://www.fletc.gov/cotp.pdf)

[14] CBP.gov (http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/careers/customs_careers/officer/cass_faq.ctt/cass_q_a.doc)

[16] CBP.gov (http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/careers/customs_careers/agri_specialist/agri_spec_factsheet.ctt/careers_agspec_fact.pdf)
[17] CBP.gov (http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/careers/customs_careers/agri_specialist/ag_specialist_overview.ctt/ag_specialist_overview.pdf)
[19] CBP.gov (http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/careers/customs_careers/air_marine/am_recruit.ctt/am_recruit.pdf)
[20] Nemo.cbp.gov (http://nemo.cbp.gov/air_marine/cbp_marine_interdiction.pdf)
[21] ABC7chicago.com: Homeland Security employees rank last in job satisfaction survey 2/08/07 (http://abclocal.go.com/wls/story?section=nation_world&id=5017688)
[22] DHS memo reveals agency personnel are treated like "human capital" (http://narcosphere.narconews.com/story/2007/1/31/17296/1136)
[24] Taylor, Marisa and Cleve R. Wootson Jr. " Seeing threats, feds target instructors of polygraph-beating methods (http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2013/08/16/199590/seeing-threats-feds-target-instructors.html#.UiIeOn9fuSp)." *McClatchy*. Friday August 16, 2013. Retrieved on Friday August 31, 2013.
[25] National Public Radio - Morning Edition 1/14/2008 DHS Still Dogged by Questions over Effectiveness. (http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=1796943)
[26] DHS Decision-Making: Competence or Character? (http://www.csoonline.com/article/print/216953)
[28] *THOM S. ZANI D/B/A WHOLESALE ART & FRAME LTD., Plaintiff, v. UNITED STATES, defendant*. (http://www.cit.uscourts.gov/slip_op/Slip_op01/Slip Op.01-98.pdf)

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## External links

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (http://www.cbp.gov)
- Reports on CBP, Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/rpts/)
- Office of Field Operations (OFO) (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/cmcs/)
- Office of Border Patrol (OBP) (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border_security/border_patrol/)
- Office of Air and Marine (OAM) (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border_security/air_marine/cbp_air_marine_overview.xml)
- Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination(OIAC) (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/about/organization/assist_comm_off/about_oioc.xml)
- Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) (http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/about/modernization/)
- U.S.Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) (http://www.ice.gov)
- Proposed and finalized federal regulations from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (http://openregs.com/agencies/view/89/bureau_of_customs_and_border_protection)

# Department of Immigration and Citizenship

| Department of Immigration and Citizenship | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| Offices in Canberra | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1945 |
| **Superseding agency** | Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) |
| **Jurisdiction** | Commonwealth of Australia |
| **Headquarters** | Canberra |
| **Employees** | 8,000+[14] |
| **Annual budget** | A$2.2 billion[1] |
| **Minister responsible** | Tony Burke, Minister for Immigration and Citizenship |
| **Agency executives** | Kate Lundy, Minister for Multicultural Affairs<br>Martin Bowles, Acting Secretary<br>Wendy Southern PSM, Deputy Secretary<br>Peter Vardos PSM, Deputy Secretary<br>Elizabeth Cosson AM CSC, Deputy Secretary<br>Matt Cahill, A/g Deputy Secretary |
| **Child agencies** | Migration Review Tribunal<br>Refugee Review Tribunal<br>Migration Agents Registration Authority |
| **Website** | |
| www.immi.gov.au [2] | |

The **Department of Immigration and Citizenship** (**DIAC**) is an Australian Government department. It is responsible for immigration arrangements, border control, citizenship, ethnic affairs, multicultural affairs. For the 2010-11 financial year the department's operating budget was A$2.2 billion.

The purpose of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship is to 'enrich Australia through the well managed movement and settlement of people'. Its objectives are to maximise the economic and social benefits for Australian immigrates, to foster an Australian society that is cohesive, diverse and inclusive, to improve public confidence in national security, particularly through effective border management and to identify and deliver productivity and improved risk management capability in an environment of fiscal restraint.[14]

## History

After World War II, Australia launched a massive immigration program. The then Minister for Immigration, Arthur Calwell promoted mass immigration with the slogan "populate or perish" and established the Department of Immigration in 1945.[3]

Since 1945, the department's functions and responsibilities have changed several times.

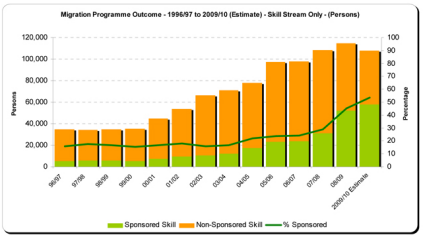
- DI - Department of Immigration (1945 – 1974)
- DLI - Department of Labor and Immigration (1974 – 1975)
- DIEA - Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (1976 – 1987)
- DILGEA - Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs (1987 – 1993)
- DIEA - Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (1993 – 1996)
- DIMA - Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (1996 – 2001)
- DIMIA - Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (2001 – 2006)
- DIMA - Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (2006 – 2007)
- DIAC - Department of Immigration and Citizenship (2007 – )

The department is occasionally the centre of controversy in regards to the Australian Government's policies of mandatory detention of unauthorised arrivals, the Pacific Solution, and the treatment of asylum seekers that was criticised in the Palmer and Comrie reports in 2005.

The Rudd Labor government announced the end of mandatory detention in Australia in July 2008, unless the asylum seeker was deemed to pose a risk to the wider community, such as those who have repeatedly breached their visa conditions or those who have security or health risks.

## Migration program

The size and composition of Australia's permanent migration program is reviewed annually to maximise its potential. The 2010–11 migration program was set at 168,700 places—an overall total which was unchanged from 2009–10. Within this total, the skill stream was allocated 113 850 places to address current and emerging skill shortages in critical occupations and regions. The family stream was set at 54 550 places, recognising the benefits that accrue when Australians have their parents, partners, carers or children join them to live in Australia permanently.[4]



Immigration program outcomes (1996 - 2010)

On 1 July 2010, a new skilled occupation list was introduced for the general skilled migration. A new points test emphasising the importance of English language proficiency, work experience and higher level qualifications was announced and implemented on 1 July 2011. In addition, state migration plans were implemented for each state and territory to provide greater flexibility for state and territory governments to nominate skilled migrants in a broader range of occupations specific to their skill shortage needs than are currently offered through the skilled occupation list.[5]

## Humanitarian program

Australia is within the top three humanitarian resettlement countries in the world. Under the humanitarian program, the department granted 13 799 visas in 2010–11. Of these, 8971 were granted offshore and 4828 were granted onshore. The Woman at Risk target of 12 per cent of refugee grants (720 grants) was exceeded, with 759 visas granted.[6]

The introduction of complementary protection legislation into parliament on 24 February 2011, was a development in relation to Australia's commitment to fulfilling its international obligations under the Refugee Convention. This was expected to improve the efficiency of decision-making by providing more accountable assessments of asylum seekers' protection claims.[7]

## Citizenship

The department's citizenship course provides an alternative pathway for taking the final step towards becoming an Australian citizen. In 2010–11, 27 citizenship courses were delivered across metropolitan and regional areas in Australia, and about 74 000 citizenship tests were administered globally during the year.



Australia Day citizenship ceremony, 2007

On 26 January 2011, Australia Day, approximately 13,000 people became Australian citizens in about 325 citizenship ceremonies hosted by local councils and community groups across the country. Brisbane City Council, despite the devastating floods, hosted the largest Australia Day 2011 citizenship ceremony with more than 1,000 people becoming citizens at the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.[8]

## Border security

There are more than 30 million movements across Australia's borders every year. By 2020, indications are that these numbers are likely to increase to approximately 45 million movements per year.

The department collects biometrics to help verify the identity of visa applicants in any future visa encounters. From December 2010, biometrics began to be collected across 15 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. This initiative was undertaken in collaboration with the UK Border Agency.[9]

## Immigration detention

A new immigration detention services group was established in 2011 to implement policy, manage contractors and coordinate detention operations.[10]

## Stakeholders

The Department of Immigration and Citizenship has key stakeholders. The DIAC's largest stakeholder is Migration Alliance, Australia's peak professional association for Registered Migration Agents. Registered Migration Agents are regulated by the DIAC. [11]

## References

[1] http://www.immi.gov.au/about/reports/budget/budget08/pbs/2008-09-pbs-05-overview-resources.pdf Agency Resources and Planned Performance

[2] http://www.immi.gov.au

[11] http://www.immi.gov.au/about/stakeholder-engagement/state-territory/nsw/crg/

## External links

- Department of Immigration and Citizenship Website (http://www.immi.gov.au/)

# Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

| Australian Customs and Border Protection Service | |
|---|---|
|  | |
|  | |
| Australian Customs Flag | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Jurisdiction** | Government of Australia |
| **Headquarters** | Customs House<br>Canberra<br>35°17′1″S 149°7′55″E [1] |
| **Employees** | 5,674 (2011) |
| **Annual budget** | A$1.09 billion (2011) |
| **Ministers responsible** | The Hon. Mark Dreyfus MP, Attorney-General<br>The Hon. Jason Clare MP, Minister for Home Affairs |
| **Agency executive** | Michael Pezzullo, Chief Executive Officer |
| **Parent Agency** | Attorney-General's Department |
| **Website** | |
| www.customs.gov.au [2] | |

The **Australian Customs and Border Protection Service** is the Australian Federal Government agency responsible for managing the security and integrity of the Australian border. It facilitates the movement of legitimate international travellers and goods, whilst protecting the safety, security and commercial interests of Australians.[3]

The minister responsible for the agency is the Minister for Home Affairs (Jason Clare). The Home Affairs portfolio is part of the Attorney-General's Department, overseen by Attorney-General Mark Dreyfus. The current Chief Executive Officer of the agency is Michael Pezzullo.

The Australian Customs and Border Protection Service employs over 5,800 people around Australia and overseas and is headquartered in Canberra.[3]

## Agency role

The Agency role is officially defined as: *"Our role is complex and diverse and requires a very considered and increasingly targeted approach to conducting our business. If we do not manage our responsibilities effectively, the potential impacts… may negatively affect the Australian community, international travellers and trade relations both here and overseas"*[4]

Customs and Border Protection is Australia's predominant border control agency. From international travellers at airports, to overseas mail and trade brought in by sea, it is responsible for the continued safety and security of the people and goods that travel across Australia's borders.[5]

Customs and Border Protection uses an intelligence-led, risk-based approach to managing threats, focussing on specific targets that may pose a risk to the border.[3] This allows the agency to plan coordinated responses, interventions and strategies with various other government agencies, including; Australian Crime Commission, Australian Federal Police, Attorney-General's Department, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Department of Defence, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Department of Immigration and Citizenship and the Office of Transport Security.[6]

### Import and export control

Customs controls the import and export of goods to and from Australia, in particular the control of prohibited or restricted items, and the interception of illegal and potentially harmful goods such as drugs, weapons and computer games. Techniques used to target high-risk aircraft, vessels, cargo, postal items and travellers include using intelligence, computer-based profiling and analysis, detector dogs, Smartgate, container X-Ray facilities, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) monitoring and other means.

Customs officers at air and sea ports, in addition to performing basic immigration control (see below), assess passengers arrival and departure cards, and have the authority to scan and search passenger baggage. Quarantine risk material may be referred to Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service officers.

Goods arriving from overseas by post are cleared by Customs and AQIS officers before being released to Australia Post for delivery.

Customs collects Goods and Services Tax (GST) on taxable goods imported into Australia. Items not subject to GST within Australia, such as basic foodstuffs, are exempt from import GST collection, as are goods that qualify for customs duty concessions.[7]

Customs administers the Tourist Refund Scheme (TRS) for tourists visiting Australia temporarily or Australian residents leaving the country, allowing them, under certain conditions, to claim a refund of the GST or Wine Equalisation Tax on items purchased in Australia.[8]

## Border protection

In conjunction with the Australian Defence Force, Customs and Border Protection facilitates Australia's response to the detection and rescue of Suspected Irregular Entry Vessels that smuggle people from South-East Asia into Australian waters.[9] The agency is also responsible for the discovery and apprehension of Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels, the patrol of remote Australian and international waters, and aerial surveillance of Australia's coastline.[10] To achieve these functions, Customs and Border Protection operates its own air and sea patrol unit, the Customs Marine Unit.



An Offshore Patrol Vessel of the Customs Marine Unit docked in Darwin, Northern Territory

## People smuggling

Customs and Border Protection have been tasked as the lead agency in the Australian government's response to people smuggling and activities are often performed on the behalf of other agencies[6] including:

- Monitoring Australian waters for potential people smuggling vessels
- Intercepting boats carrying illegal immigrants with Bay Class vessels[11]
- Transporting vessel occupants to Australian territory for Immigration and Quarantine assessment
- Coordinate education and awareness campaigns overseas to deter people smuggling activities

## Terrorism

Customs and Border Protection operates under the National Counter-Terrorism Plan to mitigate the risk of terrorism in Australia. The agency works in conjunction with other Australian Government departments to screen and target any potential threats moving across the border,[3] including:

- Air and sea passengers
- Cargo (sea, air and mail)
- Maritime surveillance
- Remote area patrols

## Illegal entry

Customs and Border Protection is responsible for processing all travellers entering[12] and leaving[13] the country. At the border, agency officers check all passengers on behalf of Customs, Immigration and Quarantine requirements. Using a risk-based, intelligence-led approach, Customs and Border Protection is able to secure our border against people wishing to enter the country illegally[3] – generally without correct documentation or visas.

## Narcotics, precursors and tobacco

One of the largest areas of work undertaken by Customs and Border Protection is in relation to the importation of narcotics and precursor substances and the smuggling of illegal amounts of tobacco.[3] Examination techniques such as x-ray, trace detection technology and detector dogs are used to screen people, goods, mail, vessels and aircraft moving across Australia's border.

## Objectionable material

Australian law prohibits the importing of any material of an offensive or grotesque nature.[3] Customs and Border Protection protects the importation of material that has either been refused classification by the Australian Classification Board, or is unclassified but would not be deemed as acceptable viewing by the Australian Classification Board.[14] This includes material in electronic form such as such as CDs or DVDs, computer hard drives and within electronic games. Prohibited material includes:

- Child pornography
- Offensive or sexualised violence
- Terrorist material
- Drug use

### Illegal foreign fishing

Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is under constant threat from foreign fishing vessels.[15] Customs and Border Protection is the lead agency coordinating regular patrol (both aerial surveillance and on-water) of the EEZ to detect and deter illegal fishing.[16] Along with dedicated in-country education programs designed to deter people from undertaking illegal fishing,[3] successful enforcement has seen a continual decline in the rates of foreign fishing vessels entering the EEZ.

## Agency statistics

Each week Customs and Border Protection[3]:

Clears:

- 268,000 air passengers arriving in Australia
- 1,620 international flights
- 260 ships arriving in Australian ports from overseas
- 14 overseas smallcraft
- 24,600 export entries
- 268,700 air way bills
- 48,500 sea cargo manifest lines

Patrols:

- Three million square nautical miles including:
  - our coastline and seas, including the Southern Ocean and Northern waters
  - airports
  - sea ports
  - mail centres

Inspects:

- 2000 sea cargo containers
- 29,500 air cargo consignments
- 776,000 letters
- 405,500 parcels from overseas

Collects:

- $188 million in revenue from various sources, for Customs and Border Protection and on behalf of other agencies

## References

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[2] http://www.customs.gov.au/
[3] Annual Report 2010–11 (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/879316AUSCUSwebpdf.pdf), Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, November 2011.
[4] CEO Review (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/minisites/annualreport1011/ceo_review.html), Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[5] About Us (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4222.asp), Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[6] Partner Agencies (http://www.bpc.gov.au/site/page5603.asp), Border Protection Command, 1 May 2012
[7] GST and imported goods (http://www.ato.gov.au/businesses/content.asp?doc=/content/13193.htm), Australian Taxation Office, 15 April 2009.
[8] Tourist Refund Scheme (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4646.asp), Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, 1 May 2012
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[10] Maritime Security Threats (http://www.bpc.gov.au/site/page5777.asp), Border Protection Command, 1 May 2012

[11] Bay Class Vessels (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/BayClassVesselsFactSheet.pdf), Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[12] Arriving Passengers (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4443.asp), Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[13] Departing Travellers (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4725.asp)
[14] Pornography and Objectionable Material (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4369.asp#e1070), Australian Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[15] Maritime Zones (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/BPC_FactSheet_MaritimeZones1.pdf), Australian Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012
[16] Patagonian Tooth Fish Factsheet (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/FS_Heard_Is_Mcdonald_Is1.pdf), Australian Customs and Border Protection, 1 May 2012

## External links

- Australian Customs and Border Protection Service website (http://www.customs.gov.au)
- Border Protection Command (http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=5765)
- Know Before You Go Guide for Travellers (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/GuideForTravellers.pdf)
- Getting the right Australian Visa (http://www.immi.gov.au/visawizard/)
- National Classification Scheme (http://www.classification.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx)
- Purchasing goods online (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/BuyingontheinternetWEB.pdf)
- Importing goods containing dog or cat fur (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/ImportingGoodsContainingCatandDogFur.pdf)
- Importing imitation firearms (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/ImportingFirearmsReplicas.pdf)
- Importing alcohol and tobacco by cargo or mail (http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/ImportingFirearmsReplicas.pdf)

# Immigration New Zealand

**Immigration New Zealand** or **INZ** (Māori: ***Ta Ratonga Manene***; previously **New Zealand Immigration Service**, **NZIS**) is a service of the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. It is responsible for managing the benefits and consequences of immigration to New Zealand.

## Visa

Visas are issued by INZ staff in offices throughout New Zealand and around the world. Visas are also issued by certain posts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand).

Under the Immigration Act 2009, a visa is an authority for an individual to travel to, or stay in New Zealand (under the Immigration Act 1987 a visa only allowed you to travel to New Zealand and a permit allowed you to stay). A visa has conditions that indicate what the holder of the visa may do.

Because of understaffing turnaround times to process visa application have steadily increased over the years. Currently INZ expects to process visa applications within 60 working days after an application is lodged. According to INZ, processing a residence application usually takes 6 to 9 months, while endorsing a passport with Residence Permits and Returning Resident's Visa after 'approval in principle' has been granted takes up to 30 working days.

### Visas

Residence class visas

- Resident visas – holders are entitled to travel to New Zealand and stay indefinitely, but only enter New Zealand in line with their ‘travel conditions’. Resident visas may also be subject to other conditions, such as a requirement to invest a certain amount of money in New Zealand within a certain timeframe (for people approved under the Investor Category).
- Permanent resident visas – holders are entitled to travel to New Zealand at any time and stay indefinitely without conditions.

Temporary entry class visas

- Temporary visas – there are a variety of temporary visas, for example, visitor visas, student visas and work visas (similar to the current temporary entry visas).
- Limited visas – may be granted to people who wish to come to New Zealand for an express purpose (similar to a Limited Purpose visa under the Immigration Act 1987).
- Interim visas – may be granted for the purpose of maintaining lawful status in New Zealand when an individual has applied for a further temporary visa and his or her application is being considered. Interim visa is normally valid up to 6 months .
- Transit visas – allows a passenger to remain in transit if he or she is travelling through New Zealand to another destination. There is no change to the requirements for obtaining a transit visa.

Visas are generally issued in one of three forms:

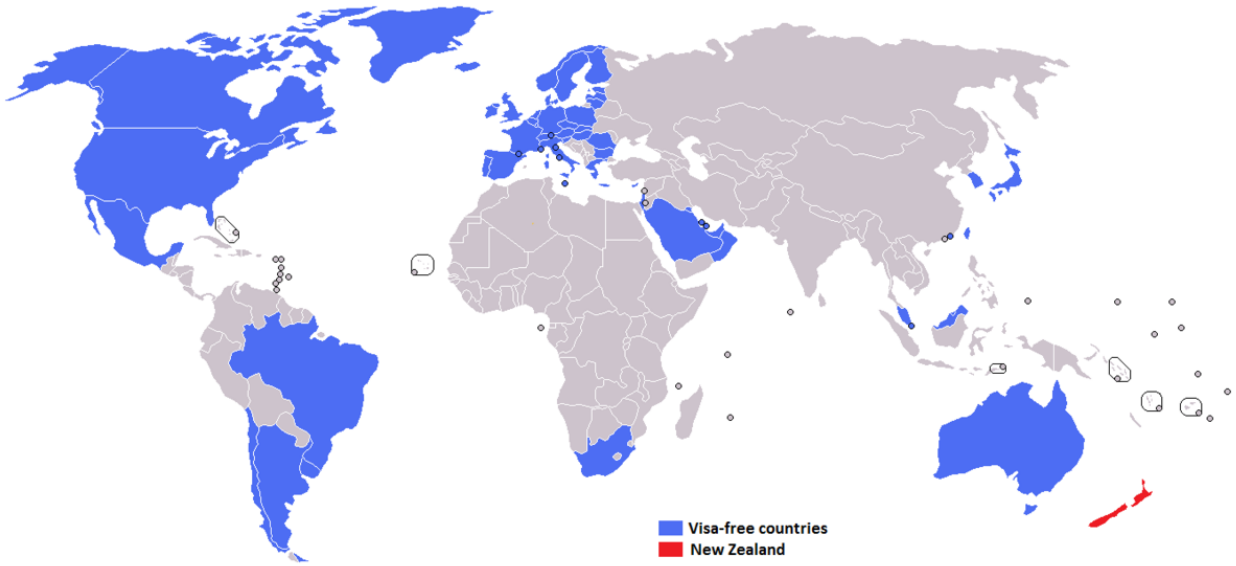
- A computer printed label or letter issued by an Immigration Officer or Visa Officer working for Immigration New Zealand.
- A hand written label issued by a Visa Officer working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- An electronic record in the computer system of Immigration New Zealand.

## Entry permission

Under the 2009 Act, visa holders instead apply for 'entry permission' using the arrival card. Normally, a person holding a visa is granted 'entry permission' to allow him or her to enter and stay in New Zealand for the time period allowed by their visa. However, in some cases people may be denied entry permission, for example, if:

- They are carrying prohibited goods or substances into New Zealand.
- Adverse information about them has come to light since their visa application was approved.
- They have obtained their visa by fraudulent means or by making a false declaration.

## Visa Free




Unless otherwise provided for in legislation, regulations or policy all non-New Zealand citizens are required to hold a visa before boarding a flight to New Zealand. Immigration New Zealand has been using the Advance Passenger Processing (APP) system, which is cornerstone of the various border screening initiatives to risk-manage passengers. It is an electronic system connected to virtually all airlines worldwide. Passengers on arrival must apply for and be granted a permit to be in New Zealand. Certain classes of person are exempt from the requirement to hold a visa or a permit in certain circumstances.

Diplomats accredited to New Zealand are exempt from the requirement to hold a permit to be in New Zealand, as are military forces in New Zealand with the agreement of the New Zealand government.

Australian citizens are generally exempt from having to obtain a residence class visa to enter and remain in NZ. Holders of a current Australian Permanent Residence Visa (which includes a Resident Return Visa) are generally exempt from having to obtain a residence visa and will generally be granted a resident visa upon arrival in New Zealand.

British citizens and other British passport holders who produce evidence of the right to reside permanently in the UK can visit for up to six months without a visa.

Citizens of the following countries are exempt from holding a visa to travel to New Zealand for visits of up to 90 days:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra | Argentina | Austria | Bahrain | Belgium | Brazil |
| Brunei Darussalam | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | Cyprus | Czech Republic |
| Denmark | Estonia | Finland | France | Germany | Greece[1] |
| Hong Kong[2] | Hungary | Iceland | Ireland | Israel | Italy |
| Japan | South Korea | Kuwait | Latvia | Liechtenstein | Lithuania |
| Luxembourg | Malaysia | Malta | Mexico | Monaco | Netherlands |
| Norway | Oman | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Qatar |
| San Marino | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Slovak Republic | Slovenia | South Africa |
| Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Taiwan[3] | United Arab Emirates | United Kingdom |
| United States of America[4] | Uruguay | Vatican City | | | |

[1] Greek passport holders whose passports were issued on and after 1 January 2006 (Greek passports issued before 1 January 2006 are not acceptable for travel after 1 January 2007.)

[2] Residents of Hong Kong travelling on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or British National (Overseas) passports

[3] Permanent residents of Taiwan travelling on Republic of China passports

[4] Including nationals of the USA

# Organisational Structure

INZ is divided into several groups, including:

## Service Delivery

Responsible for most onshore and offshore visa and permit branches

### Auckland/Waikato Region

- Manukau Branch
- Northern Region Documentation Branch (Manukau)
- Henderson Branch
- Auckland Central Branch
- Hamilton Branch

### Southern New Zealand/Australia Region

- Palmerston North Branch
- Centralised Student Processing Unit (Palmerston North)
- Wellington Branch
- Business Migration Branch (Wellington)
- Christchurch Branch (responsible for Sub Branches in Dunedin, Queenstown and Sydney)

**Asia Region**

- Beijing Branch
- Shanghai Branch
- Hong Kong Branch
- Seoul Branch
- Tokyo Branch
- Bangkok Branch (responsible for Sub Branch in Dubai)
- Singapore Branch
- Manila Branch
- Jakarta Branch
- Taipei Branch
- New Delhi Branch
- Ho Chi Minh City Branch

**Europe/Americas Region**

- London Branch (responsible for Sub Branch in the Hague and MFAT buddy posts in Washington, Los Angeles, Santiago, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Mexico City, Ottawa, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Madrid, Warsaw, Ankara, Pretoria and Beirut).
- Moscow Branch.

## Service Design

responsible for policy and systems development

- Business Information Branch (Wellington)

## Service International

- e-Branch (Auckland)

Processes applications lodged through Online Services. This includes student applications from approved education providers and Working Holiday Visas for many countries.

- National Contact Centre (Auckland)

The first point of contact for phone/email enquiries from clients in New Zealand and Australia.

- Refugee Status Branch (Auckland)

Decides applications for refugee status made by persons within New Zealand.

- Refugee Quota Branch (Auckland)

Processes and provides treatment for refugees upon arrival.

- Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre

Selects offshore refugees in order to meet the government's humanitarian obligations.

- Suva Branch (responsible for MFAT buddy posts in Tarawa, Port Vila, Port Moresby and Honiara)
- Apia Branch (responbible for MFAT buddy posts in Niue and Rarotonga)
- Nukuʻalofa Branch

### Border Security

- Compliance Operations (Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch)

The main responsibility of Compliance Operations is locating and removing persons who are unlawfully in New Zealand. Compliance Operations is also responsible for managing the detention of persons who are refused entry at New Zealand airports, including asylum seekers.

- Onshore Border Operations (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch)

This branch is responsible for any immigration issues arising at New Zealand's physical border (air and sea). At present all staff are located at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch airports.

- Offshore Border Operations (Auckland)

This branch operates the Advance Passenger Screening Support Office in Auckland and organises the Airline Liaison Officer programme at selected offshore airports.

- Fraud Investigations (Auckland)

Fraud Investigations is tasked with investigating and prosecuting migration related offences under the Immigration Act 1987 and the Crimes Act 1961.

- Central Verification Unit (Auckland)

Responsible for verification of all aspects of residence applications under the Skilled Migrant Category.

- Immigration Profiling Group (Wellington)

Processes applications which are deemed to be "high risk". This branch was established in 2005 after a number of persons associated with the regime of Saddam Hussein were found to have been issued New Zealand visas.

- Immigration Intelligence Unit (Wellington)

Receives and analyses intelligence which is relevant to the immigration field. Supported by intelligence analysts in Compliance Operations, Border Operations, Refugee Status Branch and the Immigration Profiling Group.

## External links

- Immigration New Zealand official website [1]
- AIC Immigration New Zealand official website [2]
- New Zealand Shores immigration resources official website [3]

## References

[1] http://www.immigration.govt.nz/
[2] http://www.aicimmigration.com/
[3] http://www.newzealandshores.com/

# New Zealand Customs Service

| New Zealand Customs Service<br>*Te Mana Arai O Aotearoa (Māori)* | |
|---|---|
| Logo of the New Zealand Customs Service. | |
|  | |
| Flag of the New Zealand Customs Service. | |
| **Agency overview** | |
| **Formed** | 1840 |
| **Employees** | Approx 1,300 |
| **Annual budget** | $150 Million[1] |
| **Legal personality** | Governmental: Government agency |
| **Jurisdictional structure** | |
| **National agency** | New Zealand |
| **Governing body** | New Zealand Government |
| **Constituting instrument** | Customs and Excise Act 1996 |
| **General nature** | • Law enforcement<br>• Civilian agency |
| **Specialist jurisdiction** | Customs. |
| **Operational structure** | |
| **Headquarters** | Wellington, New Zealand |
| **Minister responsible** | Maurice Williamson, Minister of Customs |
| **Agency executive** | Carolyn Tremain, Comptroller of Customs |
| **Facilities** | |
| **Stations** | 23 |
| **Website** | |
| http://www.customs.govt.nz/ | |

The **Customs Service** (In Māori, *Te Mana Arai o Aotearoa*) is a state sector organisation of New Zealand whose role is to provide border control and protect the community from potential risks arising from international trade and travel, as well as collecting duties and taxes on imports to the country. New Zealand's Minister of Customs is the Hon. Maurice Williamson.

## History

The New Zealand Customs service is the oldest government department in New Zealand.[2] Formed on January 5, 1840,[3] it pre-dates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.[4] Its early establishment was necessary to collect revenue for the fledgling Government, and over the years duties, tariffs and taxes collected by Customs have remained a major source of revenue for the country, although customs has also been used to impose various control over the movement of people and the distribution of particular products, in particular alcohol and tobacco. In 1997 the New Zealand Customs Department was renamed the New Zealand Customs Service.

## Responsibilities

The Customs Service is responsible for intercepting contraband, and checks travellers and their baggage, as well as cargo and mail, for banned or prohibited items. It is also responsible for assessing and collecting Customs duties, excise taxes and Goods and Services Tax on imports and protecting New Zealand businesses against illegal trade. It exercises controls over restricted and prohibited imports and exports, including pornography, drugs, firearms and hazardous waste and also collects import and export data.



A container x-ray inspection unit at Ports of Auckland.

The New Zealand Customs Service works closely with New Zealand's other border agencies, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Immigration New Zealand.

## Pseudoephedrine

New Zealand Customs officers continue to make significant seizures of pseudoephedrine, a precursor for Methamphetamine. Open source media and Customs reporting to government suggests that pseudoephedrine makes up the large majority of Customs seziures. These seizures have resulted in multiple arrests and successful prosecutions by Customs and Police officers.

In October 2010, then Comptroller of Customs Martyn Dunne advised a New Zealand Parliament committee that 796 kg of Pseudoephedrine, with a value of $90 million, had been seized in the nine months to 30 September, compared with 733 kg for the whole year in 2009. It was later revealed that Customs seized over a tonne of pseudoephedrine in 2010.

## References

## External links

- New Zealand Customs Service (http://www.customs.govt.nz)
- Online biography of Minister Maurice Williamson (http://www.beehive.govt.nz/minister/maurice+williamson)
- Customs and Excise Act 1996 No 27 (as at 1 October 2008) (http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0027/latest/DLM377337.html)

# Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic

The **Border Troops of the German Democratic Republic**, in German ***Grenztruppen der DDR***, were a military force of the GDR and the primary force guarding the Berlin Wall and the border between East and West Germany. The Border Troops numbered at their peak approximately 47,000 troops. Other than the Soviet Union, no other Warsaw Pact country had such a large border guard force.

The border guards were responsible for many deaths at the Berlin Wall as well as suffering from numerous casualties in the line of duty.



Border Troops

## History

By December 1945—within six months of the end of the war—each of the five states in the Soviet zone had a central police force, in clear violation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. In early January 1946, the term Volkspolizei (People's Police) was applied publicly to the new police forces in East Germany, and in August of the same year these forces were placed under the central control of the newly created German Administration of the Interior, headed by Erich Reschke. In November 1946, the Sowjetische Militäradministration in Deutschland (SMAD) directed the organization of the *Deutsche Grenzpolizei* (German Border Police), actually formed on 1 December 1946. The initial 3,000 recruits were organized and trained from People's Police resources, and by April 1948 the branch numbered 10,000, the total reaching 18,000 in 1950. The *Grenzpolizei* were armed and organised like a police force; and were subordinate to the Main Administration of the Border Police and Alert Units of the German Administration of the Interior. Eventually, the East German regime demanded a reorganization of the force along military lines, similar to their Soviet counterparts, the USSR Border Troops. In 1961, the Grenzpolizei were reorganized as the *Grenztruppen der DDR*. As part of the reorganization, the *Grenztruppen der DDR* were moved from the GDR Ministry of the Interior to the GDR Ministry of National Defense **(MfNV)**. Although the border troops were originally part of the National People's Army (NVA), in 1973 they were separated from the NVA and reported thereafter directly to the MfNV.



East German Grenzaufklärungszug (GAK) border trooper taking a photograph of US Army activities across the inner German border.

While wearing standard NVA uniforms, the border troops had their own dark green arm-of-service colour, and their service and dress uniforms bore a green cuff title with white lettering - *Grenztruppen der DDR* - on the left arm. From 1973 on, service in the *Grenztruppen der DDR* was voluntary - no draftees involuntarily served in its ranks after 1973, as opposed to the NVA.

In contrast to the massive efforts along the borders with the West, there were only about 600 members of the *Grenztruppen* assigned to guard the GDR's borders with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

On 1 July 1990, the border control regime along the borders with West Germany and West Berlin was ended. In September 1990, shortly before the reunification of Germany, the *Grenztruppen der DDR* were disbanded; its border patrol duties along united Germany's eastern frontiers were assumed by the *Bundesgrenzschutz* (Federal Border Guard - later *Bundespolizei* or Federal Police).

## Pass and Control Units

For most visitors to East Berlin and the GDR, including persons who utilized the land transit routes (road and rail) between West Germany and West Berlin, their exposure to the *Grenztruppen der DDR* consisted of dealing with the members of the "Pass and Control Units" (*Paß- und Kontrolleinheiten* - **PKE**) who processed travellers passing through the GDR's *Grenzübergangsstellen* (border crossing points). Although they wore *Grenztruppen* uniforms, the members of the PKE were in fact members of the 6th Main Department *(Hauptabteilung VI)* of the GDR Ministry of State Security *(Ministerium für Staatssicherheit der DDR* - "Stasi").

## Organizational structure

### Chiefs of the *Deutsche Grenzpolizei* (1946-1961) and the *Grenztruppen der DDR* (1961-1990)

- 1952 Richard Smolorz
- 1952–55 Hermann Gartmann
- 1955–57 Heinrich Stock
- 1957 Hermann Gartmann
- 1957–60 Paul Ludwig
- 1960–79 Generaloberst (Colonel General) Erich Peter
- 1979–90 Generaloberst Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten
- 1990 Generalmajor (Major General) Dieter Teichmann

The units of the *Grenztruppen der DDR* were organised in the same manner as ordinary NVA army units. The structure listed immediately below was that which existed prior to 30 November 1989.

### Major units and locations

#### National headquarters

The headquarters of the *Grenztruppen der DDR* was located at Pätz (a small village southeast of Berlin in the present-day state of Brandenburg), near Königswusterhausen.

#### Regional headquarters

The **Grenzkommando Nord** (GKN) (Border Command North), with headquarters at Stendal (in the present-day state of Saxony-Anhalt) was responsible for the northern sector of the East German border. The GKN consisted of six frontier troops regiments, two training regiments, a helicopter flight and some smaller support units.

Commanders:

Oberst Harald Bär (1 Feb 1971 - 31 Dec 1981)

Oberst Johannes Fritzsche (1 Jan 1982 - 30 Nov 1989)

Order of battle:

Grenzregiment 6 "Hans Kollwitz"

Grenzregiment 8 "Robert Abshagen"

Grenzregiment 20 "Martin Schwantes"

Grenzregiment 23 "Wilhelm Bahnik"

Grenzregiment 24 "Fritz Heckert"

Grenzregiment 25 "Neithardt von Gneisenau"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 5 "Gustav Sobottka"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 7 "Martin Hoop"

Pionierkompanie 25

Sicherungskompanie 25

Stabs- und Versorgungsbataillon 25

Musikkorps

The **Grenzkommando Süd** (GKS) (Border Command South), with headquarters at Erfurt, guarded the southern border sector. The organizational structure of the GKS was similar to that of the GKN, with six frontier troops regiments, two training regiments, a helicopter flight and some smaller support units.

*Commanders*:

Oberst Gerhard Lorenz (1 Feb 1971 - 30 Oct 1973)

Oberst Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten (1 Nov 1973 - 14 Apr 1978)

Oberst Walter Tanner (15 Apr 1978 - 31 Oct 1982)

Oberst Heinz Janshen (1 Nov 1982 - 30 June 1987)

Oberst Dieter Hoffmann (1 July 1987 - 30 Nov 1989)

Order of battle:

Grenzregiment 1 "Eugen Levine"

Grenzregiment 3 "Florian Geyer"

Grenzregiment 4 "Willi Gebhardt"

Grenzregiment 9 "Konrad Blenkle"

Grenzregiment 10 "Ernst Grube"

Grenzregiment 15 "Herbert Warnke"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 11 "Theodor Neubauer"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 12 "Rudi Arnstadt"

Pionierkompanie 27

Sicherungskompanie 27

Stabs- und Versorgungsbataillon 27

Musikkorps

The **Grenzkommando Mitte** (GKM) (Border Command Center), with headquarters at Berlin-Karlshorst, manned the crossing points into West Berlin and guarded the entire border perimeter surrounding West Berlin. The GKM consisted of six frontier troops regiments, one border crossing point regiment, two training regiments, an artillery regiment and some smaller support units.

*Commanders*:

Oberst Bernhard Geier (1 May 1971 - 31 Aug 1979)

Generalmajor Erich Wöllner (1 Sep 1979 - 30 Apr 1990)

Oberst Günther Leo (1 May 1990 - 30 Sep 1990)

Order of battle:

Grenzregiment 33 "Heinrich Dorrenbach"

Grenzregiment 34 "Hanno Günther"

Grenzregiment 35 "Nikolai Bersarin"

Grenzregiment 36 "Walter Husemann"

Grenzregiment 38 "Clara Zetkin"

Grenzregiment 42 "Fritz Perlitz"

Grenzregiment 44 "Walter Junker"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 39 "Ho Chi Minh"

Grenzausbildungsregiment 40 "Hans Coppi"

GÜST-Regiment "Walter Husemann"

Artillerieregiment 26

ABC-Abwehrkompanie 26

Amphibische Pionierkompanie 26

Instandsetzungskompanie 26

Kfz-Transportkompanie 26

Kompanie Chemische Abwehr 26

Nachrichtenkompanie 26

Nachrichtenwerkstatt 26

Sicherungskompanie 26

Musikkorps

The **Grenzkommando Küste** (GKK) (Coastal Border Command), with headquarters at Rostock, deployed a coastal brigade *(Grenzbrigade Küste)* consisting of twelve marine battalions and several boat battalions and companies to guard the GDR's relatively small coastline along the Baltic Sea. For command-and-control purposes, the GKK was incorporated into the GDR's "People's Navy" *(Volksmarine)*.



Flag of the boats of the *Grenztruppen* on the Oder and Elbe Rivers



Flag of the *Grenzbrigade Küste*

## Reorganization in 1989

In accordance with a June 1989 decision of the National Defense Council of the GDR, the *Grenztruppen der DDR* were extensively reorganized as of 30 November 1989. The personnel strength was reduced by approximately 17 percent, while the number of headquarters units was reduced from 50 to 24.

In the place of the previous command structure, six border district commands *(Grenzbezirkskommandos)*, 16 border county commands *(Grenzkreiskommandos)* and two border training centers *(Grenzausbildungszentren)* were created. The *Grenzbezirkskommandos* reported to the national headquarters.

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 1, Schwerin

with three *Grenzkreiskommandos*:

- Grevesmühlen / Gadebusch
- Hagenow

- Ludwigslust
- 18 *Grenzkompanien*
- two *Bootskompanien*
- three *Reservegrenzkompanien*

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 2, Magdeburg

with five *Grenzkreiskommandos*:

- Salzwedel / Osterburg[1]
- Klötze
- Haldensleben
- Halberstadt / Oschersleben
- Wernigerode
- 27 *Grenzkompanien*
- seven *Reservegrenzkompanien*

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 3, Erfurt

with four *Grenzkreiskommandos*:

- Nordhausen
- Worbis/Mühlhausen
- Heiligenstadt[1]
- Eisenach
- 22 *Grenzkompanien*
- 5 *Reservegrenzkompanien*

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 4, Suhl

with four *Grenzkreiskommandos*:

- Bad Salzungen
- Meiningen
- Hildburghausen
- Sonneberg / Neuhaus
- 29 *Grenzkompanien*
- four *Reservegrenzkompanien*

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 5, Gera

no assigned *Grenzkreiskommando*

- eight *Grenzkompanien*
- two *Reservegrenzkompanien*

*Grenzbezirkskommando* 7, Karl–Marx-Stadt

no assigned *Grenzkreiskommando*

- three *Grenzkompanien*
- one *Reservegrenzkompanie*

The four *Grenzausbildungsregimenten* were consolidated into two *Grenzausbildungszentren*:

- *Grenzausbildungszentrum* 16 (locations in Halberstadt und Dingelstedt)
- *Grenzausbildungszentrum* 36 (locations in Plauen und Eisenach)

The two training centers reported directly to the national headquarters, along with the training schools for *Grenztruppen* officers, officer candidates and NCOs.

## Translation of German terms into English

*ABC-Abwehrkompanie* - Nuclear Biological Chemical-defence company

*Amphibische Pionierkompanie* - amphibious engineer company

*Artillerieregiment* - Frontier Troops artillery regiment

*Grenzausbildungsregiment* - Frontier Troops training regiment

*Grenzausbildungszentrum* - Frontier Troops training center

*Grenzkompanie* - Frontier Troops company

*Grenzregiment* - Frontier Troops regiment

*GÜST (*Grenzübergangsstelle*)-Regiment* - border crossing point regiment

*Instandsetzungskompanie* - repair company

*Kfz-Transportkompanie* - truck transport company

*Kompanie Chemische Abwehr* - chemical defence company

*Musikkorps* - parade band

*Nachrichtenkompanie* - signal company

*Nachrichtenwerkstatt* - communication support company

*Pionierkompanie* - engineer company

*Reservegrenzkompanie* - Reserve Frontier Troops company

*Sicherungskompanie* - security company

*Stabs- und Versorgungsbataillon* - staff & supply battalion

## Subordination of the Deutsche Grenzpolizei (1948-1961)

13 Jul 1948-11 Oct 1949: Controlled by the DVdI

12 Oct 1949-1952: Controlled by the MdI

1952-16 Jun 1953: Controlled by the MfS

17 June 1953-1955: Controlled by the MdI

1955-28 Feb 1957: Controlled by the MfS

1 Mar 1957-14 Sep 1961: Controlled by the MdI

Sep 1961 -1973:Controlled by the NVA, the Grenzpolizei were reorganized as the Kommando der Grenztruppen (KdoGT) der NVA and were moved from the GDR MdI to the GDR Ministry of National Defense (MfNV)

1973 - 1990:Controlled directly by the MfNV. Renamed the Grenztruppen der DDR

1990 - 1994:Controlled by Bundeswehr. The border guards' numbers were rapidly reduced. Half were dismissed within five months of the opening of the border.[] The border was abandoned and the *Grenztruppen* were officially abolished on 1 July 1990,;[2] all but 2,000 of them were dismissed or transferred to other jobs. The Bundeswehr gave the remaining border guards and other ex-NVA soldiers the task of clearing the border fortifications, which was only completed in 1994. The scale of the task was immense, as not only did the fortifications have to be cleared but hundreds of roads and railway lines had to be rebuilt.[3]

## Training and equipment

Border Troop regiments were trained similar to regular infantry, but were much more lightly equipped than comparable NVA infantry formations, with the heaviest weapon being the RPG-7 grenade launcher. To increase their capability to search for persons attempting to flee the GDR, most units had German Shepherd dogs. A regiment consisted of around 1,500 men divided into three battalions of four companies each. These regiments also had an anti-tank battery, a mortar battery and an engineer company. The units of the *Grenzkommando Mitte* were mechanized, with PSzH-IV and FUG armoured vehicles.

Training for Grenztruppen soldiers was provided by the four training regiments; after the reorganization of 30 November 1989 (see below), the four regiments were consolidated into two training centers. Training for noncommissioned officers was held at the *Unteroffiziersschule der Grenztruppen der DDR „Egon Schultz“* in Perleberg. Training for dog handlers was conducted in Wilhelmshorst. *Grenztruppen* officers and officer candidates were trained at the *Offiziershochschule der Grenztruppen der DDR „Rosa Luxemburg“* in Suhl (previously located in Plauen).

## Refugee Shootings Along the Berlin Wall and the Inner-German Border

Undoubtedly the most controversial aspect surrounding the *Grenztruppen der DDR* concerns those who were killed or wounded while attempting to flee East Germany into the West. Even today, the topic of the "shoot-to-kill order" *(Schießbefehl)* is quite sensitive in Germany, East and West. According to information released by the "Working Group 13th of August" *( Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13. August e.V.* [4]*)* on 13 August 2004, 1065 persons were killed along the GDR's frontiers and coastline, including 37 *Grenztruppen* soldiers killed during escape attempts. Many more were wounded.



Inner German border between Thuringia and Hesse. The border fence can be seen with a mined control strip behind it and a lane patrol road; the actual boundary was located above the wooded slope. In the rear part of the open area on the wooded slope is a cross which marks the place of death of the 34-year-old worker Heinz-Josef Große who died on 29 March 1982 while attempting *Republikflucht* ("flight from the republic").

The Berlin Public Prosecution Department estimates that about 270 'proven' deaths on the border were due to acts of violence by GDR border security guards, including deaths caused by mines and automatic firing devices. However, the Central Assessment Group for Governmental and Organized Crimes (German: ZERV), which existed from 1991 to 2000 as a branch of the Berlin Police, registered 421 suspected cases of killings by armed GDR border guards.[5]

To encourage the troops, the GDR government gave distinctions, extra liberty and premiums to a soldier who had used his gun in earnest at the border. If he had killed a refugee, he got a gold watch, but was also transferred to another unit to avoid bullying from his own unit buddies.[6]

## Casualties

29 Grenztruppen died in the line of duty. The first three deaths occurred at the time of the Soviet occupation zone, after the founding of the German Democratic Republic in October 1949 until its end of 1990 were a further 26 border policemen and border soldiers were killed. Of these 29, 20 died on the inner-German border, eight in Berlin at the Wall and one on the border with Czechoslovakia. Concrete information on the individual perpetrators and their motives is not possible in all cases. Known perpetrators were persons attempting to flee to the West (either civilian or military), citizens of West Germany assisting such escapes, or members of either West German police/border guard units or NATO armed forces.[*citation needed*]

The list of names of the deceased are only occasional light on the cause of death and the actual polluters[*clarify*].

- Paul Sager († 10. November 1948)
- Gerhard Hofert († 3. August 1949)
- Fritz Otto († 1. September 1949)
- Siegfried Apportin († 2. July 1950)
- Herbert Liebs († 21 February 1951)
- Werner Schmidt († 2 March 1951)
- Heinz Janello († 2 March 1951)
- Rudolf Spranger († 7 August 1951)
- Manfred Portwich († 27 October 1951)
- Ulrich Krohn († 16 May 1952)
- Helmut Just († 30 December 1952)
- Waldemar Estel († 3 September 1956)
- Jörgen Schmidtchen († 18 April 1962; army deserter shot dead by two cadets from the flak school at Stahnsdorf.[7])
- Manfred Weiss († 19 May 1962)
- Peter Göring († 23 May 1962)
- Reinhold Huhn († 18 June 1962)
- Rudi Arnstadt († 14 August 1962)
- Günter Seling († 30 September 1962)
- Siegfried Widera († 8 September 1963; killed by refugees on August 23, 1963)
- unknown Volkspolizei member († 15 September 1964)
- Egon Schultz († 5 October 1964)
- Hans-Adolf Scharf († 10 June 1966)
- Rolf Henniger († 15 November 1968)
- Lutz Meier († 18 January 1972)
- Klaus-Peter Seidel, and Jürgen Lange (both † 19 December 1975; both shot dead by deserting army soldiers Werner Weinhold.[8]
- Ulrich Steinhauer († 4 November 1980; a postal officer from his post deserter killed with a shot in the back. The offender managed to escape, he was convicted in West Berlin in 1981 for manslaughter in a youth custody of 6 years.[9])
- Klaus-Peter Braun († 1 August 1981)
- Eberhard Knospe († 5 May 1982)
- Uwe Dittmann († 22 March 1985)
- Horst Hnidyk († 3 August 1989)

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[4] http://www.mauermuseum.de/english/frame-index-mauer.html

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# Soviet Border Troops

**Soviet Border Troops**, (Russian: Пограничные войска СССР, *Pogranichnyye Voiska SSSR*) were the militarized border guard of the Soviet Union, subordinated to its subsequently reorganized state security agency: first to *Cheka*/OGPU, then to NKVD/MGB and, finally, to KGB. Accordingly, they were known as **NKVD Border Troops** and **KGB Border Troops** (with Russian abbreviations - *НКВД СССР*/- *КГБ СССР* added on the end of official names). Unlike border guards of many other countries, Soviet Border Troops also included the maritime borderguarding units (i.e., a coast guard).



NKVD border guards watching the frontier

The mission of the Border Troops included repulsing armed incursions into Soviet territory; preventing illegal crossings of the border or the transport of weapons, explosives, contraband, or subversive literature across the border; monitoring the observance of established procedures at border crossing points; monitoring the observance by Soviet and foreign ships of navigation procedures in Soviet territorial waters; and assisting state agencies in the preservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment from pollution. Border guards were authorized to examine documents and possessions of persons crossing the borders and to confiscate articles; to conduct inquiries in cases of violations of the state border; and to take such actions as arrest, search, and interrogation of individuals suspected of border violations.



Soviet Border Guard sleeve patch

## History

In 1934, under the NKVD, Border Troops were immediately subordinated to the GUPVO (abbreviated "Chief Directorate of Border and Internal Guard"). In 1939 they were reorganized into the GUPV ("Chief Directorate of Border Troops").

NKVD Border Troops consisted of infantry, cavalry, reconnaissance, naval and airforce units.

Since the 1930s, the distinctive part of Soviet Border Troops uniform was the medium-green colored parts of headwear and insignia. The color is also present on a maritime Border Troops ensign.

### World War II

After the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, the Border Troops assisted the pacification of the newly acquired Soviet territory adjoining the state border. The mass execution of Romanian civilians known as the Fântâna Albă massacre happened at this time.

Border Troops units on the western USSR frontier saw particularly fierce combat in the first weeks of the German invasion of the USSR (June–July 1941). They bore the brunt of the initial German assault, and due to this, suffered high casualty rates. Border Troop servicemen were among the defenders of the Brest Fortress. Border troops from other parts of the Soviet border were also involved in the fighting of the war. Notably, the 105th, 157th, and 333rd Border Troops regiments (operating like regular army units) took part in the Battle for Berlin in 1945.

During and after the war, 150 border guards were awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and over 13,000 of them were decorated with different orders and medals.

### Post-War history

In wartime the Border Troops would become a frontline combat service. The Border Troops also saw combat in 1969 in border clashes with Chinese soldiers on islands in the Ussuri River.

After the formation of the KGB, Soviet Border Troops became subordinated to this agency and remained so until the dissolution of the Soviet Union. As such, the Troops were concentrating on the tasks of preventing espionage infiltrations. The Border Guards were involved in the fighting during the Sino-Soviet border conflict and the Soviet war in Afghanistan and a number of them were even awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union for their bravery during these conflicts.

The Soviet border was the longest in the world and it comprised harsh terrain and climates; accordingly the Border Troops employed significant manpower, intensive maritime presence, and a dense and sophisticated system of field engineering devices. The most notable in that system was the trace-control strip (Russian: контрольно-следовая полоса) - a primitive labour-demanding method making surface crossing virtually impossible.[*citation needed*]

The Border Troops consisted of conscripts drafted by the same system as for the Soviet Army, and small number of professional enlistees. Officers were trained in specialized academies. Both conscripts and officer candidates for Border Troops were carefully selected and checked by the KGB. This made service in the troops privileged.

## Commanders of the Soviet Border Guards

- Nikolai Stakhanov, 1942-1952
- Pavel Zyryanov, 1952-1956
- Timofey Strokach, 1956-1957
- Pavel Zyryanov, 1957-1972
- Vadim Matrosov, 1972-1989
- Ilya Kalinichenko, 1989-1991

## Legal authority

The legal status, duties, and rights of the Border Troops were set forth in the Law on the State Border, confirmed by the Supreme Soviet on November 24, 1982. Article 28 defined the basic duties of the Border Troops. Their duties included repulsing armed incursions into Soviet territory; preventing illegal crossings of the border or the transport of weapons, explosives, contraband, or subversive literature across the border; monitoring the observance of established procedures at border crossing points; monitoring the observance by Soviet and foreign ships of navigation procedures in Soviet territorial waters; and assisting state agencies in the preservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment from pollution. Border guards were authorized to examine documents and possessions of persons crossing the borders and to confiscate articles; to conduct inquiries in cases of violations of the state border; and to take such actions as arrest, search, and interrogation of individuals suspected of border violations.

## Structure

The Border Troops strength was estimated in 1989 to be in the range of 230,000 men. Although under the operational authority of the KGB, the Border Troops were conscripted as part of the biannual call-up of the Ministry of Defense, and their induction and discharge were regulated by the 1967 Law on Universal Military Service, which covered all armed forces of the Soviet Union.

The Border Troops Directorate administered approximately nine border districts (pogranichnye okruga), which covered the nearly 63,000 kilometers of the state border. Border district boundaries were distinct from civil or military district boundaries.

The nine border districts were subdivided into detachments (otriady), covering specific sections of the border, border command posts (pogranichnye komendatury), passport control points (kontrol'no-propusknye punkty), and border outposts (zastavy).

The border area was divided into a border zone, which included the territory of the district and settlements adjacent to the state border, and the border strip, which was approximately two kilometers in depth, running directly along the border. Only permanent residents or those who had obtained special permission from the MVD could enter the border zone. Entry into the border strip was forbidden without special permission from the Border Troops.

The Maritime Border Troops of the Russian Border Troops operated within the twelve-mile limit of Soviet territorial waters. It was equipped with frigates and corvettes, fast patrol boats, hydrofoils, helicopters, and light aircraft.

In 1989 the 103rd Guards Airborne Division, Soviet Airborne Forces, was transferred briefly to the Border Troops.

## Training

Enlisted men were trained with their operational units, whereas officers were trained in special Border Troops schools, such as the Dzerzhinskii Higher Border Command School in Alma-Ata (Kazakh SSR) and the Mossovet Higher Border Command School in Moscow. Military-political officers received training at the Voroshilov Higher Border MilitaryPolitical School, founded in the 1930s and located outside Leningrad. In 1972 a higher border military-political school was created in Golytsin, near Moscow. More recently, higher border command faculties were set up at the Frunze Military Academy and the Lenin Military-Political Academy. The period of instruction at the Higher Border Command and Military-Political Schools was four years. Officer candidates, who were screened carefully by their local KGB offices before admittance, took general higher education courses along with specialized military and political studies.

## Political Considerations

Soviet sources repeatedly stressed that a border guard was not only a soldier but also a defender of Soviet ideology. His mission entailed sensitive political tasks, such as detecting subversive literature. To ensure a high level of discipline among personnel of the Border Troops, much attention was devoted to political training and indoctrination. For this purpose, a network of political organs, the Political Directorate of the Border Troops, was established within the Border Troops. It had political departments within all the border districts, detachments, and education institutions, and a network of full-time party political officers worked among all troop units. They conducted political study groups, gave propaganda lectures, and worked to increase the level of combat effectiveness among the troops.

### Famous former Soviet Border Troops

- Alexander Lukashenko, the President of Belarus, served as an officer,
- Mikhail Saakashvili, the President of Georgia, served as a conscript.
- Vlad Filat, the Prime minister of Moldova, served as a conscript .
- Konstantin Chernenko, the second last Soviet leader (Secretary General of the CPSU) also served as a border guard on the USSR-Chinese border, before becoming more involved in politics.

## Dissolution and legacy

With the fall of Soviet Union, Border Troops formations in most Soviet republics became border guards of the respective independent states. These new guards mostly changed their name and subordination. The new states of Armenia and Tajikistan are unique exceptions. Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan was guarded by the Russian Border Guard (engaging in heavy fighting) until the late 1990s under a special treaty.[*citation needed*] Armenia's border is still guarded by Russians under similar conditions.[*citation needed*]

In Russia and some other post-Soviet states the Border Troops retained some Soviet traditions, most notably the green shoulder boards on their uniforms and "Border Guard's Day" (Russian: День пограничника), an official holiday celebrated both by active service and former border guards.

## Further reading


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